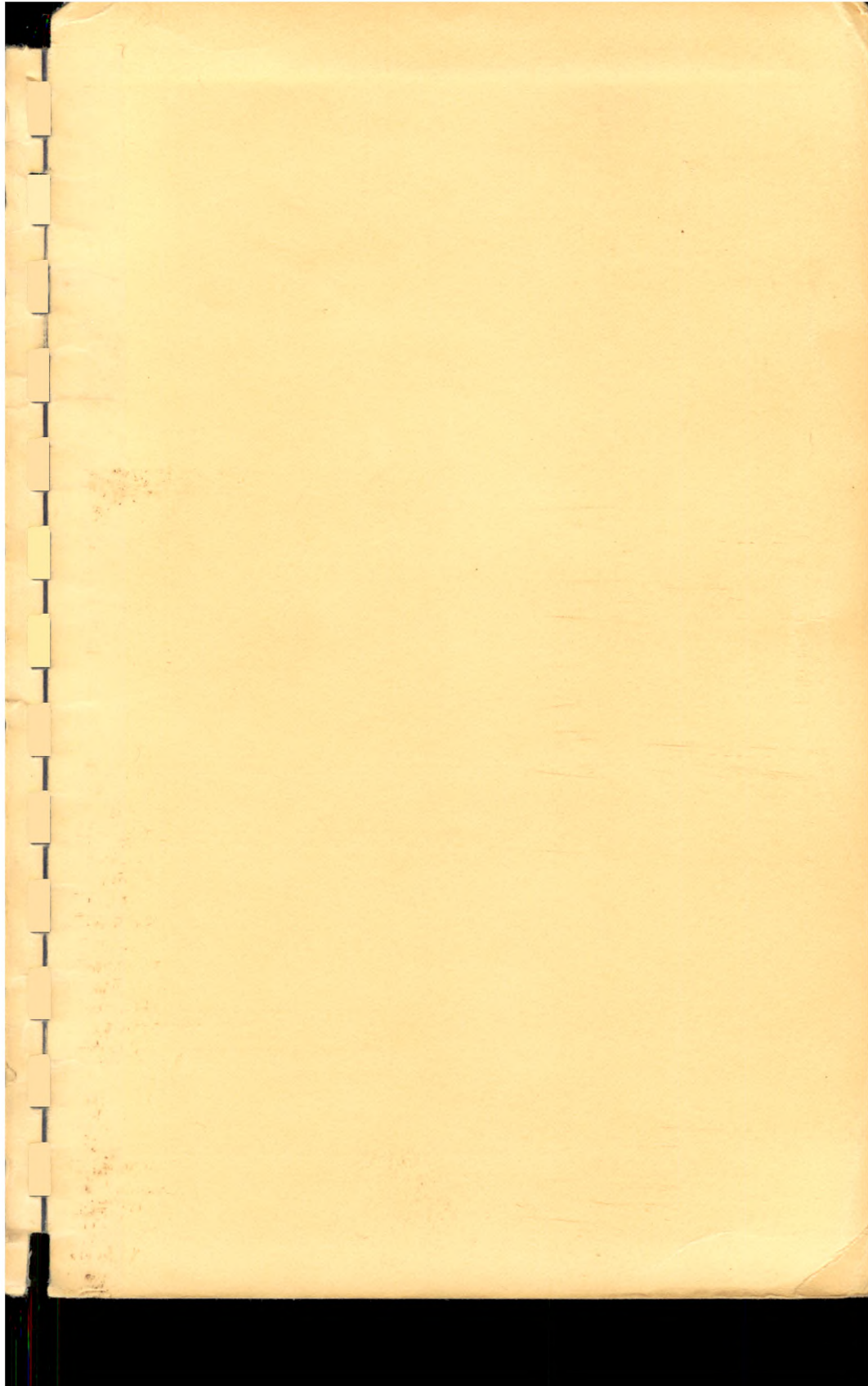


The
**NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION**



1958-1959 YEARBOOK

MARJORIE FIEBER



1958-1959

Yearbook

of the

National Collegiate Athletic Association

*Containing the Association's Year-End Reports and
the Proceedings of the Fifty-third Annual
Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio
January 7-9, 1959*



THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
206 Fairfax Building Baltimore 1-7127
Kansas City 5, Missouri

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ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION—1959

President

H. J. DORRICOTT, Western State College of Colorado
Assistant to the President

Secretary-Treasurer

PERCY L. SADLER, Lehigh University
Professor and Director of the Division of Intercollegiate Athletics,
Physical Education and Intramural Sports

Executive Director

WALTER BYERS, Fairfax Building, Kansas City, Mo.

The Council

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

Vice-Presidents

District 1—Warren P. McGuirk, University of Massachusetts
Head of Division of Physical Education and Director of Athletics

District 2—Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University
Director of Athletics

District 3—Oliver K. Cornwell, University of North Carolina
Professor and Chairman of Department of Physical Education

District 4—Robert F. Ray, State University of Iowa
Professor and Director of the Institute of Public Affairs

District 5—Warren O. Thompson, University of Colorado
Professor of Geology and Head of the Department

District 6—Delbert Swartz, University of Arkansas
Chairman of the Department of Botany and Bacteriology

District 7—Earl C. Lory, Montana State University
Acting Dean of Faculty

District 8—Rixford K. Snyder, Stanford University
Professor of History and Director of Admissions

At-large—Theodore Harder, University of California, Santa Barbara
Professor of Physical Education

Members-at-Large

H. O. Crisler, University of Michigan
Professor, School of Education and Director of Athletics

Jeremiah Ford II, University of Pennsylvania
Director of Athletics

Wilbur V. Hubbard, San Jose State College
Director of Athletics

E. J. Knapp, Texas Western College
Professor of Mathematics and History

D. S. McAlister, The Citadel
Director of Cadet Affairs

Robert A. Rolfe, Dartmouth College
Director of Athletics

James K. Sours, University of Wichita
Professor and Head of the Department of Political Science

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION—1959

Executive Committee

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

Thomas D. Bolles, Harvard University
Director of Athletics

Jefferson J. Coleman, University of Alabama
Director of Alumni Affairs

Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, University of Santa Clara
Professor of Philosophy

Roy S. Keene, Oregon State College
Director of Athletics

Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University
Chairman of the Department of Physical Education and Director
of Athletics

Arthur C. Lonborg, University of Kansas
Associate Professor and Director of Athletics

Harry J. Rockafeller, Rutgers University
Professor of Physical Education and Director of the Division
of Physical Education and Athletics



Executive Offices

Walter Byers, *Executive Director*

A. J. Bergstrom, *Assistant to Director*

Wayne Duke, *Assistant to Director*

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The NCAA service bureau collects, compiles and distributes the official statistics of college football and basketball; publishes the official Guides, Rules Books and scorebooks of the Association, and performs other services commonly associated with a sports information agency. The bureau is located at 68-61 Yellowstone Blvd., Forest Hills, N. Y.

COMMITTEES FOR 1959

RULES COMMITTEES

ELECTED BY THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

All rules committees of the Association are organized on a rotation basis, under which at least one member of each committee is elected each year. The rules committees for baseball, basketball, football, swimming, track and field, and wrestling provide that each NCAA district may be represented and the members of these committees are elected for four-year terms; all other rules committee members are elected for terms of six years. Terms of members of rules committees commence on the first day of September following their election, except that members of the Football Rules Committee take office the first day of January following their election. The following list sets forth the current membership of the rules committees. The names of those new committee members who take office September 1, 1959, (January 1, 1960, for Football Rules Committee), are set forth in *italic*. The years remaining in the term of each committee member following September 1, 1959 (January 1, 1960, for Football Rules Committee), are indicated in the right-hand column. AL denotes member-at-large; CD denotes College Division member-at-large, JC denotes junior college representative, and HS denotes secondary school representative.

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
Baseball			
1st	Paul W. Eckley	Amherst College	3
2nd	Frank O'Hora	Colgate University	*
3rd	James W. Whatley	University of Georgia	3
4th	Charles H. Maher	Western Michigan University	2
5th	John C. Simmons	University of Missouri	0
	<i>Frank B. Prentup</i>	<i>University of Colorado</i>	4
6th	Dell Morgan	Rice Institute	0
	<i>Alex Hooks</i>	<i>Southern Methodist University</i>	4
7th	Glenn R. Daniel	University of Wyoming	1
8th	Raoul Dedeaux	University of Southern California	1
AL	John H. Kobs	Michigan State University	2
CD	Archie Allen	Springfield College	4
CD	L. C. Butler	Colorado State University	4
Chairman—John H. Kobs			
Guide Editor—Walter Doherty, National Collegiate Athletic Bureau (NCAB)			

Basketball

1st	Ray Oosting	Trinity College	2
2nd	Harry Litwack	Temple University	3
3rd	E. M. Cameron	Duke University	1
4th	Harold E. Foster	University of Wisconsin	0
	<i>Floyd Stahl</i>	<i>Ohio State University</i>	2
5th	Clarence V. Iba	University of Tulsa	0
	<i>John Benington</i>	<i>St. Louis University</i>	4
6th	Fred Enke	University of Arizona	1

*—Appointed by Council to serve until January, 1960, Convention.

7th	John W. Bunn.....	Colorado State College	0
	<i>Hoyt Brawner.....</i>	<i>University of Denver</i>	4
8th	John Wooden.....	U. C. L. A.	3
AL	Paul D. Hinkle.....	Butler University	0
	<i>Harold E. Foster.....</i>	<i>University of Wisconsin</i>	4
CD	Dwane Clodfelter.....	University of South Dakota	4
CD	Arad McCutchan.....	Evansville College	*
JC	To be appointed by Council		
HS	To be appointed by Council		
	Chairman—Paul D. Hinkle		
	<i>Harold E. Foster</i>		
	Rules Editor—John Bunn		
	Guide Editor—Walter Doherty, NCAB		

Football

1st	Norman J. Daniels.....	Wesleyan University	3
2nd	David M. Nelson.....	University of Delaware	2
3rd	Wallace Butts.....	University of Georgia	0
	<i>Wallace Wade.....</i>	<i>Southern Conference</i>	4
4th	Ray Eliot.....	University of Illinois	0
	<i>Ivan Williamson.....</i>	<i>University of Wisconsin</i>	4
5th	Charles B. Wilkinson.....	University of Oklahoma	1
6th	Jess C. Neely.....	Rice Institute	1
7th	John Roning.....	University of Denver	3
8th	Leo A. Harris.....	University of Oregon	1
AL	R. R. Neyland.....	University of Tennessee	3
AL	Ellwood A. Geiges.....	Eastern College Athletic Conference	2
CD	Edward Tryon.....	Hobart College	4
CD	Joe Verducci.....	San Francisco State College	4
JC	To be appointed by Council		
HS	To be appointed by Council		
	Life Members—H. O. Crisler, Amos Alonzo Stagg		
	Chairman—R. R. Neyland		
	Secretary—Ellwood A. Geiges		
	Guide Editor—Walter Doherty, NCAB		

Swimming

1st	Robert B. Muir.....	Williams College	1
2nd	William T. Christian.....	Lehigh University	0
	<i>John Miller.....</i>	<i>Drexel Institute of Technology</i>	*
3rd	Ed Smyke.....	Emory University	3
4th	Michael Peppe.....	Ohio State University	2
5th	Jack M. McGuire.....	Iowa State College	3
6th	Henry W. Chapman.....	University of Texas	4
7th	G. W. Tompkin.....	Colorado State University	2
8th	Jack Torney.....	University of Washington	1
AL	Philip E. Moriarty.....	Yale University	3
HS	Charles E. Forsythe.....	Lansing, Mich.	
	Chairman—Philip Moriarty		
	Guide Editor—Jack Torney		

*—Appointed by Council to serve until January, 1960, Convention.

Track and Field

1st	Frederic D. Tootell.....	University of Rhode Island	0
	<i>Robert Giegengack.....</i>	<i>Yale University</i>	4
2nd	George A. Bertelsman.....	St. Joseph's College	2
3rd	Harold R. Redding.....	Virginia Polytechnic Institute	4
4th	Leo T. Johnson.....	University of Illinois	2
5th	Frank A. Sevigne.....	University of Nebraska	3
6th	J. McAdoo Keaton.....	Southern Methodist University	0
	<i>Jack Patterson.....</i>	<i>Baylor University</i>	4
7th	Ralph B. Maughan.....	Utah State College	1
8th	W. J. Bowerman.....	University of Oregon	3
AL	Payton Jordan.....	Stanford University	3
CD	Charles Larson.....	Monmouth College	4
CD	Oliver Jackson.....	Abilene Christian College	4
HS	William W. Russell.....	Berkeley, California	
	Chairman—Frederic D. Tootell		
	<i>Leo T. Johnson</i>		
	Guide Editor—Don Pierce, University of Kansas		

Wrestling

1st	Raymond E. Sparks.....	Springfield College	0
	<i>Ralph Anderton.....</i>	<i>Brown University</i>	4
2nd	Richard L. Voliva.....	Rutgers University	3
3rd	Charles W. Parker.....	Davidson College	1
4th	Claude C. Reeck.....	Purdue University	1
5th	Fritz Knorr.....	Kansas State University	2
6th	No representative selected		
7th	Everett D. Lantz.....	University of Wyoming	0
	<i>John Hancock.....</i>	<i>Colorado State College</i>	4
8th	William A. Tomaras.....	State College of Washington	2
AL	Joseph W. Begala.....	Kent State University	3
HS	Frank W. Walp.....	Forty Fort, Pennsylvania	
HS	J. E. Roberts.....	Stevens Point, Wisconsin	
	Chairman—Raymond E. Sparks		
	<i>Charles W. Parker</i>		
	Guide Editor—B. R. Patterson, University of Illinois		

Boxing

	Anthony R. Curreri.....	University of Wisconsin	1
	Edmund R. LaFond.....	Catholic University	0
	<i>Arthur Broten.....</i>	<i>University of Nevada</i>	6
	Julius Menendez.....	San Jose State College	4
	Clarence L. Munn.....	Michigan State University	3
	Earl R. Pond.....	Idaho State College	5
	Roy D. Simmons.....	Syracuse University	2
	Chairman—Edmund R. LaFond		
	<i>Julius Menendez</i>		

Fencing

Elwyn Bugge.....	Stanford University	5
Miguel deCapriles.....	New York University	1
Alvar Hermanson.....	University of Chicago	0
<i>Robert Kaplan.....</i>	<i>Ohio State University</i>	<i>6</i>
Charles R. Schmitter.....	Michigan State University	2
Stanley S. Sieja.....	Princeton University	4
Silvio N. Vitale.....	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	3
Chairman—Alvar Hermanson		
<i>Miguel deCapriles</i>		

Gymnastics

Jacob G. Geier.....	University of Nebraska	3
Anthony Rossi.....	Colorado State College	1
Otto E. Ryser.....	Indiana University	4
Lyle Welser.....	Georgia Institute of Technology	0
<i>Harold J. Frey.....</i>	<i>University of California</i>	<i>6</i>
Eugene Wettstone.....	Pennsylvania State University	2
Frank A. Wolcott.....	Springfield College	5
Chairman—Lyle Welser		
<i>Eugene Wettstone</i>		

Ice Hockey

Murray A. Armstrong.....	University of Denver	1
Amo Bessone.....	Michigan State University	4
Herbert W. Gallagher.....	Northeastern University	2
Murray Murdoch.....	Yale University	5
John P. Riley, Jr.....	U. S. Military Academy	3
David A. Tirrell.....	Trinity-Pawling School	0
<i>Robert Merriam.....</i>	<i>Deerfield Academy</i>	<i>6</i>
Chairman—Amo Bessone		
<i>Herbert Gallagher</i>		

Lacrosse

William Kelso Morrill.....	Johns Hopkins University	0
<i>W. S. Persons.....</i>	<i>Duke University</i>	<i>6</i>
J. Bruce Munro.....	Harvard University	1
Timothy F. Ring.....	Tufts University	3
William C. Stiles.....	Hobart College	4
Ferris Thomsen.....	Princeton University	2
Albert W. Twitchell.....	Rutgers University	5
Chairman—Ferris Thomsen		
Guide Editor—Albert A. Brisotti, New York University		

Skiing

Chelton Leonard.....	University of Nevada	1
Fred Lonsdorf.....	Michigan College of Mining and Tech.	2
Charles A. Merrill.....	Dartmouth College	4
Willy Schaeffler.....	University of Denver	6
Ralph J. Townsend.....	Williams College	3
Sven Wiik.....	Western State College of Colorado	5
Chairman—Willy Schaeffler		

Soccer

Lawrence E. Briggs.....	University of Massachusetts	0
<i>Hugh G. McCurdy.....</i>	<i>Wesleyan University</i>	6
Robert H. Dunn.....	Swarthmore College	3
Carroll F. Getchell.....	Harvard University	†
James J. Reed	Princeton University	1
John Y. Squires.....	University of Connecticut	2
Clifford Stevenson.....	Oberlin College	4

Chairman—James J. Reed

Guide Editor—Walter Doherty, NCAB

MEET AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

All meet and tournament committees are organized on a rotation basis. College Basketball Tournament Committee members are elected for terms of four years; all other meet and tournament committees are elected for terms of six years. The following list sets forth the current membership of meet and tournament committees. The names of those new committee members who take office September 1, 1959, are set forth in italic. The years remaining in the term of each committee member following September 1, 1959, are indicated in the right-hand column.

College Basketball

Walter D. Bryant.....	University of the South	2
Harvey C. Chrouser.....	Wheaton College	3
Dan Farmer.....	San Francisco State College	1
Willis J. Stetson.....	Swarthmore College	0
<i>J. Shober Barr.....</i>	<i>Franklin and Marshall College</i>	4

Chairman—Willis J. Stetson

To be appointed

College Cross-Country

Wilford H. Ketz.....	Union College	5
Aldo Sebben.....	Southwest Missouri State College	*
Third member of committee is coach of host institution		

Chairman—Wilford H. Ketz

Golf

William Docherty.....	Haverford College	5
Charles P. Erickson.....	University of North Carolina	3
Charles E. Finger.....	Stanford University	2
Labron Harris.....	Oklahoma State University	4
Robert H. Kepler.....	Ohio State University	1
Ted B. Payseur.....	Northwestern University	0
<i>Rev. G. L. Holderith.....</i>	<i>University of Notre Dame</i>	6

Chairman—Ted B. Payseur

Robert H. Kepler

*—Appointed by Council to serve until January, 1960, Convention.

†—Resigned effective January 8, 1960.

Tennis

William C. Ackerman.....	U. C. L. A.	0
<i>J. D. Morgan</i>	U. C. L. A.	6
Edward Faulkner.....	Swarthmore College	4
William Murphy.....	University of Michigan	*
Emmett Pare.....	Tulane University	5
Theron S. Parmelee.....	University of Utah	3
Harry J. Schmidt.....	Iowa State College	2
Chairman—Harry J. Schmidt*		

University Basketball

Lewis P. Andreas.....	Syracuse University	0
<i>Ernest B. McCoy</i>	Pennsylvania State University	6
Robert N. Brown.....	West Virginia University	3
Roy S. Keene.....	Oregon State College	2
Arthur C. Lonborg.....	University of Kansas	1
Bernie A. Shively.....	University of Kentucky	4
Sixth member of Committee to be appointed by Council.		
Chairman—Arthur C. Lonborg		

University Cross-Country

George Eastment.....	Manhattan College	5
M. E. Easton.....	University of Kansas	2
Third member of committee is coach of host institution		
Chairman—M. E. Easton		

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES

Members of the Olympic and College Committees are elected for terms of four years, the latter being subjected to staggered rotation; members of the Extra Events Committee are elected for five-year terms with one new member to be elected each year; members of all other committees may be elected for terms of six years, with at least one new member to be elected every two years. Terms of appointment commence upon election by the annual convention and the years remaining (counting 1959) in the term of each appointment are indicated. AL denotes member-at-large.

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
College			
1st	Albert E. Lumley.....	Amherst College	3
2nd	Mox A. Weber.....	Hamilton College	1
3rd	Joseph Justice.....	Rollins College	4
4th	James C. Loveless.....	DePauw University	1
5th	L. L. Mendenhall.....	Iowa State Teachers College	2
6th	W. Mitchell Jones.....	West Texas State College	3
7th	Arthur Reynolds.....	Colorado State College	2
8th	Harold J. Beatty.....	Fresno State College	4
AL	Ralph A. Ginn.....	South Dakota State College	2
Chairman—Ralph A. Ginn			

*—Appointed by Council to serve until January, 1960, Convention.

Olympic

1st Frank R. Thoms, Jr.....	Williams College	3
2nd Robert J. Kane.....	Cornell University	3
3rd E. M. Cameron.....	Duke University	3
4th Clarence L. Munn.....	Michigan State University	3
5th A. G. Haussler.....	Bradley University	3
6th Clyde Littlefield.....	University of Texas	3
7th Robert L. Davis.....	Colorado State University	3
8th Stan Bates.....	State College of Washington	3
AL Willis O. Hunter.....	University of Southern California	3
Chairman—Willis O. Hunter		

Constitution and By-Laws

Abner V. McCall.....	Baylor University	1
Marcus L. Plant.....	University of Michigan	3
Marshall S. Turner, Jr.....	Johns Hopkins University	5
Chairman—Marcus L. Plant		

Ethics

Ralph W. Aigler.....	Ann Arbor, Michigan	2
H. J. Dorricott.....	NCAA President	1
Nicholas M. McKnight.....	Columbia University	2
K. L. Wilson.....	Collegiate Commissioners	1
Fifth member to be designated according to Article IV, Section 1, (j), of By-laws.		

Extra Events

Everett D. Barnes.....	Colgate University	4
Paul W. Brechler.....	State University of Iowa	3
George Briggs.....	University of Washington	5
Edwin R. Kimball.....	Brigham Young University	1
Norris A. Patterson.....	William Jewell College	2
Chairman—Paul W. Brechler		

Publications

Asa S. Bushnell.....	Eastern College Athletic Conference	1
James V. Gilloon, Jr.....	New York University	5
James W. Liebertz.....	U. S. Merchant Marine Academy	3
Chairman—James V. Gilloon, Jr.		

Sports Injuries and Safety

Carl S. Blyth.....	University of North Carolina	1
Jack C. Curtice.....	Stanford University	1
Arthur S. Daniels.....	Indiana University	1
Ernest B. McCoy.....	Pennsylvania State University	1
Kenneth B. Rawlinson.....	University of Oklahoma	1
Allan J. Ryan.....	American Medical Association	1
Chairman—Ernest B. McCoy		

APPOINTED BY COUNCIL

The terms of Council-appointed committees vary. Members of these committees usually are appointed for terms of one year, except that members of (1) the Youth Fitness Committee are appointed for four-year terms; (2) the Public Relations Committee for three-year terms, and (3) the Eligibility Committee for six-year terms. Years remaining (counting 1959) in the term of appointment for each of these Committees are indicated. AL denotes member-at-large.

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
-------	--------------	-------------	------

Advertising

1st	Thomas Doherty	University of Rhode Island	1
2nd	Charles Moravec	Lehigh University	1
3rd	Howard Ector	Georgia Institute of Technology	1
4th	Wilbur C. Snyppe	Ohio State University	1
5th	Fred Casotti	University of Colorado	1
6th	Lester Jordan	Southern Methodist University	1
7th	James L. Sankovitz	Colorado School of Mines	1
8th	Wally Fredericks	University of California	1
AL	Charles P. Erickson	University of North Carolina	1

Chairman—Charles P. Erickson

Public Relations

1st	Baaron B. Pittenger	Brown University	1
2nd	John T. Cox	U. S. Naval Academy	2
3rd	Ted Mann	Duke University	1
4th	Fred W. Stabley	Michigan State University	2
5th	Harold Keith	University of Oklahoma	2
6th	Wilbur Evans	University of Texas	3
7th	Wiles Hallock	University of Wyoming	3
8th	Ferron C. Losee	Los Angeles State College	1
AL	C. Robert Paul	University of Pennsylvania	3

Chairman—C. Robert Paul

Television

1st	William J. Flynn	Boston College	1
2nd	Robert J. Kane	Cornell University	1
3rd	James J. Corbett	Louisiana State University	1
4th	Paul W. Brechler	University of Iowa	1
5th	Norvall Neve	Missouri Valley Conference	1
6th	Howard Grubbs	Southwest Conference	1
7th	E. L. Romney	Mountain States Conference	1
8th	Charles A. Taylor	Stanford University	1
	Small College (East) Rix N. Yard	Denison University	1
	Small College (West) LeRoy B. Hughes	Calif. Poly. College	1
AL	Asa S. Bushnell	Eastern College Athletic Conference	1
AL	Walter Byers	NCAA Executive Director	1

Chairman—Howard Grubbs

Program Director and Secretary—Asa S. Bushnell

Youth Fitness

1st Lloyd H. Lux.....	Bates College	2
2nd Ernest B. McCoy.....	Pennsylvania State University	1
3rd Tom McDonough.....	Emory University	4
4th Stuart W. Holcomb.....	Northwestern University	4
5th H. B. Lee.....	Kansas State University	3
6th Gilbert Hermance.....	Rice Institute	2
7th Edwin R. Kimball.....	Brigham Young University	1
8th Jesse T. Hill.....	University of Southern California	3
AL T. J. Hamilton.....	University of Pittsburgh	3

Chairman—T. J. Hamilton

Eligibility

Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley.....	University of Santa Clara	5
Warren P. McGuirk.....	University of Massachusetts	3
Rixford K. Snyder.....	Stanford University	1

Chairman—Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley

Infractions

A. D. Kirwan.....	University of Kentucky	1
Nicholas M. McKnight.....	Columbia University	1
George H. Young.....	University of Wisconsin	1
Walter Byers.....	NCAA Executive Director†	1

Chairman—A. D. Kirwan

Insurance

T. A. Bickerstaff.....	University of Mississippi	1
Walter L. Hass.....	University of Chicago	1
E. D. Mouzon, Jr.....	Southern Methodist University	1

Chairman—E. D. Mouzon, Jr.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

Following is a partial list of NCAA delegates or representatives to committees of related organizations. Years remaining (counting 1959) in terms of appointment are indicated.

*Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics of NCAA, AAHPER and CPEA

T. J. Hamilton.....	University of Pittsburgh	1
Edwin R. Kimball.....	Brigham Young University	2
Richard C. Larkins.....	Ohio State University	3

*Joint Committee on Amateurism

To work with the representatives of other amateur organizations to strengthen the amateur code through cooperative programming.

Everett D. Barnes.....	Colgate University	1
Ralph Furey.....	Columbia University	1

*—Appointed by Council

†—Ex officio, non-voting member

***National Committee for Amateur Baseball**

To work with representatives of other amateur organizations in the promotion and administration of amateur baseball.

Everett D. Barnes.....Colgate University 1

***National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame**

1st William J. Flynn.....Boston College 1
2nd Thomas J. Hamilton.....University of Pittsburgh 1
3rd Bernie H. Moore.....Southeastern Conference 1
4th Ivan B. Williamson.....University of Wisconsin 1
5th Don Faurot.....University of Missouri 1
6th L. R. Meyer.....Texas Christian University 1
7th E. E. Wieman.....University of Denver 1
8th Jesse Hill.....University of Southern California 1
AL H. J. Dorricott.....NCAA President†
AL Walter Byers.....NCAA Executive Director†

****Olympic Association Board of Directors**

Stanley Bates.....State College of Washington 2
A. G. Haussler.....Bradley University 2
Clyde Littlefield.....University of Texas 2
Frank R. Thoms, Jr.....Williams College 2

****Olympic Committee Executive Board**

Walter Byers.....NCAA Executive Director† 2
E. M. Cameron.....Duke University 2
T. J. Hamilton.....University of Pittsburgh 2
W. O. Hunter.....University of Southern California 2
Glenn R. Jacoby.....University of Wyoming 2
Robert J. Kane.....Cornell University 2
T. N. Metcalf.....University of Chicago 2
H. Jamison Swarts.....University of Pennsylvania 2

***Summer Baseball Committee**

Ralph O. Coleman.....Oregon State College 1
John H. Kobs.....Michigan State University 1
George L. Shiebler.....Eastern College Athletic Conference 1
Bernie A. Shively.....University of Kentucky 1
J. A. Tomlinson.....Arkansas State College 1

Chairman—Bernie A. Shively

*—Appointed by Council.

†—Ex officio member

**—Elected by quadrennial meeting of U. S. Olympic Association

Clod 3/21/60 - Puerto Rico Htm } 2nd
Robert J. Quinn Queens College } list

ROLL OF MEMBERS

This listing is based on information available to the Secretary, April 1, 1959. The abbreviations are (P) President, Chancellor or Provost; (F) Faculty Representative; (AD) Athletic Director or Graduate Manager of Athletics.

First District

- ✓ American International College, Springfield, Mass.: John F. Hines (P), Henry A. Butova (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.: Charles W. Cole (P), Albert E. Lumley (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Babson Institute, Babson Park, Mass.: Gordon M. Trim (P), Richard A. Thomas (F) and (AD). *Thomas E. Smith*
- ✓ Bates College, Lewiston, Maine: Charles F. Phillips (P), Lloyd H. Lux (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.: Very Rev. Michael P. Walsh (P), William J. Flynn (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Boston University, Boston, Mass.: Harold C. Case (P), Paul Siskind (F), R. Victor Stout (AD).
- ✓ Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine: James S. Coles (P), Malcolm E. Morrell (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.: Abram L. Sachar (P), Joseph F. Kauffman (F), Benny Friedman (AD).
- ✓ Bridgeport, University of, Bridgeport, Conn.: James H. Halsey (P), Herbert E. Glines (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Brown University, Providence, R. I.: Barnaby C. Keeney (P), Edward R. Durgin (F), Paul F. Mackesey (AD).
- ✓ Clark University, Worcester, Mass.: Howard B. Jefferson (P), David Potter (F), R. Z. Granger, Jr. (AD).
- ✓ Colby College, Waterville, Maine: Julius Seelye Bixler (P), A. H. Biron (F), Leon P. Williams (AD).
- ✓ Connecticut, University of, Storrs, Conn.: A. N. Jorgensen (P.), J. O. Christian (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.: John Sloan Dickey (P), Robert A. Rolfe (AD).
- ✓ Fairfield University, Fairfield, Conn.: Rev. James E. Fitzgerald (P), Rev. Thomas F. Lyons (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.: Nathan M. Pusey (P), Thomas D. Bolles (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.: Very Rev. William A. Donaghy (P), Rev. Joseph A. Glavin (F), Eugene F. Flynn (AD).
- ✓ Lowell Technological Institute, Lowell, Mass.: Martin J. Lydon (P), James W. Bell (F), Lester H. Cushing (AD).
- ✓ Maine, University of, Orono, Maine: Lloyd Hartman Elliott (P), Rome Rankin (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.: J. A. Stratton (P), Richard L. Balch (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Massachusetts, University of, Amherst, Mass.: J. Paul Mather (P), Donald P. Allan (F), Warren P. McGuirk (AD).
- ✓ Merrimack College, North Andover, Mass.: Rev. Vincent A. McQuade (P), Rev. William Cullen (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.: Samuel S. Stratton (P), Benjamin F. Wissler (F), Walter J. Nelson (AD).

Assumption College, Worcester, Mass. 16
Pr - Very Rev. Aimand H. Desautels
Fr - James R. Dwyer
AD - Andrew Liska

- Southern State College*
- ✓ New Hampshire, University of, Durham, N. H.: Eldon L. Johnson (P), J. G. Conklin (F), Carl Lundholm (AD).
 - ✓ ~~New Haven State Teachers College~~, New Haven, Conn.: Hilton C. Buley (P), Jesse L. Dow (F) and (AD).
 - ✓ Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.: Carl Stephens Ell (P), Joseph Spear (F), H. W. Gallagher (AD).
 - ✓ Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.: Major General E. N. Harmon (P), H. C. Hamilton (F), Joseph F. Garrity (AD).
 - ✓ Providence College, Providence, R. I.: Very Rev. Robert J. Slavin (P), Rev. A. B. Begley (F) and (AD).
 - ✓ Rhode Island, University of, Kingston, R. I.: Francis H. Horn (P), Arthur L. Quirk (F), Frederic D. Tootell (AD).
 - ✓ St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N. H.: Rev. Gerald McCarthy (P), Rev. Walter Mullally (F) and (AD).
 - ✓ St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vt.: Very Rev. Gerald E. Dupont (P), George W. Jacobs (AD).
 - ✓ Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.: Glenn A. Olds (P), Edward S. Steitz (F) and (AD).
 - ✓ Suffolk University, Boston, Mass.: Robert J. Munce (P), Charles Law (F) and (AD).
 - ✓ Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.: Albert C. Jacobs (P), Raymond Oosting (F) and (AD).
 - ✓ Tufts University, Medford, Mass.: Nils Y. Wessell (P), Harry Arlanson (F) and (AD).
 - ✓ United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.: Rear Admiral Frank A. Leamy (Superintendent), Captain *Cetho Graham, Jr.* ~~John H. Forney~~ (F) and (AD).
 - ✓ Vermont, University of, Burlington, Vt.: John T. Fey (P), S. N. Bogorad (F), J. Edward Donnelly (AD).
 - ✓ Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.: Victor L. Butterfield (P), Norman J. Daniels (F) and (AD).
 - ✓ Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.: James P. Baxter III (P), Frank R. Thoms, Jr. (F) and (AD).
 - ✓ Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.: Arthur B. Bronwell (P), Robert W. Pritchard (F) and (AD).
 - ✓ Yale University, New Haven, Conn.: A. Whitney Griswold (P), DeLaney Kipphuth (F) and (AD).

Second District

- ✓ Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y.: Paul D. Eddy (P), Chester Barrows (F), George Faherty (AD).
- ✓ Albright College, Reading, Pa.: Harry V. Masters (P), Eugene L. Shirk (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.: M. Ellis Drake (P), Gordon G. Ogden (F), James A. McLane (AD).
- ✓ Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.: Lawrence L. Pelletier (P), Christopher Katope (F), H. P. Way (AD).
- ✓ Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.: L. B. Allen (P), John T. Flippen (F), S. B. Taylor (AD).
- ✓ Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Harry D. Gideonse (P), Joseph M. Smith (F), Nelson S. Walker (AD).
- ✓ Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Ernst Weber (P), Edward Russell (F) and (AD).

- ✓ Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.: Merle M. Odgers (P), John Gold (F), Albert E. Humphreys (AD).
- ✓ Buffalo, University of, Buffalo, N. Y.: Clifford C. Furnas (P), Frederick Thomas (F), James E. Peelle (AD). *James J. McQuinley*
- ✓ Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y.: Very Rev. Philip E. Dobson (P), Rev. Peter J. Martin (F), ~~J. Joseph Curran, Jr.~~ (AD). *Robert M. Johnson*
- ✓ City College of New York, New York, N. Y.: Buell G. Gallagher (P), Arthur H. Desgrey (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y.: William G. Van Note (P), George Maclean (F), Henry R. Hodge (AD).
- ✓ Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y.: Everett Case (P), Everett D. Barnes (F) and (AD).
- ✓ College of South Jersey, Camden, N. J.: Mason W. Gross (P), Gerhard Rosegger (F), Albert J. Carino (AD).
- ✓ Columbia University, New York, N. Y.: Grayson Kirk (P), Ralph Furey (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.: Deane W. Malott (P), F. G. Marcham (F), Robert J. Kane (AD).
- ✓ Delaware State College, Dover, Del.: Jerome H. Holland (P), U. S. Washington (F), E. Preston Mitchell (AD).
- ✓ Delaware, University of, Newark, Del.: John A. Perkins (P), Russell G. Stauffer (F), David M. Nelson (AD).
- ✓ Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.: William W. Edel (P), David B. Eavenson (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa.: James Creese (P), Harold M. Myers (F), Douglass T. Greene (AD).
- ✓ Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Very Rev. Vernon F. Gallagher (P), Louis Skender (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pa.: A. C. Baugher (P), Ira R. Herr (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Fairleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, N. J.: Peter Sammartino (P), Harvey D. Woods (AD).
- ✓ Fordham University, New York, N. Y.: Rev. Laurence McGinley (P), Victor R. Yanitelli (F), John Bach (AD).
- ✓ Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.: Frederick Bolman (P), J. Shober Barr (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.: Very Rev. Edward B. Bunn (P), Rev. John J. Jacklin (F), John L. Hagerty (AD).
- ✓ Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.: W. S. Paul (P), Joseph Wolfinger (F), Henry Bream (AD).
- ✓ Grove City College, Grove City, Pa.: J. Stanley Harker (P), Joseph Hartmann (F), Jack Behringer (AD).
- ✓ Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.: Robert W. McEwen (P), Mox A. Weber (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.: Alonzo G. Moron (P), Herman N. Neilson (AD).
- ✓ Hartwick College, Oneonta, N. Y.: A. F. Ritchie (P), Daniel Allen (F), ~~Leroy H. Getchell~~ (AD). *Harold Greig*
- ✓ Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.: Hugh Borton (P), Roy E. Randall (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.: Louis M. Hirshson (P), R. L. Beinert (F), Francis L. Kraus (AD).

- Hofstra College, Hempstead, N. Y.: John C. Adams (P), Howard Myers, Jr. (F) and (AD).
- Hunter College, Bronx, N. Y.: George Shusted (P), J. D. Begelman (AD).
- Inter American University of Puerto Rico, San German, P. R.: Donald C. Bauer (P), John Browning (F), Luis F. Sambolin (AD).
- Iona College, New Rochelle, N. Y.: Brother William H. Barnes (P), Brother Anthony J. Glennon (F), P. James McDermott (AD).
- Ithaca College, Ithaca, N. Y.: Howard I. Dillingham (P), ~~Ben Light~~ (F) and (AD). *Carlton Wood*
- Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.: Calvert N. Ellis (P), Thomas J. Nolan (F), P. M. Snider (AD).
- King's College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Rev. George P. Benaglia (P), Rev. William H. Donahue (F) and (AD).
- Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.: K. Roald Bergethen (P), Lawrence J. Conover (F), ~~William H. Anderson~~ (AD). *Arthur Wentz*
- LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Brother Daniel Bernian (P), Brother Gavin Paul (F), James Henry (AD).
- Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.: Frederic K. Miller (P), Ellis R. McCracken (F) and (AD).
- Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.: Martin D. Whitaker (P), P. L. Sadler (F) and (AD).
- LeMoyne College, Syracuse, N. Y.: Very Rev. Robert F. Grewen (P), Rev. Vincent B. Ryan (F), Thomas Niland, Jr. (AD).
- Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa.: A. O. Grubb (Acting P), Thomas M. Jones (F), Manuel Rivero (AD).
- Long Island University, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Admiral Richard L. Conolly (P), Sidney Horowitz (F), William T. Lai (AD).
- Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pa.: D. Frederick Wertz (P), David Busey (F) and (AD).
- Manhattan College, New York, N. Y.: Brother Augustine Philip (P), Brother Donatien Joseph (F), Kenneth A. Norton (AD).
- Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md.: John T. Williams (P), Leroy Woodson (F), Vernon McCain (AD).
- Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa.: Raymond S. Hauptert (P), Harvey T. D. Gillespie (F) and (AD).
- Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.: J. Conrad Seegers (P), Raymond J. Whispell (F) and (AD).
- New York Maritime College, New York, N. Y.: Vice Admiral C. T. Durgin (P), W. Roger Reinhart (F) and (AD).
- New York University, New York, N. Y.: Carroll V. Newsom (P), Victor F. Obeck (AD).
- Niagara University, Niagara University, N. Y.: Very Rev. Vincent T. Swords (P), Rev. Joseph T. Cahill (F), John J. Gallagher (AD).
- Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.: Major General E. E. MacMorland (P), George A. Hansell (F) and (AD).
- Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.: Eric A. Walker (P), M. Nelson McGeary (F), Ernest B. McCoy (AD).
- Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia, Pa.: Gaylord P. Harnwell (P), Gene D. Gisburne (F), Jeremiah Ford II (AD).
- Philadelphia Textile Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.: Bertrand W. Hayward (P), Walter Harris (F) and (AD).

✓ Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh, Pa.: E. H. Litchfield (P), Vincent Lanfear (F), ~~Thomas J. Hamilton~~ (AD). *Frank Lanier*

✓ Post, C. W. College, Greenvale, N. Y.: Admiral Richard L. Conolly (P), R. Gordon Hoxie (F), Roy Ilowit (AD).

✓ Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Robert F. Oxnam (P), Harry Hostetter (F) and (AD).

✓ Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.: Robert F. Goheen (P), William Lippincott (F), R. Kenneth Fairman (AD).

✓ Puerto Rico, University of, Rio Piedras, P. R.: Jaime Benitez (P), David Furman (F) and (AD).

✓ Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.: Richard G. Folsom (P), Edmund W. Donald (F) and (AD).

✓ Rider College, Trenton, N. J.: Franklin F. Moore (P), Percy W. Caris (F), Robert W. Kilgus (AD).

✓ Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, N. Y.: Mark Ellingson (P), Stanley Witmeyer (F), Sherman B. Hagberg (AD).

✓ Rochester, University of, Rochester, N. Y.: Cornelius W. de Kiewiet (P), Edwin O. Wiig (F), Louis A. Alexander (AD).

✓ Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.: Mason W. Gross (P), Harry J. Rockafeller (F) and (AD).

✓ St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure, N. Y.: Very Rev. *Edward Donnelly* Brian Lhota (P), *Rev. Walter Fox* (F) and (AD). *St. Henry Forman*

✓ St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa.: Rev. Kevin R. Keelan (P), Rev. Columba Devlin (F), I. V. Davis (AD). *Columba Devlin*

✓ St. John's University, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Very Rev. John A. Flynn (P), *Rev. Edward Mannion* (F), Walter T. McLaughlin (AD). *Very Rev. J. Joseph Blunt*

✓ St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Rev. Joseph M. Geib (F), George Bertelsman (AD).

✓ St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.: Eugene Garrett Bewkes (P), R. E. Consler (F), *Gardner E. Wells* (AD). *Tom Cartmill*

✓ St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J.: Rev. James J. Shanahan (P), Rev. Robert O'Connell (F), John W. Kennedy (AD).

✓ Scranton, University of, Scranton, Pa.: Very Rev. John J. Long (P), Rev. John P. McNicholas (F), Peter Carlesimo (AD).

✓ Seton Hall University, South Orange, N. J.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. *Laughton* John L. McNulty (P), Rev. Joseph P. Shea (F), Rev. Thomas G. Fahy (AD).

✓ Siena College, Loudonville, N. Y.: Rev. Edmund F. Christy (P), Rev. Sixtus O'Connor (F), Rev. Alphonsus Connors (AD).

✓ State Teachers College, Bloomsburg, Pa.: Harvey A. Andruss (P), Russell E. Houk (F) and (AD).

✓ State Teachers College, Cortland, N. Y.: Donnal V. Smith (P), Robert Slaugh (F), Robert J. Weber (AD).

✓ State Teachers College, Lock Haven, Pa.: Richard T. Parsons (P), Stephen Jacobs (F) and (AD).

✓ State Teachers College, Millersville, Pa.: D. L. Biemesderfer (P), Raymond J. Runkle (F) and (AD).

✓ State Teachers College, Shippensburg, Pa.: Ralph E. Heiges (P), Thomas Crist (F) and (AD).

✓ State Teachers College, Slippery Rock, Pa.: N. M. Seisenfluh (P), William A. Storer (F) and (AD).

✓ State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa.: Charles S. Swope (P), William R. Benner (F), Russell Sturzebecker (AD).

* State University College
of Education

- ✓ State University College for Teachers, Buffalo, N. Y.: Ralph Horn (P), Lloyd Jones (F), Larry Katzman (AD).
- ✓ State University Teachers College, Brockport, N. Y.: Donald M. Tower (P), Martin H. Rogers (F), A. Huntley Parker, Jr. (AD).
- ✓ State University Teachers College, Oswego, N. Y.: Foster S. Brown (P), Donald Snygg (F), John Glinski (AD).
- ✓ State University Teachers College, Plattsburgh, N. Y.: George W. Angell (P), Edward E. Redcay (F), Joseph Jastrab (AD).
- ✓ Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.: Jess H. Davis (P), William J. Farrisee (F), John C. Sim (AD).
- ✓ Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa.: G. Morris Smith (P), Russell Gilbert (F), Amos A. Stagg, Jr. (AD).
- ✓ Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.: Courtney C. Smith (P), Willis J. Stetson (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.: William P. Tolley (P), Finla G. Crawford (F), Lewis P. Andreas (AD).
- ✓ Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.: Robert L. Johnson (P), James Harrison (F), ~~Josh C. Cody~~ (AD). *Ernest Casale*
- ✓ Thiel College, Greenville, Pa.: Fredric B. Irvin (P), V. Spencer Goodreds (F), Joseph DiFebo (AD).
- ✓ Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.: Carter Davidson (P), Wilford H. Ketz (F) and (AD).
- ✓ United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y.: Rear Admiral Gordon McLintock (Superintendent), Lcdr. Winston Flint (F), Commander J. W. Liebertz (AD).
- ✓ United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.: Lieutenant General Garrison H. Davidson (Superintendent), ~~Colonel F. J. Roberts~~ (AD). *Boyd W. Battlett (F) Col. Emory S. Adams, Jr. (F) Estlin Coward*
- ✓ United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Rear Admiral C. L. Melson (Superintendent), ~~Captain Slade Cutter~~ (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Upsala College, East Orange, N. J.: Evald B. Lawson (P), Donald B. Walker (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.: D. L. Helfferich (P), Everett M. Bailey (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Villanova University, Villanova, Pa.: Very Rev. James A. Donnellon (P), Rev. Joseph W. Kemme (F), Frank Reagan (AD).
- ✓ Wagner College, Staten Island, N. Y.: Richard H. Heindel (P), Herbert Sutter (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.: Boyd D. Patterson (P), Paul L. Reardon (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa.: Paul R. Stewart (P), Rex Selk (F), Raymond E. Williams (AD).
- ✓ Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.: W. W. Orr (P), Grover C. Washabaugh (AD).
- ✓ West Virginia State College, Institute, West Va.: William J. L. Wallace (P), Paul J. Moore (F), C. C. Hawkins (AD).
- ✓ Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: ~~Eugene S. Farley~~ (P), ~~George F. Ralston~~ (F) and (AD). *John Reese*
- ✓ Yeshiva University, New York, N. Y.: Samuel Belkin (P), Bernard Sarachek (F) and (AD).

St. Francis College - Brooklyn 21

✓ PR - Brother Urban
 ✓ PR - Brother Roger
 AD - Warril J. Lynch

Third District

- ✓ Alabama A&M College, Normal, Ala.: J. F. Drake (P), G. O. McCalep (F), G. H. Hobson (AD).
- ✓ Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.: Ralph B. Draughon (P), Roger W. Allen (F), G. W. Beard (AD).
- ✓ Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala.: H. Councill Trenholm (P), C. Johnson Dunn (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Alabama, University of, University, Ala.: Frank A. Rose (P), Clarence T. Sharpton (F), Paul Bryant (AD).
- ✓ Allen University, Columbia, S. C.: Frank R. Veal (P), T. B. Nelson (F) and (AD).
- ✓ American University, Washington, D. C.: Hurst R. Anderson (P), David Carrasco (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tenn.: Halbert Harvill (P), Glenn S. Gentry (F), David B. Aaron (AD).
- ✓ Baltimore, University of, Baltimore, Md.: Theodore H. Wilson (P), G. Harold Gottshall (F), Donald A. Newbery (AD).
- ✓ Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, N. C.: Rev. Cuthbert E. Allen (P), Rev. Raphael Bridge (F), Howard A. Wheeler (AD).
- ✓ Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn.: R. Kelly White (P), W. C. Griffith (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.: J. A. Bacoats (P), W. E. Johnson (F), A. W. Browne (AD).
- ✓ Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.: Richard V. Moore (P), J. E. Huger (F), R. G. Matthews (AD).
- ✓ Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Va.: Warren D. Bowman (P), Harry G. Jopson (F), Daniel S. Geiser (AD).
- ✓ Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.: Rt. Rev. Monsignor W. J. McDonald (P), Rev. Raymond Hain (F), Edmund R. LaFond (AD).
- ✓ Centenary College, Shreveport, La.: J. J. Mickle (P), John B. Entriiken (F), Orvis Sigler (AD).
- ✓ Chattanooga, University of, Chattanooga, Tenn.: David A. Lockmiller (P), William O. Swan (F), A. C. Moore (AD).
- ✓ Citadel, Charleston, S. C.: General Mark W. Clark (P), Col. D. S. McAlister (F), Edward L. Teague, Jr. (AD).
- ✓ Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.: James P. Brawley (P), J. J. Dennis (F), Leonidas S. Epps (AD).
- ✓ Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C.: Robert C. Edwards (Acting P), R. R. Ritchie (F), Frank Howard (AD).
- ✓ College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.: Alvin Duke Chandler (P), George J. Oliver (F), Milton L. Drewier, Jr. (AD).
- ✓ Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.: David G. Martin (P), Frontis W. Johnston (F), Tom Scott (AD).
- ✓ Duke University, Durham, N. C.: A. Hollis Edens (P), Charles E. Jordan (F), E. M. Cameron (AD).

1. Original probation (May 1, 1956 to May 1, 1959) extended April 21, 1958 until September 1, 1961, ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events, allied events and national television series during that period, denied privilege of representation on any NCAA committee and the right to vote on any question before the Association during the period of probation, for violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution, and Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws.

Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.
 Pr - C. A. Rybendall
 FR - S. H. Brounch
 AD - J. A. Cooke

Centry College, Danville, Ky.
 Pr - Thomas A. Sprague
 FR - Charles T. Hazlett
 AD - Biscot Juman

- ✓ Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Ky.: W. F. O'Donnell (P), Smith Park (F), Charles T. Hughes (AD).
- ✓ East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, Tenn.: Burgin E. Dossett (P), Solon Gentry (F), Star Wood (AD).
- ✓ Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C.: Walter N. Ridley (P), Samuel J. Johnson (F), Robert L. Vaughn (AD).
- ✓ Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.: S. Walter Martin (P), Thomas E. McDonough (AD).
- ✓ Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C.: Rudolph Jones (P), Odell Uzzell (F), W. A. Bryant (AD).
- ✓ Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.: S. J. Wright (P), W. D. Hawkins, Jr. (F), H. B. Thompson (AD).
- ✓ Florida A&M University, Tallahassee, Fla.: George W. Gore, Jr. (P), Mahlon C. Rhane (F), A. S. Gaither (AD).
- ✓ Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Fla.: Charles T. Thrift (P), Corning F. Tolle (F), Thomas H. Greene (AD).
- ✓ Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.: Robert M. Strozier (P), Mode L. Stone (F).
- Florida, University of, Gainesville, Fla.: J. Wayne Reitz (P), H. P. Constans (F), Robert Woodruff (AD).
- Furman University, Greenville, S. C.: John L. Plyler (P), Winston C. Babb (F), J. Lyles Alley (AD).
- ✓ Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.: Leonard M. Elstad (P), Peter Wisner (F) and (AD).
- ✓ George Washington University, Washington, D. C.: Cloyd H. Marvin (P), Theodore P. Perros (F), Robert Faris (AD).
- ✓ Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.: Edwin D. Harrison (P), Jesse W. Mason (F), Robert L. Dodd (AD).
- ✓ Georgia Teachers College, Collegeboro, Ga.: Zach S. Henderson (P), W. S. Hanner (F), J. B. Searce (AD). *Resigned 4/29*
- ✓ Georgia, University of, Athens, Ga.: O. C. Aderhold (P), Alfred W. Scott (F), Wallace Butts (AD).
- ✓ Grambling College, Grambling, La.: R. W. E. Jones (P), E. F. Purvis (F), E. G. Robinson (AD).
- ✓ Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, Va.: Joseph C. Robert (P), ~~Francis Ghigo~~ (F), Robert Thalman (AD).
- ✓ Howard University, Washington, D. C.: Mordecai W. Johnson (P), Frank M. Snowden, Jr. (F), Samuel E. Barnes (AD).
- ✓ Jackson State College, Jackson, Miss.: Jacob L. Reddix (P), Robert E. Lee (F), Tellis B. Ellis, Jr. (AD).
- ✓ Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.: Milton S. Eisenhower (P), G. Wilson Shaffer (F), Marshall S. Turner, Jr. (AD).
- ✓ Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.: R. P. Perry (P), T. E. McKinney (F), B. D. Crudup (AD).
- ✓ Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.: Rufus B. Atwood (P), William Exum (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Kentucky, University of, Lexington, Ky.: Frank G. Dickey (P), A. D. Kirwan (F), B. A. Shively (AD).
- ✓ Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Ky.: Oscar W. Lever (P), Charles L. Higgs (F), Robert R. Wilson (AD).
- ✓ Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.: James A. Colston (P), Robert H. Harvey (F), Julian Bell (AD).

Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Ga.
Pr - C. V. Trump
FR - W. S. Baughman
AD - Alma Talton, Jr.

Louisiana College
Pr - J. Earl Linn
FR - F. Jay Taylor
AD - Harold Thrift

Lane

✓ LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.: Hollis Price (P), Charles Phillips (F), Jerry C. Johnson (AD).

LaCalle
✓ Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, La.: R. L. Ropp (P), H. J. Smolinski (F), Joe Aillet (AD).

✓ Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.: Troy H. Middleton (P), B. C. Craft (F), James J. Corbett (AD).

✓ Louisville, University of, Louisville, Ky.: Philip Davidson (P), Morton Walker (F), Bernard Hickman (AD).

✓ Loyola College, Baltimore, Md.: Rev. Vincent F. Beatty (P), Emil Reitz (F) and (AD).

✓ Loyola University, New Orleans, La.: Very Rev. W. P. Donnelly (P), Rev. J. Joseph Molloy (F) and (AD).

✓ Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Va.: Orville W. Wake (P), W. W. Ferguson (F), James C. Fox (AD).

✓ Maryland, University of, College Park, Md.: Wilson H. Elkins (P), Geary Eppley (F), W. W. Cobey (AD).

✓ ²Memphis State University, Memphis, Tenn.: J. M. Smith (P), R. M. Robison (F), C. C. Humphreys (AD).

✓ Mercer University, Macon, Ga.: G. B. Connell (P), Z. B. Vance (F) and (AD).

✓ Miami, University of, Coral Gables, Fla.: Jay F. W. Pearson (P), J. M. Godard (F), Jack Harding (AD).

✓ Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.: Quill E. Cope (P), Gene Sloan (F), Charles Murphy (AD).

✓ Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.: R. A. McLemore (P), A. E. Wood (F), S. L. Robinson (AD).

✓ Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg, Miss.: W. D. McCain (P), J. Lloyd Milan (F), Reed Green (AD).

✓ Mississippi State University, State College, Miss.: Ben Hilbun (P), T. K. Martin (F), C. R. Noble (AD).

✓ Mississippi, University of, University, Miss.: John D. Williams (P), T. A. Bickerstaff (F), C. M. Smith (AD).

✓ Morehead State College, Morehead, Ky.: Adron Doran (P), Robert Laughlin (F) and (AD).

✓ Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.: Benjamin E. Mays (P), F. L. Forbes (F) and (AD).

✓ Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.: Martin D. Jenkins (P), Nathaniel Proctor (F), Edward P. Hurt (AD).

✓ Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.: John H. Lewis (P), A. J. Lockhart (F), E. J. Clemons (AD).

✓ Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.: Rt. Rev. John L. Sheridan (P), John J. Dillon (F), Rev. Carl J. Fives (AD).

✓ Murray State College, Murray, Ky.: R. H. Woods (P), W. G. Nash (F), Roy Stewart (AD).

✓ North Carolina A&T College, Greensboro, N. C.: Warmoth T. Gibbs (P), L. A. Wise (F), William M. Bell (AD).

✓ North Carolina College, Durham, N.C.: Alfonso Elder (P), I. G. Newton (F) and (AD).

4th list
2. Placed on probation for a period of two years effective January 6, 1958, and ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events and allied events for violation of Article III, Sections 3 and 4, (b), of the Constitution.

Louisiana College, Ruston 24 *St. John's -*

Pr - Rt. Rev. Baldwin D. Marshall

Fr - Rev. Adelaide Thruent

Do - Rev. George L. D. D. D.

- ✓³North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.: Carey H. Bostian (P), H. B. James (F), Roy B. Clogston (AD).
- ✓North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill, N. C.: W. B. Aycock (P), Oliver Cornwell (F), C. P. Erickson (AD).
- ✓Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.: J. Earl Moreland (P), H. B. Pannill (F), Hugh F. Stephens (AD).
- ✓Richmond, University of, Richmond, Va.: George M. Modlin (P), Ralph C. McDanel (F), Malcolm U. Pitt (AD).
- ✓Roanoke College, Salem, Va.: H. Sherman Oberly (P), J. S. Hackman (F) and (AD).
- ✓Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.: Hugh F. McKean (P), Joseph Justice (F) and (AD).
- ✓St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.: James A. Boyer (P), C. H. McLendon (F), C. R. Walker (AD).
- ✓St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Va.: Earl H. McClenney (P), W. H. Whitehurst (F), Joseph Thompson (AD).
- ✓Savannah State College, Savannah, Ga.: William K. Payne (P), Elmer J. Dean (F), Theodore A. Wright (AD).
- ✓Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.: William R. Strassner (P), Thomas E. Kee (F), James E. Lytle, Jr. (AD).
- ✓South, University of the, Sewanee, Tenn.: Edward McGrady (P), Gaston S. Bruton (F), Walter Bryant (AD).
- ✓South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C.: B. C. Turner (P), Roy D. Moore (F) and (AD).
- ✓South Carolina, University of, Columbia, S. C.: Robert L. Sumwalt (P), J. T. Penney (F), Rex Enright (AD).
- ✓Southern University and A&M College, Baton Rouge, La.: Felton G. Clark (P), E. C. Harrison (F), A. W. Mumford (AD).
- ✓Southwestern College, Memphis, Tenn.: Peyton N. Rhodes (P), C. I. Diehl (F), W. R. Maybry (AD).
- ✓Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.: Very Rev. Andrew C. Smith (P), Rev. John E. Schwing (F), William C. Gardiner (AD).
- ✓State Teachers College at Towson, Baltimore, Md.: Earle T. Hawkins (P), Robert W. Abendroth (F), Donald I. Minnegan (AD).
- ✓Stetson University, DeLand, Fla.: J. O. Edmunds (P), Robert Chavvin (F), W. C. Cowell (AD).
- ✓Tennessee A&I State University, Nashville, Tenn.: Walter S. Davis (P), Carl M. Hill (F), Raymond H. Kemp (AD).
- ✓Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tenn.: Everett Derryberry (P), P. V. Overall (F), R. H. Eblen (AD).
- ✓Tennessee, University of, Knoxville, Tenn.: C. E. Brehm (P), R. F. Thomason (F), R. R. Neyland (AD).
- ✓Tulane University, New Orleans, La.: Rufus C. Harris (P), George E. Simmons (F), Richard O. Baumbach (AD).
- ✓Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: Luther H. Foster (P), James H. M. Henderson (F), Edward L. Jackson (AD).

3. Placed on probation for a period of four years effective November 13, 1956, ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events, allied events and the national football television series during that period, denied privilege of representation on any NCAA committee and the right to vote on any question before the Association during the period of probation, for violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution and Article VI, Section 1 of the By-laws.

- ✓ Union University, Jackson, Tenn.: Warren F. Jones (P), Charles D. Taylor (F), Jack Russell (AD).
- ✓ Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.: Harvie Branscomb (P), Madison Sarratt (F), Arthur L. Guepe (AD).
- ✓ Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.: Major General Wm. H. Milton, Jr. (P), Colonel S. M. Heflin (F), T. Woodrow Gray (AD).
- ✓ Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.: Walter S. Newman (P), C. P. Miles (F), Frank O. Moseley (AD).
- ✓ Virginia State College, Norfolk, Va.: Lyman B. Brooks (P), Leon H. Kerry (F), Joseph G. Echols (AD).
- ✓ Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.: Robert P. Daniel (P), George G. Singleton (F), James A. Moore (AD).
- ✓ Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.: Samuel DeWitt Proctor (P), Walter O. Bradley (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Virginia, University of, Charlottesville, Va.: Colgate W. Darden, Jr. (P), Mortimer M. Caplin (F), Gus K. Tebell (AD).
- ✓ Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, N.C.: Harold W. Tribble (P), Forrest W. Clonts (F), William H. Gibson (AD).
- ✓ Washington College, Chestertown, Md.: Daniel Z. Gibson (P), Joseph McLain (F), Edward L. Athey (AD).
- ✓ Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.: Francis P. Gaines (P), W. M. Hinton (F), E. P. Twombly (AD).
- ✓ Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Ky.: Kelly Thompson (P), L. T. Smith (F), E. A. Diddle (AD).
- ✓ Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.: Lowell S. Ensor (P), Reuben S. Holthaus (F), Robert J. Waldorf (AD).
- ✓ West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.: Clyde L. Colson (Acting P), Ray O. Duncan (F), Robert N. Brown (AD).
- ✓ Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem, N. C.: F. L. Atkins (P), A. I. Terrell (F), C. E. Gaines (AD).
- ✓ Xavier University, New Orleans, La.: Sister M. Josephina (P), Warren P. McKenna (F), Alfred C. Priestley (AD).

Fourth District

- ✓ Akron, University of, Akron, Ohio: Norman P. Auburn (P), David E. Anderson (F), Kenneth Cochrane (AD).
- ✓ Albion College, Albion, Mich.: W. W. Whitehouse (P), Paul L. Cook (F), ~~Dale R. Sprinkle~~ (AD). *Elmer Isaac*
- ✓ Alma College, Alma, Mich.: Robert D. Swanson (P), Charles Skinner (F), Arthur Smith (AD).
- Aquinas* ✓ Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio: G. L. Clayton (P), Edwin Boardman (F), Robert Brownson (AD).
- ✓ Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.: Conrad Bergendoff (P), Harry Johnson (F), Vincent Lundeen (AD).
- ✓ Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio: Alfred B. Bonds, Jr. (P), C. D. Penner (F), Ray E. Watts (AD).
- ✓ Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.: John R. Emens (P), Robert L. Shelley (F), Robert Primer (AD).
- ✓ Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.: Miller Upton (P), Clarence Von Eschen (F) Alf W. Harrer (AD).
- ✓ Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio: Ralph W. McDonald (P), Ralph G. Harshman (F), Harold Anderson (AD).

- ✓ Butlcr University, Indianapolis, Ind.: M. O. Ross (P), William L. Howard (F), Paul D. Hinkle (AD).
- ✓ Capital University, Columbus, Ohio: Harold L. Yochum (P), Theodore Myers (F), William Bernlohr (AD).
- ✓ Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.: Laurence M. Gould (P), Carleton C. Qualey (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis.: Robert D. Steele (P), LeRoy Weir (F), Lisle Blackburn (AD).
- ✓ Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio: Kent H. Smith (P), Arthur P. Leary (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Central Michigan College, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.: Charles I. Anspach (P), Lester Serier (F), D. P. Rose (AD). *J. W. Fox*
- ✓ Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio: Charles H. Wesley (P), John Alston (F), Gaston Lewis (AD).
- ✓ Chicago, University of, Chicago, Ill.: Lawrence A. Kimpton (P), John P. Netherton (F), Walter L. Hass (AD).
- ✓ College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio: Howard F. Lowry (P), Charles B. Moke (F), Ernest M. Hole (AD).
- ✓ Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.: M. L. Koehneke (P), Richard A. Lange (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Dayton, University of, Dayton, Ohio: Very Rev. Andrew L. Seebold (P), Rev. C. L. Collins (F), Harry C. Baujan (AD).
- ✓ Denison University, Granville, Ohio: A. Blair Knapp (P), Robert Seager (F), Rix N. Yard (AD).
- ✓ DePaul University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. Comerford J. O'Malley (P), Rev. Gerald Mullen (F), Raymond J. Meyer (AD).
- ✓ DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.: Russell J. Humbert (P), Laurel H. Turk (F), James Loveless (AD).
- ✓ Detroit, University of, Detroit, Mich.: Rev. C. J. Steiner (P), Rev. Burke O'Neill (F), John R. Mulroy (AD). *E. H.*
- ✓ Eastern Michigan College, Ypsilanti, Mich.: Eugene B. Elliott (P), ~~Floyd Lieb~~ (F), Lloyd Olds (AD). *F. W. Reister*
- ✓ Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Ill.: Robert C. Stanger (P), Carl E. Kommes (F), Oliver M. Langhorst (AD).
- ✓ Evansville College, Evansville, Ind.: Melvin W. Hyde (P), Ralph H. Coleman (F), Don Ping (AD).
- ✓ Fenn College, Cleveland, Ohio: G. Brooks Earnest (P), Homer E. Woodling (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.: Edgar M. Carlson (P), George W. Anderson (F), Lloyd Hollingsworth (AD).
- ✓ Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.: Paul H. Giddens (P), Perry A. Moore (F), J. W. Hutton (AD).
- ✓ Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio: Terry Wickham (P), Charles M. Prugh (F), T. R. Turney (AD).
- ✓ Hiram College, Hiram Ohio: Paul F. Sharp (P), Dwight H. Berg (F), William Hollinger (AD).
- ✓ Hope College, Holland, Mich.: Irwin J. Lubbers (P), Milton L. Hinga (F), A. W. Vanderbush (AD).
- ✓ Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.: John T. Rettaliata (P), Bernard Weissman (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill.: Robert G. Bone (P), F. Russell Glasener (F), Howard J. Hancock (AD).

✓ Illinois, University of, Urbana, Ill.: David D. Henry (P), Robert B. Browne (F), Douglas R. Mills (AD).

✓ Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.: Herman B. Wells (P), John F. Mee (F), Frank E. Allen (AD).

✓ John Carroll University, Cleveland, Ohio: Very Rev. Hugh E. Dunn (P), Rev. George A. Kmieck (F), Herbert C. Eisele (AD).

✓ Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Weimer K. Hicks (P), Sher-rill Cleland (F), Rolla Anderson (AD).

✓ Kent State University, Kent, Ohio: George A. Bowman (P), Walton Clarke (F), Carl E. Erickson (AD).

✓ Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio: F. Edward Lund (P), Stuart R. McGowan (F), Jess W. Falkenstine (AD).

✓ Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.: Sharvy G. Umbeck (P), John A. Houston (F), Dean S. Trevor (AD).

✓ Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.: Ernest A. Johnson (P), Ed-win C. Reichert (F) and (AD).

✓ Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.: Douglas M. Knight (P), Vernon W. Roelofs (F), Arthur C. Denney (AD).

✓ Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.: Rev. J. F. Maguire (P), Rev. J. W. Bieri (F), George Ireland (AD).

✓ Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.: Harvey M. Rice (P), Russell Hastings (F), Ralph Lundeen (AD).

✓ Mankato State College, Mankato, Minn.: C. L. Crawford (P), John A. Johnson (F), Roy B. Moore (AD).

✓ Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio: W. Bay Irvine (P), Donald D. Drumm (F) and (AD).

✓ Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.: Rev. E. J. O'Donnell (P), Rev. John G. Holbrook (F), Laurence Mullins (AD).

✓ Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.: Stewart H. Smith (P), N. Bayard Green (F), Robert A. Morris, Jr. (AD).

✓ Miami University, Oxford, Ohio: John D. Millett (P), W. Fred Cott-rell (F), John L. Brickels (AD).

✓ Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton, Mich.: J. R. Van Pelt (P), William A. Longacre (F), Alan J. Bovard (AD).

✓ Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.: John A. Hannah (P), Harold B. Tukey (F), Clarence L. Munn (AD).

✓ Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor, Mich.: Harlan Hatcher (P), Marcus S. Plant (F), H. O. Crisler (AD).

✓ Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis, Minn.: J. L. Morrill (P), Stanley V. Kinyon (F), Ike J. Armstrong (AD).

✓ Minnesota, University of, (Duluth Branch) Duluth, Minn.: R. W. Darland (P), Emmett Davidson (F), Lloyd W. Peterson (AD).

✓ Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.: Robert W. Gibson (P), Ralph Frazier (F), Charles L. Larson (AD).

✓ Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio: Carl C. Bracy (P), J. W. Ra-field (F) and (AD).

✓ Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio: Robert N. Montgomery (P), C. D. Morehead (F), Edgar Sherman (AD).

✓ North Central College, Naperville, Ill.: C. H. Geiger (P), C. C. Hower (F), L. C. Belding (AD).

✓ Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Ill.: Leslie A. Holmes (P), Frederick W. Rolf (F), George G. Evans (AD).

✓ Northern Michigan College, Marquette, Mich.: Edgar L. Harden (P), F. L. Ferzacca (F) and (AD).

✓ *Michigan Col. - Grand Rapids* 28

P1 - R. W. Mogg. A. F. Bukowski

F1 - Louis B. Clengman

AD - Ray E. Hull

College - Grand Rapids

P1 - William J. ...

FR - John H. ...

AD - Barney Steen

- ✓ Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.: J. Roscoe Miller (P), T. LeRoy Martin (F), Stuart K. Holcomb (AD).
- ✓ Notre Dame, University of, Notre Dame, Ind.: Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh (P), Rev. Edmund P. Joyce (F), Edward W. Krause (AD).
- ✓ Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.: William E. Stevenson (P), Luke Steiner (F), Lysle K. Butler (AD).
- ✓ Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Novice G. Fawcett (P), Wendell Postle (F), Richard Larkins (AD).
- ✓ Ohio University, Athens, Ohio: John C. Baker (P), Fred Picard (F), Carroll C. Widdoes (AD).
- ✓ Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio: George W. Burns (Acting P), David Jennings (F), Robert M. Strimer (AD).
- ✓ Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio: Lynn W. Turner (P), Hobart W. Adams (F), Robert S. Agler (AD).
- ✓ Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.: Frederick L. Hovde (P), Verne C. Freeman (F), G. J. Mackey (AD).
- ✓ Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.: Fred O. Pinkham (P), Robert P. Ashley (F), Carl H. Doehling (AD).
- ✓ Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.: Leland H. Carlson (P), Frank Carlborg (F), Daniel Spika (AD).
- ✓ St. Norbert College, West De Pere, Wis.: Rev. D. M. Burke (P), Rev. S. C. Becker (F), Mel J. Nicks (AD).
- ✓ St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.: Clemens M. Granskou (P), Kenneth Bjork (F), Adrian L. Christenson (AD).
- ✓ Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.: Delyte W. Morris (P), Orville Alexander (F), Donald N. Boydston (AD).
- ✓ State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa: Virgil M. Hancher (P), Robert F. Ray (F), Paul W. Brechler (AD).
- ✓ Toledo, University of, Toledo, Ohio: William S. Carlson (P), Edwin Saxer (F), James W. Long (AD).
- ✓ Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.: O. P. Kretzmann (P), Dana Schwanholt (F), Richard P. Koenig (AD).
- ✓ Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.: B. K. Trippet (P), Theodore Bedrick (F), Garland Frazier (AD).
- ✓ Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich.: Clarence B. Hilberry (P), Winfred A. Harbison (F), Alden W. Thompson (AD).
- ✓ Western Illinois University, Macomb, Ill.: A. L. Knoblauch (P), Dempsey E. Reid (F), R. W. Hanson (AD).
- ✓ Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Paul V. Sangren (P), C. B. MacDonald (F), Mitchell J. Gary (AD).
- ✓ Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio: John S. Mills (P), Andrew D. Braden (F), Edward L. Finnigan (AD).
- ✓ Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.: V. Raymond Edman (P), Fred Gerstung (F), Harvey C. Chrouser (AD).
- ✓ Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio: Samuel Marble (P), Menzo Stark (F), Fred Raizk (AD).
- ✓ Winona State College, Winona, Minn.: Nels Minne (P), L. A. McCown (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Wisconsin State College, Superior, Wis.: Jim Dan Hill (P), Royal Jay Briggs (F), Americo Mortorelli (AD).
- ✓ Wisconsin, University of, Madison, Wis.: C. A. Elvehjem (P), George Young (F), Ivan B. Williamson (AD).

Univ of Wisconsin - Milwaukee

✓ Pr
✓ FR
AD -

Eastern Illinois
Charlotte
Pr - Quincy Anderson
FR - Charles A. Elliott
AD - John W. Miesley

- ✓ ~~Wittenberg College~~ ^{University}, Springfield, Ohio: Clarence C. Stoughton (P), Howard E. Maurer (F), William M. Edwards (AD).
 ✓ ~~Xavier University~~, Cincinnati, Ohio: Very Rev. P. L. O'Connor (P), Rev. E. J. O'Connor (F), Robert Massman (AD).
 ✓ ~~Youngstown University~~, Youngstown, Ohio: Howard W. Jones (P), Willard L. Webster (F) and (AD).

Fifth District

- ✓ ~~Augustana College~~, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.: Lawrence M. Stavig (P), J. S. Thompson (F), Robert Burns (AD).
 ✓ ~~Bradley University~~, Peoria, Ill.: Harold P. Rodes (P), Philip Becker, Jr. (F), John I. Meinen (AD).
 ✓ ~~Buena Vista College~~, Storm Lake, Iowa: John A. Fisher (P), T. P. Kuehl (F), Jay R. Beckmann (AD).
 ✓ ~~Central Missouri State College~~, Warrensburg, Mo.: Warren C. Lovinger (P), Earl Foster (F), Glenn Gerdes (AD).
 ✓ ~~Cincinnati, University of~~, Cincinnati, Ohio: Walter C. Langsam (P), Ralph C. Bursiek (F), M. Charles Mileham (AD).
 ✓ ~~Coe College~~, Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Joseph E. McCabe (P), Alfred W. Meyer (F), Walter C. Schwank (AD).
 ✓ ~~Colorado, University of~~, Boulder, Colo.: Quigg Newton (P), Warren O. Thompson (F), Harry Carlson (AD).
 ✓ ~~Cornell College~~, Mount Vernon, Iowa: Russell D. Cole (P), J. Harold Ennis (F), Jim Dutcher (AD).
 ✓ ~~Creighton University~~, Omaha, Neb.: Very Rev. Carl M. Reinert (P), Rev. Norbert J. Lemke (F), J. V. Belford (AD).
 ✓ ~~Deane College~~, Crete, Neb.: Donald Typer (P), Glenn Buck (F), Elvin Papik (AD). *259 - dropped*
 ✓ ~~Drake University~~, Des Moines, Iowa: H. G. Harmon (P), Frank N. Gardner (F), ~~Dolph Stanley~~ *Jack McClelland* (AD).
 ✓ ~~Grinnell College~~, Grinnell, Iowa: Howard R. Bowen (P), James H. Stauss (F), John Pfitsch (AD).
 ✓ ~~Houston, University of~~, Houston, Texas: Clanton W. Williams (P), Frank L. Stovall (F), Harry H. Fouke (AD).
 ✓ ~~Iowa State College~~, Ames, Iowa: James H. Hilton (P), H. D. Bergman (F), Louis Menze (AD).
 ✓ ~~Iowa State Teachers College~~, Cedar Falls, Iowa: J. W. Maucker (P), J. N. Kercheval (F), L. L. Mendenhall (AD).
 ✓ ~~Kansas State Teachers College~~, Emporia, Kan.: John E. King (P), Winston Cram (F), F. G. Welch (AD).
 ✓ ~~Kansas State University~~, Manhattan, Kan.: James A. McCain (P), M. A. Durland (F), H. B. Lee (AD).
 ✓ ~~Kansas, University of~~, Lawrence, Kan.: Franklin D. Murphy (P), Laurence C. Woodruff (F), A. C. Lonborg (AD).
 ✓ ~~Lincoln University~~, Jefferson City, Mo.: Earl E. Dawson (P), A. E. Pullam (F), Dwight T. Reed (AD).
 ✓ ~~Loras College~~, Dubuque, Iowa: Right Rev. Msgr. D. V. Foley (P), Clarence T. O'Dowd (F), Rev. Louis Ernsdorff (AD).
 ✓ ~~Luther College~~, Decorah, Iowa: J. W. Ylvisaker (P), O. M. Hovde (F), Hamlet E. Peterson (AD).
 ✓ ~~Missouri School of Mines~~, Rolla, Mo.: Curtis L. Wilson (P), John A. Steinmeyer (F), Gale Bullman (AD).

- ✓ Missouri, University of, Columbia, Mo.: Elmer Ellis (P), Arthur W. Nebel (F), Donald B. Faurot (AD).
- ✓ Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa: J. Richard Palmer (P), Ira J. Gwinn (F), Albert Buckingham (AD).
- ✓ Nebraska, University of, Lincoln, Neb.: Clifford M. Hardin (P), Earl S. Fullbrook (F), J. W. Orwig (AD).
- ✓ North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dak.: Fred S. Hultz (P), A. Glenn Hill (F), L. Les Luymes (AD).
- ✓ North Dakota, University of, Grand Forks, N. Dak.: George W. Starcher (P), Thomas Clifford (F), L. R. Marti, (Acting AD).
- ✓ North Texas State College, Denton, Texas: J. C. Matthews (P), A. Witt Blair (F), E. F. Cambron (AD).
- ✓ Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, Mo.: Walter H. Ryle (P), Norman E. White (AD). *John D. Black*
- ✓ Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville, Mo.: J. W. Jones (P), H. R. Dieterich (F), Ryland Milner (AD).
- ✓ Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City, Okla.: Jack S. Wilkes (P), Lester Metheny (F), A. S. Lemons (AD).
- ✓ Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla.: Oliver S. Willham (P), Randall Jones (F), Henry P. Iba (AD).
- ✓ Oklahoma, University of, Norman, Okla.: George L. Cross (P), Earl Sneed, Jr. (F), C. B. Wilkinson (AD).
- ✓ Omaha, University of, Omaha, Neb.: Philip Milo Bail (P), John E. Horner (F), Virgil V. Yelkin (AD).
- ✓ Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa: Millard G. Roberts (P), Francis L. Walters (F), John Wahrer (AD).
- ✓ St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa: Rt. Rev. William J. Collins (P), Rev. Joseph A. Hratz (F) and (AD). *Paul J. Wolf*
- ✓ St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.: Very Rev. Paul C. Reinert (P), Rev. Charles Sanderson (F), J. Robert Stewart (AD).
- ✓ South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. Dak.: H. M. Briggs (P), H. B. MacDougal (F), R. B. Frost (AD).
- ✓ South Dakota, University of, Vermillion, S. Dak.: I. D. Weeks (P), Glen Driscoll (F), Ralph Stewart (AD).
- ✓ Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Mo.: Mark F. Scully (P), Forrest H. Rose (F), Kenneth Knox (AD).
- ✓ Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Mo.: Roy Ellis (P), A. J. McDonald (F), Aldo Sebben (AD).
- ✓ Tulsa, University of, Tulsa, Okla.: Ben G. Henneke (P), George Small (F), Glenn Dobbs (AD).
- ✓ Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa: Eugene E. Garbee (P), George Horton, Jr. (F), John Dorman (AD).
- ✓ Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa: Conrad H. Becker (P), Elmer Hertel (F), Axel C. Bundgaard (AD).
- ✓ Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.: Ethan A. H. Shepley (P), L. J. Buchan (F), Harry C. Burrus (AD).
- ✓ Wichita, University of, Wichita, Kan.: Harry F. Corbin (P), James K. Sours (F), Robert P. Kirkpatrick (AD).
- ✓ William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.: Walter Pope Binns (P), E. W. Holzapfel (F), Norris A. Patterson (AD).

Sixth District

- ✓ Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas: Don H. Morris (P), J. W. Roberts (F), A. B. Morris (AD).
- ✓ Arizona State College, Tempe, Ariz.: Grady Gammage (P), Alfred Thomas, Jr. (F), Clyde Smith (AD).
- ✓ Arizona, University of, Tucson, Ariz.: Richard A. Harvill (P), Robert A. Crowell (F), Marion R. Clausen (AD).
- ✓ Arkansas State College, State College, Ark.: Carl R. Reng (P), Baird V. Keister (F), J. A. Tomlinson (AD).
- ✓ Arkansas, University of, Fayetteville, Ark.: John T. Caldwell (P), Delbert Swartz (F), John Barnhill (AD).
- ✓ Baylor University, Waco, Texas: W. R. White (P), Abner V. McCall (F), John Bridgers (AD).
- ✓ Bishop College, Marshall, Texas: M. K. Curry, Jr. (P), Walter B. Johnson (F), Dwight H. Fisher (AD).
- ✓ Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas: Evan Allard Reiff (P), Hiram Arrant (F), E. W. Ledbetter (AD).
- ✓ McMurry College, Abilene, Texas: Gordon R. Bennett (P), Jerome Vannoy (F), P. E. Shotwell (AD).
- ✓ New Mexico State University, State College, N.M.: R. B. Corbett (P), G. R. Hamiel (F), Warren Woodson (AD).
- ✓ New Mexico Western College, Silver City, N.M.: J. Cloyd Miller (P), Jesse Bingaman (F), Ray J. Brancheau (AD).
- ✓ Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.: M. Lafayette Harris (P), J. D. Scott (F), M. L. Summerville (AD).
- ✓ Prairie View A&M College, Prairie View, Texas: E. B. Evans (P), C. L. Wilson (F), W. J. Nicks (AD).
- ✓ Rice Institute, Houston, Texas: W. V. Houston (P), J. S. Waters (F), Jess C. Neely (AD).
- ✓ Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas: Willis M. Tate (P), Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr. (F), Madison Bell (AD).
- ✓ Texas A&M College, College Station, Texas: M. T. Harrington (P), C. H. Groneman (F), James A. Myers (AD).
- ✓ Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas: M. E. Sadler (P), Henry B. Hardt (F), L. R. Meyer (AD).
- ✓ Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas: S. M. Nabrit (P), David D. Rains (F), Alexander Durley (AD).
- ✓ Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas: E. N. Jones (P), J. William Davis (F), DeWitt T. Weaver (AD).
- ✓ Texas, University of, Austin, Texas: Logan Wilson (P), O. B. Williams (F), Edwin W. Olle (AD).
- ✓ Texas Western College, El Paso, Texas: Joseph R. Smiley (P), E. J. Knapp (F), Mike Brumbelow (AD).
- ✓ Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas: James W. Laurie (P), Ray S. Erlandson (F), W. A. McElreath (AD).
- ✓ West Texas State College, Canyon, Texas: James P. Cornette (P), Mitchell Jones (F), Frank Kimbrough (AD).
- ✓ Wiley College, Marshall, Texas: T. W. Cole (P), Fred T. Long (F) and (AD).

4. Placed on probation from April 21, 1958, to September 1, 1959, for violation of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution.

Ramona State College of Tech
Beaumont - Texas
Pl - F. L. McDonald
Pl - Joe Shrago

18th H. Tolson
 Sup - Maj Gen James E. Briggs
 FR - Col James V. G. Wilson
 4D - Col. Edgar B. Simler

Seventh District

Adams State College, Alamosa, Colo.: Fred J. Plachy (P), Budge Threlkeld (F), Ronald L. Crawford (AD).

Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah: Ernest L. Wilkinson (P), Milton F. Hartvigsen (F), Edwin R. Kimball (AD).

Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.: Louis T. Benezet (P), Otis A. Barnes (F), Gerald Carle (AD).

Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.: John W. Vanderwilt (P), Francis E. Smiley, Jr. (F), Fritz Brennecke (AD).

Colorado State College, Greeley, Colo.: William R. Ross (P), Arthur Reynolds (F), John Hancock (AD).

Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo.: William E. Morgan (P), Andrew G. Clark (F), Robert L. Davis (AD).

Denver, University of, Denver, Colo.: Chester M. Alter (P), Louis A. Breternitz (F), E. E. Wieman (AD).

Idaho State College, Pocatello, Idaho: Carl W. McIntosh (P), A. H. MacLean (F), John Vesser (AD).

Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont.: Roland R. Renne (P), Laurence O. Binder (F), Gene Bourdet (AD).

Montana State University, Missoula, Mont.: Gordon B. Castle (P), Earl C. Lory (F), George P. Dahlberg (AD).

New Mexico, University of, Albuquerque, N.M.: Tom L. Popejoy (P), Guido Daub (F), Pete McDavid (AD).

Regis College, Denver, Colo.: Very Rev. Richard F. Ryan (P), Rev. Fred T. Daly (F), Harvey E. Moore (AD).

Utah State University, Logan, Utah: Daryl Chase (P), Charles Hailes (F), H. B. Hunsaker (AD).

Utah, University of, Salt Lake City, Utah: Albert Ray Olpin (P), L. David Hiner (F), James R. Jack (AD).

Western State College, Gunnison, Colo.: P. P. Mickelson (P), Edwin H. Randall (F), Paul W. Wright (AD).

Wyoming, University of, Laramie, Wyo.: G. D. Humphrey (P), A. L. Keeney (F), G. J. Jacoby (AD).

Eighth District

California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.: Lee A. DuBridge (P), Paul C. Eaton (F), H. Z. Musselman (AD).

California State Polytechnic College, Pomona, Calif.: Julian A. McPhee (P), Tom McGrath (F), Robert Stull (AD).

California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo, Calif.: Julian A. McPhee (P), Everett M. Chandler (F), LeRoy B. Hughes (AD).

California, University of, Berkeley, Calif.: Glenn T. Seaborg (P), Frank L. Kidner (F), Greg Engelhard (AD).

California, University of, Davis, Calif.: Stanley B. Freeborn (P), Lysle Leach (F), I. F. Toomey (AD).

California, University of, Los Angeles, Calif.: Clark Kerr (P), Bradford Booth (F), Wilbur Johns (AD).

5. Placed on probation for a period of three years effective August 21, 1956, and ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events, allied events and national football television series, for violation of Article III, Sections 1, 2 and 4, of the Constitution, Article IV, Section 2, (4), of the By-laws, and Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws.

Alaska, Univ. of, College 33
 PR - Ernest N. Paltay
 FR - Edmund Voldasith
 AD - Frederick H. Bayly

- ✓ California, University of, Riverside, Calif.: Herman T. Spieth (P), J. E. Hewitt (F) and (AD).
- ✓ California, University of, Santa Barbara, Calif.: Elmer R. Noble (P), Walter H. Muller (F), Wilton M. Wilton (AD).
- ✓ Chapman College, Orange, Calif.: John L. Davis (P), Donald C. Perkins (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Chico State College, Chico, Calif.: Glenn Kendall (P), Lew Oliver (F), Don Adeo (AD).
- ✓ College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho: Tom E. Shearer (P), L. A. Williams (F), J. A. Brown (AD).
- ✓ College of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif.: Robert E. Burns (P), Edward S. Betz (F), Jack M. Myers (AD).
- ✓ College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash.: R. Franklin Thompson (P), Richard D. Smith (F), John P. Heinrich (AD).
- ✓ Fresno State College, Fresno, Calif.: Arnold E. Joyal (P), George F. Ilg (F), Harold J. Beatty (AD).
- ✓ George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, Calif.: M. Norvel Young (P), Leo Ashby (F), R. L. Dowell (AD).
- ✓ Gonzaga University, Spokane, Wash.: Very Rev. Edmund W. Morton (P), Rev. Francis Harrington (F), T. Henry Anderson (AD).
- ✓ Hawaii, University of, Honolulu, Hawaii: Laurence H. Snyder (P), Henry B. Vasconcellos (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Humboldt State College, Arcata, Calif.: Cornelius H. Siemens (P), Fred Telonicher (F), Philip J. Sarboe (AD).
- ✓ Idaho, University of, Moscow, Idaho: D. R. Theophilus (P), Ernest Wohletz (F), Robert S. Gibb (AD).
- ✓ Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Ore.: Morgan S. Odell (P), Charles W. Howard (F), Eldon Fix (AD).
- ✓ Linfield College, McMinnville, Ore.: Harry L. Dillin (P), Avarad Whitman (F), Paul Durham (AD).
- ✓ Long Beach State College, Long Beach, Calif.: P. Victor Peterson (P), Willard H. Van Dyke (F), Jack Montgomery (AD).
- ✓ Los Angeles State College, Los Angeles, Calif.: Howard S. McDonald (P), John Salmond (F), Ferron C. Losee (AD).
- ✓ Loyola University, Los Angeles, Calif.: Very Rev. Charles S. Casassa (P), Rev. Alfred J. Kilp (F), William J. Donovan (AD).
- ✓ Nevada, University of, Reno, Nevada: Charles J. Armstrong (P), Robert J. Morris (F), Arthur Broten (AD).
- ✓ Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif.: Arthur G. Coons (P), Keith Beebe (F), Roy Dennis (AD).
- ✓ Oregon College of Education, Monmouth, Ore.: R. E. Lieuallen (P), Robert C. Livingston (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.: A. L. Strand (P), G. W. Holcomb (F), R. S. Keene (AD).
- ✓ Oregon, University of, Eugene, Ore.: O. Meredith Wilson (P), Orlando John Hollis (F), Leo A. Harris (AD).
- ✓ Pacific Lutheran College, Parkland, Wash.: S. C. Eastvold (P), H. Mark Salzman (F) and (AD).
- ✓ Pacific University, Forest Grove, Ore.: James N. Phinney (Acting P), John Roberts (F), Paul Stagg (AD).
- ✓ Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.: E. Wilson Lyon (P), Chester G. Jaeger (F), Robert L. Strehle (AD).
- ✓ Portland State College, Portland, Ore.: Brenford Millar (P), Frederick Cox (F), J. V. Holland (AD).

headnote
J. A. K. F. H.
Claremont - Harry Mudd
FR - Arne W. Phelps

Raymond C. Erickson

✓ Portland, University of, Portland, Ore.: Rev. Howard J. Kenna (P),
Rev. Paul E. Waldschmidt (F), Albert E. Negratti (AD).

✓ Redlands, University of, Redlands, Calif.: George A. Armacost (P),
Ellis Davies (F) and (AD).

✓ St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Calif.: Brother S. Albert (P), Brother
U. Albert (F), James Weaver (AD).

✓ Sacramento State College, Sacramento, Calif.: Guy A. West (P),
John Motlow (F), John Baker (AD).

✓ San Diego State College, San Diego, Calif.: Malcolm A. Love (P),
H. C. Peiffer (F), W. L. Terry (AD).

✓ San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, Calif.: Ralph Prator
(P), Glenn W. Arnett (AD).

✓ San Francisco State College, San Francisco, Calif.: Glenn S. Dumke
(P), Stanley Morse (F), Joseph J. Verducci (AD).

✓ San Francisco, University of, San Francisco, Calif.: Rev. John F. X.
Connolly (P), Rev. Ralph Tichenor (F), Phil Woolpert (AD).

✓ San Jose State College, San Jose, Calif.: John T. Wahlquist (P),
Stanley Benz (F), Wilbur V. Hubbard (AD).

✓ Santa Clara, University of, Santa Clara, Calif.: Rev. Patrick A. Dono-
hoe (P), Rev. Charles F. Guenther (F), Robert J. Feerick (AD).

✓ Seattle University, Seattle, Wash.: Very Rev. A. A. Lemieux (P),
Rev. John J. Kelley (F), Edward J. O'Brien (AD).

✓ Southern California, University of, Los Angeles, Calif.: Norman H.
Topping (P), Carl Franklin (F), Jesse T. Hill (AD).

✓ Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.: J. E. Wallace Sterling (P),
Rixford K. Snyder (F), Alfred R. Masters (AD).

✓ State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.: C. Clement French
(P), Emmett B. Moore (F), Stan Bates (AD).

✓ Washington, University of, Seattle, Wash.: Charles E. Odegaard (P),
J. Gordon Gose (F), George Briggs (AD).

✓ Western Washington College, Bellingham, Wash.: W. W. Haggard
(P), Herbert R. Hearsey (F), C. L. Lappenbusch (AD).

✓ Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.: Chester C. Maxey (P), Leo
C. Humphrey (F), Robert B. Burgess (AD).

✓ Whitworth College, Spokane, Wash.: Frank F. Warren (P), Homer
Alder (F), Paul Merkel (AD).

✓ Willamette University, Salem, Ore.: G. Herbert Smith (P), Lestle
J. Sparks (F), John Lewis (AD).

6. Placed on probation from April 21, 1958, to September 1, 1960, and ruled
ineligible for National Collegiate Basketball Championship and allied basket-
ball events, for violation of Article VI, Sections 1 and 2, (a), of the By-laws.

7. Placed on probation for a period of two years effective January 7, 1959,
ruled ineligible for all National Collegiate Championship events and allied
events during the first year of this probation and ruled ineligible to partici-
pate in any television programs subject to Association control, for violation
of Article VI, Sections 1 and 2 (a), of the By-laws.

APWL

ALLIED MEMBERS

Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics

Mailing Address: Herbert Gallagher, Director of Athletics,
Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts

President—Robert A. Rolfe, Dartmouth College

Vice-President—Albert E. Lumley, Amherst College

Secretary-Treasurer—Herbert W. Gallagher, Northeastern Univ.

American International College	Northeastern University
Amherst College	Norwich University
Assumption College	Providence College
Babson Institute of Technology	St. Anselm's College
Bates College	St. Michael's College
Boston College	Springfield College
Boston University	Suffolk University
Bowdoin College	Trinity College
Brandeis University	Tufts University
Brown University	University of Bridgeport
Clark University	University of Connecticut
Colby College	University of Hartford
Dartmouth College	University of Maine
Harvard University	University of Massachusetts
Holy Cross College	University of New Hampshire
Lowell Technological Institute	University of Rhode Island
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	University of Vermont
Merrimack College	U.S. Coast Guard Academy
Middlebury College	Wesleyan University
New Haven State Teachers College	Williams College
	Worcester Polytechnic Institute
	Yale University

Atlantic Coast Conference

Mailing Address: James H. Weaver, King Cotton Hotel,
Greensboro, North Carolina

President—M. M. Caplin, University of Virginia

Vice-President—H. Brooks James, North Carolina State College

Secretary-Treasurer—O. K. Cornwell, University of North Carolina

Commissioner—James H. Weaver

Clemson College	University of North Carolina
Duke University	University of South Carolina
North Carolina State College	University of Virginia
University of Maryland	Wake Forest College

Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference

Mailing Address: Emil L. Larson, Box 4242, University Station,
Tucson, Arizona

President—Hiram R. Arrant, Hardin-Simmons University

Secretary—C. Z. Leshner, University of Arizona

Commissioner—Emil L. Larson

Arizona State College (Tempe)	Texas Western College
Hardin-Simmons University	University of Arizona
New Mexico A&M College	West Texas State College

Alfred Thomas, Jr.

✓ **California Collegiate Athletic Association**

Mailing Address: Kenneth Fagans, 8760 Venice Boulevard,
Los Angeles 34, California

President—Jack E. Montgomery, Long Beach State College
Vice-President—Harold J. Beatty, Fresno State College
California State Polytechnic Los Angeles State College
College at San Luis Obispo San Diego State College
Fresno State College University of California at
Long Beach State College Santa Barbara

Central Collegiate Conference

✓ Mailing Address: Stanley Lowe, 1533 W. Wisconsin Avenue,
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

President—Bob Karnes, Drake University
Secretary—Stanley Lowe, Marquette University
Bradley University Michigan State University
Central Michigan College University of Detroit
DePaul University University of Notre Dame
Drake University Wayne State University
Loyola University Western Michigan University
Marquette University Wheaton College

✓ **Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association**

Mailing Address: G. G. Singleton, Virginia State College,
Petersburg, Virginia

President—T. H. Henderson, Virginia Union University
Secretary-Treasurer—G. G. Singleton, Virginia State College
Bluefield State College Maryland State College
Delaware State College Morgan State College
Elizabeth City State Teachers North Carolina A&T College
College North Carolina College
Fayetteville State Teachers St. Augustine's College
College St. Paul's College
Hampton Institute Shaw University
Howard University Virginia State College
Johnson C. Smith University Virginia Union University
Lincoln University Winston-Salem Teachers College

Eastern College Athletic Conference

✓ Mailing Address: Asa S. Bushnell, Hotel Manhattan,
8th Avenue at 44th Street, New York 36, New York

President—Robert J. Kane, Cornell University
Vice-President—David M. Nelson, University of Delaware
Secretary-Treasurer—Asa S. Bushnell
Commissioner—Asa S. Bushnell

2000 ~~Assistant~~ Commissioner—George L. Shiebler

Adelphi College Boston College
Albright College Boston University
Alfred University Brandeis University
American International College Brockport State Teachers College
Amherst College Brooklyn College
Bates College Brown University

Asst Dir: J. Smith

Bucknell University	Pace College
Buffalo State Teachers College	Pennsylvania Military College
Canisius College	Pennsylvania State University
Catholic University of America	Plattsburg State Teachers College
City College of New York	Princeton University
Clarkson College of Technology	Providence College
Colby College	Queens College
Colgate University	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Columbia University	Rider College
Cornell University	Rutgers University
Cortland State Teachers College	St. Bonaventure University
Dartmouth College	St. Francis College (Pa.)
Drexel Institute of Technology	St. John's University
Duquesne University	St. Joseph's College
Elizabethtown College	St. Lawrence University
Fairfield University	St. Michael's College
Fairleigh Dickinson University	St. Peter's College
Fordham University	Seton Hall University
Franklin and Marshall College	Siena College
Georgetown University	Springfield College
Gettysburg College	Swarthmore College
Hamilton College	Syracuse University
Hartwick College	Temple University
Harvard University	Trinity College
Haverford College	Tufts University
Hobart College	Union College
Hofstra College	U.S. Coast Guard Academy
Holy Cross College	U.S. Merchant Marine Academy
Hunter College	U.S. Military Academy
Iona College	U.S. Naval Academy
Ithaca College	University of Bridgeport
Juniata College	University of Buffalo
King's College	University of Connecticut
Lafayette College	University of Delaware
LaSalle College	University of Hartford
Lebanon Valley College	University of Massachusetts
Lehigh University	University of Pennsylvania
LeMoyne College	University of Pittsburgh
Lincoln University	University of Rhode Island
Long Island University	University of Scranton
Manhattan College	University of Vermont
Mass. Inst. of Technology	Upsala College
Middlebury College	Ursinus College
Moravian College	Villanova University
Muhlenberg College	Wagner College
New Haven State Teachers College	Wesleyan University
New Paltz State Teachers College	West Chester State Teachers College
New York University	Western Maryland College
Niagara University	Wilkes College
Northeastern University	Williams College
Norwich University	Yale University
Oswego State Teachers College	Yeshiva University

Dr. Morris, University of Nevada, Reno
Dr. Byrville, California State College, Fullerton
Dr. - Bill Crouch - East. Mich
Comm. Clifford E. Horn, Illinois State Normal

Far Western Conference

Mailing Address: R. J. Morris, University of Nevada, Reno

President—Stanley W. Morse, San Francisco State College

Secretary—R. J. Morris, University of Nevada

Chico State College

San Francisco State College

Humboldt State College

University of California at Davis

Sacramento State College

University of Nevada

Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference of Faculty Representatives

Mailing Address: K. L. Wilson, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago 2, Illinois

Chairman—Robert B. Browne, University of Illinois

Secretary—Marcus Plant, University of Michigan

Commissioner—K. L. Wilson

Assistant Commissioner—William R. Reed

Indiana University

State University of Iowa

Michigan State University

University of Illinois

Northwestern University

University of Michigan

Ohio State University

University of Minnesota

Purdue University

University of Wisconsin

Mason-Dixon Collegiate Athletic Conference

Mailing Address: A. Paul Menton, The Evening Sun,

Baltimore, Maryland

President—Robert J. Thalman, Hampden-Sydney College

Vice-President—Edmund R. LaFond, Catholic University

Commissioner—A. Paul Menton

American University

Mount Saint Mary's College

Bridgewater College

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Catholic University

Roanoke College

Gallaudet College

State Teachers College at Towson

Hampden-Sydney College

University of Baltimore

Johns Hopkins University

Washington College

Loyola College

Western Maryland College

Lynchburg College

Mid-American Athletic Conference

Mailing Address: D. E. Reese, 2608 Oak Park Ave., Dayton 19, Ohio

President—C. B. MacDonald, Western Michigan University

Vice-President—Fred Cottrell, Miami University

Secretary—Edward Saxer, Toledo University

Commissioner—David E. Reese

Bowling Green State University

Ohio University

Kent State University

University of Toledo

Marshall College

Western Michigan University

Miami University

✓ **Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: Willis J. Stetson, Director of Athletics,
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

President—Edward L. Athey, Washington College

Vice-President—P. M. Snider, Juniata College

Secretary-Treasurer—Marshall S. Turner, Jr., Johns Hopkins Univ.

Executive Director—Willis J. Stetson

Albright College

Bucknell University

Dickinson College

Drexel Institute

Elizabethtown College

Franklin and Marshall College

Gettysburg College

Haverford College

Hofstra College

Johns Hopkins University

Juniata College

Lafayette College

LaSalle College

Lebanon Valley College

Lehigh University

Lycoming College

Moravian College

Muhlenberg College

Pennsylvania Military College

Rutgers University

St. Joseph's College

Stevens Inst. of Technology

Susquehanna University

Swarthmore College

Temple University

University of Delaware

University of Pennsylvania

University of Scranton

Ursinus College

Wagner College

Washington College

West Chester State Teachers Col.

Western Maryland College

Wilkes College

✓ **Midwest Collegiate Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: Hugh R. Beveridge, Monmouth College,
Monmouth, Illinois

President—Robert P. Ashley, Ripon College

Vice-President—Ralph P. Frazir, Monmouth College

Secretary-Treasurer—Hugh R. Beveridge, Monmouth College

Commissioner—Arthur C. Walton, Knox College

Beloit College

Carleton College

Coe College

Cornell College

Grinnell College

Knox College

Lawrence College

Monmouth College

Ripon College

St. Olaf College

✓ **Mid-Western Athletic Association**

Mailing Address: A. E. Pullam, Lincoln University,
Jefferson City, Missouri

President—George F. David, Central State College

Vice-President—Carl M. Hill, Tennessee A&I University

Secretary-Treasurer—A. E. Pullam, Lincoln University

Central State College

Kentucky State College

Lincoln University

Tennessee A&I State University

Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association

✓ Mailing Address: John Waldorf, 511 Eastwood Avenue,
Marshall, Missouri

President—H. R. Dieterich, Northwest Missouri State College
Vice-President—E. R. Foster, Central Missouri State College
Secretary-Treasurer—G. H. Jamison, Northeast Missouri State
Commissioner—John Waldorf

Central Missouri State College	Northwest Missouri State College
Missouri School of Mines	Southeast Missouri State College
Northeast Missouri State College	Southwest Missouri State College

Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association (Big Eight)

✓ Mailing Address: Reaves E. Peters, Hotel Muehlebach,
Kansas City 5, Missouri

Chairman—Earl Sneed, Jr., University of Oklahoma
Secretary—H. D. Bergman, Iowa State College
Executive Director—Reaves E. Peters

Iowa State College	University of Kansas
Kansas State University	University of Missouri
Oklahoma State University	University of Nebraska
University of Colorado	University of Oklahoma

Missouri Valley Conference

✓ Mailing Address: Norvall Neve, Room 205, Hotel President,
Kansas City, Missouri

President—James Sours, University of Wichita
Commissioner—Norvall Neve

Bradley University	University of Cincinnati
Drake University	University of Houston
North Texas State College	University of Tulsa
St. Louis University	University of Wichita

Mountain States Athletic Conference

✓ Mailing Address: E. L. Romney, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah

President—Charles Hailes, Utah State University
Commissioner and Executive Secretary—E. L. Romney

Brigham Young University	University of New Mexico
Colorado State University	University of Utah
Montana State University	University of Wyoming
University of Denver	Utah State University

North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference

Mailing Address: H. C. Severin, South Dakota State College,
Brookings, South Dakota

President—H. B. MacDougal, South Dakota State College
Secretary—H. C. Severin, South Dakota State College

Augustana College	South Dakota State College
Iowa State Teachers College	University of North Dakota
Morningside College	University of South Dakota
North Dakota State College	

✓ **Ohio Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: George Daniel, 2534 E. Erie Avenue, Lorain, Ohio

President—D. E. Anderson, University of Akron

Vice-President—T. R. Turney, Heidelberg College

Commissioner—George Daniel

Capital University

College of Wooster

Denison University

Heidelberg College

Hiram College

Kenyon College

Marietta College

Mount Union College

Muskingum College

Oberlin College

Ohio Wesleyan University

Otterbein College

University of Akron

Wittenberg College

✓ **Ohio Valley Conference**

Mailing Address: R. H. Eblen, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute,
Cookeville, Tennessee

President—Roy Stewart, Murray State College

Vice-President—P. V. Overall, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute

Secretary—R. H. Eblen, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute

East Tennessee State College

Murray State College

Eastern Kentucky State College

Tennessee Polytechnic Institute

Middle Tennessee State College

Western Kentucky State College

Morehead State College

Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference

Mailing Address: B. A. Hammerbeck, General Petroleum Building,
612 S. Flower St., Los Angeles 17, California

President—Rixford K. Snyder, Stanford University

Secretary—Glenn W. Holcomb, Oregon State College

Acting Commissioner—Bernard A. Hammerbeck

Oregon State College

University of California at

Stanford University

Los Angeles

State College of Washington

University of Idaho

University of California at

University of Oregon

Berkeley

University of Southern California

University of Washington

✓ **Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Athletic Conference**

Mailing Address: John R. Roberts, Pacific University,
Forest Grove, Oregon

President—Leo Humphrey, Whitman College

Secretary-Treasurer—E. Avard Whitman, Linfield College

College of Idaho

Pacific University

Lewis & Clark College

Whitman College

Linfield College

Willamette University

Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference

Mailing Address: ~~Otis A. Barnes, Colorado College,~~
Colorado Springs, Colorado

President—~~Edwin Randall, Western State College~~ *A. H. MacLean Idaho*
Vice-President—~~A. Harry McLean, Idaho State College~~ *Bridge*
Secretary—~~Otis A. Barnes, Colorado College~~ *Threshhold*
Francis Smiley Colorado *Adams*
Adams State College *Idaho State College*
Colorado College *Western State College of*
Colorado School of Mines *Colorado*
Colorado State College

Southeastern Conference

Mailing Address: Bernie H. Moore, Redmont Hotel, Birmingham, Ala.

President—Troy H. Middleton, Louisiana State University
Secretary—T. R. Bickerstaff, University of Mississippi
Commissioner—Bernie H. Moore

Alabama Polytechnic Institute	University of Florida
Georgia Institute of Technology	University of Georgia
Louisiana State University	University of Kentucky
Mississippi State College	University of Mississippi
Tulane University	University of Tennessee
University of Alabama	Vanderbilt University

Southern Conference

Mailing Address: Wallace Wade, P. O. Box 1571, Durham, N. C. *Virginia*

President—F. W. Johnston, Davidson College
Vice-President—R. O. Duncan, West Virginia University
Secretary—D. S. McAlister, The Citadel
Commissioner—Wallace Wade *Play & Jordan*

College of William and Mary	University of Richmond
Davidson College	Virginia Military Institute
Furman University	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
George Washington University	West Virginia University
The Citadel	

Southwest Athletic Conference

Mailing Address: Howard Grubbs, 4310-H Westside Drive,
Dallas 9, Texas

President—O. B. Williams, University of Texas
Executive Secretary—Howard Grubbs

Baylor University	Texas Christian University
Rice Institute	Texas Technological College
Southern Methodist University	University of Arkansas
Texas A&M College	University of Texas

Tri-State Collegiate Basketball League

Mailing Address: Michael M. Fleischer, Hunter College,
Bronx 68, New York

President—Robert W. Kilgus, Rider College

Vice-President—Herbert E. Glines, University of Bridgeport

Secretary-Treasurer—Michael M. Fleischer, Hunter College

Adelphi College

Hunter College

Bridgeport University

Long Island University

Brooklyn College

Rider College

City College of New York

U. S. Merchant Marine Academy

Fairfield University

Yeshiva University

Fairleigh Dickinson University

West Coast Athletic Conference

✓ Mailing Address: Hans Stern, 2609 Dana Street,
Berkeley, California

President—Wilbur V. Hubbard, San Jose State College

Secretary—Hans Stern

College of the Pacific

University of Santa Clara

George Pepperdine College

St. Mary's College

Loyola University, Los Angeles

San Jose State College

University of San Francisco

Yankee Conference

✓ Mailing Address: Carl Lundholm, University of
New Hampshire, Durham

President—Eldon L. Johnson, University of New Hampshire

Secretary—Carl Lundholm, University of New Hampshire

University of Connecticut

University of New Hampshire

University of Maine

University of Rhode Island

University of Massachusetts

University of Vermont

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Lawrence Institute of Technology, Detroit, Mich.: E. George Lawrence (P), Edwin G. Graeffe, Donald G. Ridler (AD).

National Agricultural College, Doylestown, Pa.: James Work (P), George Turner (F), Peter Glick, Jr. (AD).

Nevada Southern University, Las Vegas, Nev.: William D. Carlson (P), Michael Drakulich (F) and (AD).

United States Air Force Academy, Denver, Colo.: Major General James E. Briggs (Superintendent), Colonel J. V. G. Wilson (F), Colonel George Simler (AD).

University School, Cleveland, Ohio: Harold Cruikshank (P), J. D. McCarragher (F) and (AD).

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Wilkes Univ - Wilkes, Pa. - President E. Stahls (P), George Valentini (F), John Robinson (AD)
Findlay College, Findlay, Ohio - O. J. Wilson (P), L. T. Stratton (F), James D. Houdeshell (AD)

AFFILIATED MEMBERS

- American Association of College Baseball Coaches: Raoul Dedeaux, University of Southern California (P); J. Kyle Anderson, University of Chicago (S).
- American Football Coaches Association: Wallace Butts, University of Georgia (P); D. O. McLaughry, Dartmouth College (S).
- American Hockey Coaches Association: Harry Cleverly, Boston University (P); Edward Jeremiah, Dartmouth College (S).
- College Athletic Business Managers Association: John Morley, University of Southern California (P); Irving F. Smith, Dartmouth College (S).
- College Sports Information Directors of America: Wilbur Evans, University of Texas (P); John T. Cox, U. S. Naval Academy (S).
- College Swimming Coaches Association of America: Joseph Rogers, University of Massachusetts (P); Ted Webster, Syracuse University (S).
- National Athletic Trainers Association: William Newell, Purdue University (S).
- National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States: Everett F. Shelton, Sacramento State College (P); Harold Anderson, Bowling Green State University (S).
- National Association of Collegiate Commissioners: K. L. Wilson, Intercollegiate Conference (P); Reaves E. Peters, Big Eight Conference (S).
- National Collegiate Tennis Coaches Association of the United States: J. D. Morgan, University of California at Los Angeles (P); William Murphy, University of Michigan (S).
- National Collegiate Track Coaches Association: Don Canham, University of Michigan (P); Phil Diamond, University of Michigan (S).
- National Fencing Coaches Association: Irving DeKoff, Columbia University (P); Maxwell Garret, University of Illinois (S).
- National Intercollegiate Boxing Coaches Association: Verne Woodward, University of Wisconsin (P); Raymond W. Chisholm, University of Minnesota (S).

*College of William & Mary - Norfolk, Va - L. W. Webb (P)
Arthur D. (FR) J. F. Chander (AD)*

*Bowie State Teacher College, Bowie, Maryland -
William E. Henry (P) R. D. Brown (FR)
Reginald A. Blanton (AD)*

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION

Delegates, Visitors

First District

Amherst College: Paul W. Eckley
Boston College: William J. Flynn, Joseph J. Shea
Boston University: R. Victor Stout
Brandeis University: Benny Friedman
Brown University: Paul F. Mackesey
Connecticut, University of: J. O. Christian, Robert Ingalls
Dartmouth College: Robert A. Rolfe, Irving Smith
Harvard University: Thomas D. Bolles, W. Henry Johnston
Holy Cross College: Eugene Flynn, Joseph Glavin
Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Richard L. Balch
Massachusetts, University of: Warren P. McGuirk
New Haven State Teachers College: Jesse L. Dow
Northeastern University: Herbert Gallagher, Joseph Zabilski
Providence College: A. B. Begley
Rhode Island, University of: Frederic D. Tootell
Springfield College: Edward T. Dunn
Trinity College: Ray Oosting
Tufts University: Harry Arlanson
United States Coast Guard Academy: John H. Forney
Vermont, University of: J. Edward Donnelly
Wesleyan University: Norman J. Daniels
Williams College: Frank R. Thoms, Jr.
Worcester Polytechnic Institute: Robert W. Pritchard
Yale University: DeLaney Kiphuth

Second District

Alfred University: Alex J. Yunevich
Buffalo, University of: James E. Peelle
Colgate University: Everett D. Barnes
Columbia University: Ralph Furey
Cornell University: Robert J. Kane
Delaware, University of: Raymond Duncan, David A. Nelson
Dickinson College: David B. Eavenson
Drexel Institute: Douglass T. Greene
Duquesne University: Louis Skender
Fairleigh Dickinson University: Harvey Woods
Franklin and Marshall College: J. Shober Barr
Gettysburg College: Henry T. Bream
Hamilton College: Mox A. Weber
Haverford College: Roy E. Randall
Hampton Institute: Herman Neilson
Lafayette College: William H. Anderson
LaSalle College: James L. Henry
Lebanon Valley College: Ellis R. McCracken
Lehigh University: P. L. Sadler, W. B. Leckonby
Lycoming College: David Busey
Muhlenberg College: Ray Whispell
New York University: Hyman Kurzner, Victor F. Obeck

Pennsylvania Military College: George A. Hansell
 Pennsylvania State University: Ernest B. McCoy, Nelson McGeary
 Pennsylvania, University of: Jeremiah Ford II, Arthur R. Scouten
 Pittsburgh, University of: T. J. Hamilton
 Post College: Roy Ilowit
 Puerto Rico, University of: David C. Furman
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: Edmund W. Donald
 Rochester, University of: Elmer H. Burnham
 Rutgers University: Harry J. Rockafeller
 St. Francis College: I. Vincent Davis
 St. John's University: Walter McLaughlin
 St. Joseph's College: Joseph M. Geib
 Scranton, University of: John P. McNicholas
 Seton Hall University: Thomas G. Fahy
 State Teachers College, Cortland: Robert Wallace
 State Teachers College, West Chester: William R. Benner, Jim
 Bonder
 Swarthmore College: Willis J. Stetson
 Syracuse University: Lewis P. Andreas, James Decker
 Temple University: Ernest Casale, James A. Harrison
 Union College: Wilford Ketz
 United States Merchant Marine Academy: James W. Liebertz
 United States Military Academy: Emory S. Adams, Joe Cahill, Francis J. Roberts
 United States Naval Academy: Slade Cutter
 Villanova University: Francis X. Reagan, Joseph Kemme

Third District

Alabama A&M College: George Hobson
 Alabama Polytechnic Institute: G. W. Beard, H. B. James, Wilbur
 Hutsell
 Alabama, University of: Jefferson J. Coleman, Clarence T. Sharpton
 Austin Peay State College: Robert H. Foote, Earl Gartman
 Belmont Abbey College: Howard A. Wheeler
 Catholic University: Edmund R. LaFond
 Centenary College: F. H. Delaney
 Chattanooga, University of: W. O. Swan
 Citadel: D. S. McAlister, E. F. Teague
 Clemson College: R. R. Ritchie
 College of William and Mary: Milton Drewer
 Davidson College: F. W. Johnston, Tom Scott
 Duke University: E. M. Cameron, Charles E. Jordan, William D.
 Murray
 Eastern Kentucky State College: Charles T. Hughes
 East Tennessee State College: Star J. Wood
 Emory University: Thomas McDonough
 Florida State University: Edward Cubbon, Thomas N. Nugent, Don
 Veller
 Florida, University of: Percy M. Beard, H. P. Constans, Norman R.
 Mehroff, G. R. Woodruff
 George Washington University: Robert K. Faris
 Georgia Institute of Technology: A. M. Coleman, E. D. Harrison,
 G. W. Mason

Georgia, University of: Alfred W. Scott
 Johns Hopkins University: Marshall S. Turner
 Kentucky State College: William Exum
 Kentucky, University of: A. D. Kirwan, B. A. Shively
 Louisiana State University: James J. Corbett, Paul F. Dietzel
 Louisville, University of: Morton Walker
 Loyola College: Emil G. Reitz
 Maryland, University of: W. W. Cobey, Geary Eppley
 Memphis State University: E. E. Humphreys
 Miami, University of: J. M. Godard, Jack Harding
 Middle Tennessee State College: Elbert K. Patty
 Mississippi College: S. L. Robinson
 Mississippi Southern College: Reed Green
 Mississippi, University of: T. A. Bickerstaff, C. M. Smith
 Morgan State College, Nathaniel Proctor
 Mount St. Mary's College: John J. Dillon, Jr.
 Murray State College: Roy S. Stewart
 North Carolina A&T College: William M. Bell
 North Carolina College: I. G. Newton
 North Carolina State College: James H. Brooks, Roy B. Clogston,
 H. B. James
 North Carolina, University of: O. K. Cornwell, Vernon Crook, C. P.
 Erickson, Walter Rabb, James A. Tatum
 Richmond, University of: R. C. McDanel, M. U. Pitt
 Rollins College: Joseph Justice
 Savannah State College: Theodore A. Wright
 South, University of the: Walter D. Bryant
 South Carolina, University of: Weems B. Baskin, Rex Enright
 Southern University: A. W. Mumford
 Spring Hill College: John E. Schwing
 Tennessee A&I University: W. S. Davis, Raymond H. Kemp
 Tennessee Polytechnic Institute: R. Hooper Eblen
 Tennessee, University of: R. F. Thomason
 Tulane University: Richard O. Baumbach, Anton Pilney
 Tuskegee Institute: Edward Jackson
 Vanderbilt University: C. M. Sarratt
 Virginia Military Institute: T. Woodrow Gray
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute: C. P. Miles, F. O. Mosely
 Virginia State College: G. G. Singleton, William Lawson
 Virginia Union University: Thomas H. Henderson
 Virginia, University of: Gus Tebell
 Wake Forest College: Forrest W. Clonts, William H. Gibson
 Washington and Lee University: Norman F. Lord
 Western Kentucky State College: Bob Cochrane, Kelly Thompson,
 Bill Smith, L. T. Smith
 Western Maryland College: Robert J. Waldorf
 West Virginia University: Ray O. Duncan, Robert N. Brown
 Xavier University: Alfred Priestley

Fourth District

Akron, University of: Kenneth Cochrane, Allen L. Hall
 Ball State Teachers College: Robert Primmer, Robert Shelley
 Beloit College: Alf W. Harrar, Clarence Von Eschen

Bowling Green State University: Ralph G. Harshman, Doyt Perry
 Butler University: Henry S. Johnson
 Central Michigan College: D. P. Rose
 Central State College: John A. Alston, Walter G. Sellers, Herbert Willis
 Chicago, University of: J. Kyle Anderson, Walter Hass
 College of Wooster: Ernest M. Hole
 Dayton University: H. C. Baujan, Franklin Dunham
 Denison University: Rix Yard
 DePauw University: James C. Loveless
 Detroit, University of: Patrick Cavanaugh
 Evansville College: Don Ping
 Illinois State Normal University: Howard J. Hancock
 Illinois, University of: Douglas R. Mills
 Indiana University: Robert C. Dro, E. G. Whereatt
 Kent State University: Carl Erickson
 Kenyon College: S. R. McGowan, Jess W. Falkenstine
 Knox College: Arthur C. Walton
 Marquette University: Laurence Mullins
 Marshall College: R. A. Morris, Jr., Harold L. Willey
 Miami University: John L. Brickels, W. Fred Cottrell
 Michigan College of Mining and Technology: Alan J. Bovard
 Michigan State University: Clarence L. Munn
 Michigan, University of: H. O. Crisler, Marcus L. Plant
 Minnesota, University of: Ike J. Armstrong, Stanley Kinyon
 Mount Union College: Jackson W. Rafeld
 Northern Illinois State University: George Evans, Frederick W. Rolf
 Northwestern University: Stuart Holcomb, LeRoy Martin, Ted Payseur
 Notre Dame, University of: Edmund Joyce, Edward Krause
 Oberlin College: Lysle K. Butler, J. William Grice
 Ohio State University: Richard C. Larkins, Wendell D. Postle, Wilbur Snypp, J. Edward Weaver
 Ohio University: Fred Picard, Carroll C. Widdoes, B. T. Grover
 Ohio Wesleyan University: Robert M. Strimer
 Otterbein College: Robert A. Agler
 Purdue University: Guy J. Mackey, Verne Freeman
 Southern Illinois University: Donald Boydston
 State University of Iowa: Paul Brechler, Robert Ray
 Toledo, University of: Arthur G. Francis, James W. Long, Edwin L. Saxer
 Valparaiso University: Richard Koenig
 Wabash College: Theodore H. Bedrick, Garland Frazier
 Wayne State University: Alden W. Thompson
 Western Illinois University: R. W. Hanson, Dempsey E. Reid
 Western Michigan University: M. J. Gary, J. W. Gill, C. B. MacDonald
 Western Reserve University: Edward L. Finnegan
 Wheaton College: Harvey Chrouser
 Wisconsin, University of: William Aspinwall, Oscar Damon, Ivan B. Williamson, George H. Young
 Xavier University: Edward J. O'Connor
 Youngstown University: Willard Webster

Fifth District

Augustana College: Robert Burns
Bradley University: Philip Becker, A. G. Haussler, John I. Meinen
Central Missouri State College: Glenn R. Gerdes
Cincinnati, University of: Ralph C. Bursiek, M. Charles Mileham
Coe College: Walter Schwank
Colorado, University of: Warren Thompson
Drake University: James Duncan, Frank Gardner, Dolph Stanley
Houston, University of: Harry Fouke, F. L. Stovall
Iowa State College: H. D. Bergman, Louis Menze
Iowa State Teachers College: L. L. Mendenhall
Kansas State University: H. B. Lee
Kansas, University of: Laurence C. Woodruff, A. C. Lonborg
Luther College: Warren G. Berg
Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy: Gale Bullman
Missouri, University of: Don Faurot
Morningside College: A. W. Buckingham
Nebraska, University of: Earl S. Fullbrook, Bill Orwig
North Dakota State College: Les Luymes
North Dakota, University of: L. R. Marty
North Texas State College: E. F. Cambron
Northeast Missouri State College: John D. Black, Norman E. White
Oklahoma State University: Randall J. Jones
Oklahoma, University of: Earl Sneed, Ken Farris
St. Ambrose College: Joseph A. Hratz
St. Louis University: Charles Sanderson, J. Robert Stewart
South Dakota State College: R. B. Frost, Ralph Ginn
Southeast Missouri State College: Forrest H. Rose
Southwest Missouri State College: A. J. McDonald, A. A. Sebben
Tulsa, University of: George D. Small
Wichita, University of: James K. Sours, Robert Kirkpatrick

Sixth District

Abilene Christian College: A. B. Morris, N. L. Nicholson
Arizona State College: Frank Rispoli, Clyde Smith
Arizona, University of: Marion R. Clausen, J. F. McKale, Charles
Magness, Charles Tribolet
Arkansas State College: J. A. Tomlinson
Arkansas, University of: Delbert Swartz
Baylor University: Abner V. McCall
McMurry College: Tommy Ellis
Rice Institute: Gilbert Hermance
Southern Methodist University: Madison Bell, Lester Jordan, A. Q.
Sartain, Truxton Shaw
Texas Christian University: Henry Hardt
Texas Technological College: J. William Davis, DeWitt Weaver
Texas, University of: Edwin W. Olle, O. B. Williams
Trinity University: W. A. McElreath
West Texas State College: W. Mitchell Jones

Seventh District

Brigham Young University: Edwin R. Kimball
Colorado College: Otis A. Barnes

Colorado School of Mines: Francis E. Smiley, Fritz Brennecke
 Colorado State College: A. R. Reynolds, John Hancock
 Colorado State University: Robert L. Davis
 Denver, University of: E. E. Wieman, Louis A. Breternitz
 Montana State College: Gene Bourdet
 Montana State University: George Dahlberg
 New Mexico, University of: Guido H. Daub, John Dolzadelli, Pete
 McDavid
 Utah State University: H. B. Hunsaker
 Utah, University of: James R. Jack
 Western State College of Colorado: H. J. Dorricott
 Wyoming, University of: Glenn J. Jacoby, A. L. Keeney

Eighth District

California Polytechnic Institute: LeRoy B. Hughes
 California, University of, Berkeley: Greg Engelhard, Paul T.
 Hastings
 California, University of, Los Angeles: Bradford Booth, Wilbur
 Johns
 California, University of, Riverside: Jack E. Hewitt
 California, University of, Santa Barbara: Ted Harder
 College of the Pacific: Jack Myers, John Rohde
 Fresno State College: Harold J. Beatty
 Hawaii, University of: Henry B. Vasconcellos
 Idaho, University of: Robert S. Gibb
 Long Beach State College: Jack E. Montgomery, Don F. Reed
 Los Angeles State College: Ferron C. Losee
 Oregon State College: Glenn W. Holcomb, Roy S. Keene
 Oregon University: Leo A. Harris
 Pacific University: Paul Stagg
 Pomona College: Chuck Mills
 San Diego State College: Paul Governali
 San Fernando State College: Glenn Arnett
 San Francisco State College: Joseph Verducci
 San Jose State College: Wilbur V. Hubbard
 Santa Clara, University of: Wilfred H. Crowley
 Southern California, University of: Jesse T. Hill, W. O. Hunter,
 Hugh C. Willett
 Stanford University: Rixford K. Snyder, Charles A. Taylor
 State College of Washington: Stan Bates, E. B. Moore
 Washington, University of: George Briggs, J. Gordon Gose

Allied Conferences

Atlantic Coast Conference: James H. Weaver
 Border Conference: Emil L. Larson
 California Collegiate Athletic Association: Jack E. Montgomery,
 Harold Beatty
 Central Collegiate Conference: Stanley Lowe
 Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association: G. G. Singleton,
 T. H. Henderson
 Eastern College Athletic Conference: Asa S. Bushnell, George L.
 Shiebler
 Intercollegiate Conference: Wendell Postle, William R. Reed,
 K. L. Wilson

Mid-American Conference: Dave Reese
 Middle Atlantic States College Athletic Conference: Marshall
 Turner, Willis Stetson
 Midwest Collegiate Athletic Conference: Arthur C. Walton
 Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association: John Waldorf
 Missouri Valley Conference: Norvall Neve
 Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association: R. E. Peters
 Mountain States Athletic Conference: E. L. Romney
 Ohio Valley Conference: R. Hooper Eblen
 Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Bernard Hammer-
 beck, Bill Parry, Rixford K. Snyder
 Rocky Mountain Conference: Otis A. Barnes
 Southeastern Conference: Bernie H. Moore
 Southern Conference: Wallace Wade
 Southwest Athletic Conference: Howard Grubbs

Associate Members

United States Air Force Academy: G. B. Simler, J. V. G. Wilson

Non-Member Institutions

Alabama State College: B. T. Harvey
 Claremont Men's College: Bill Arce
 Lamar Tech: Lewis M. Hilley
 University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee: H. Kluge

Visitors

Athletic Journal: Charles Thorp
 C. D. Chesley Company: C. D. Chesley
 Liberty Bowl Association: A. F. Dudley, George Kerrigan
 National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame: Robert A. Hall,
 Edwin H. Mosler, Chet A. LaRoche
 Pasadena Tournament of Roses: John Biggar, Lathrop Leishman,
 William Nicholas
 Quantico Marines: T. C. Chisnell
 Ronald Press: Howard Hobson
 Sugar Bowl Association: Moreau Jumonville, Claude Simons
 Sports TV: John Broadhead
 Sports Network, Inc.: Richard E. Bailey
 Tel Ray Productions: Bosh Pritchard

Press, Radio and Television Coverage

Press

Arizona Daily Star, Tucson—Abe Chanin
 Associated Press—Hugh Fullerton, Jr., Jim Kensil, Gene Smith
 Chicago Tribune—Dave Condon
 Cincinnati Enquirer—Bill Anzer, Dick Forbes, Bob Free, Bob Husted,
 Lou Smith, Jim Schottekotte, Jerry White
 Cincinnati Post-Times-Star—Pat Harmon, Earl Lawson, Jim Miner,
 Bob Pille, Harry Reckner
 Cleveland Press—Jack Clowser

Columbus Dispatch—Kaye Kessler
Dallas Morning News—Bill Rives
Dayton News—Si Burick
Detroit News—Pete Waldmier
Fort Worth Press—Dan Jenkins
Indianapolis Times—Jim Smith
Kansas City Star—Bob Busby
Knoxville News Sentinel—Tom Siler
Lexington Herald—Ed Ashford
Lima Citizen—Bunny Repp
Louisville Courier Journal—Earl Ruby
Minneapolis Star-Tribune—Sid Hartman
Nashville Banner—Fred Russell
New York Herald Tribune—Irving Marsh
New York Times—Joe Sheehan
New York World Telegram—Larry Robinson, Joe Williams
Ottawa (Canada) Citizen—Jack Kinsella
United Press International—Bill Styles

Radio and Television

American Broadcasting Company—Ed Scherick, Bill Whitehouse
Columbia Broadcasting System—Tex Schramm
National Broadcasting Company—Lindsey Nelson
CHED, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada—Bryan Hall
WADC, Akron—John Murphy
WIMA, Lima—Bill Frink
WKRC, Cincinnati—Pat Boisseau
WMOH, Hamilton—Ray Motley
WLW, Cincinnati—Alan Stout

Magazines

Athletic Journal—John L. Griffith, Jr.
Football Preview—Francis Wallace
Mentor—Pete Collett

SECTION II

Reports of Vice-Presidents

DISTRICT ONE

WARREN P. MCGUIRK, UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

RECOGNIZING THE FACT that our institutions of higher learning are playing a vital role in the attempt to develop citizens who will be mentally and physically capable of coping with the increasing complexities of the twentieth century, member colleges and universities in District One continue to evaluate their athletic programs, procedures, and facilities to make them the very best consistent with existing facilities. Perhaps no steps that colleges and universities have taken have been so significant as the improvement in their athletic programs.

The past decade has found tremendous progress being made with additions and improvements to practically every school's athletic facilities, and the last year has been as productive in this category as any 12-month period since 1946. New playing fields, gymnasias, skating rinks, and pools indicate that recent improvements are resulting because of the awareness in our society that there is much to be done in the areas of physical maintenance and intercollegiate athletics.

There has been a very favorable response to the NCAA College Division programs that have been established recently with the hope that this movement will be explored and expanded since a majority of the District One members fall in this category. Problems and conflicts are bound to arise between University and College Division playoffs, championships, and tournaments which must be faced squarely and acted upon immediately if the College Division program is to become successful.

Recruiting and other code violations appear to be few probably because of the restrictive rules and regulations of the Eastern College Athletic Conference, in which most of the schools have membership. There are some differences of opinion regarding the assigning of officials for various activities and efforts are being made to bridge these variances.

The fact that more institutions are financially supporting athletic programs indicates that schools and administrations

are beginning to realize that athletics is an integral part of a student's total educational experience. The services of the National Collegiate Athletic Association have helped immeasurably in assisting athletic administrators in their work with college administrators in our total program of intercollegiate athletics.

All in all it appears as though there are few malignancies that need immediate therapy in the area, and concentrated efforts are continuing to keep athletics in District One on a high level.

SECOND DISTRICT

PERCY L. SADLER, LEHIGH UNIVERSITY

IT IS GRATIFYING to note the growth of membership in the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The Second District membership reached an all-time high of 108 members this year with the addition of eight new members and is the largest of the eight NCAA districts.

In general the conditions of athletics in the area among colleges and universities appear to be wholesome and satisfactory. Sports programs have broadened in scope and future expansion is inevitable if the natural line of present interest continues. All phases of athletic competition and tournament play have improved.

Paralleling the wholesome and satisfactory conditions of athletics in the District Two area is the increased awareness for additional facilities. In some instances new facilities have been dedicated and others are in the planning stage. College and university development plans for the future, in the most part, include enlarged or new facilities for an expanded athletic activities program.

College and University Basketball Tournaments conducted by the Association have been approached with renewed interest. The newly-formed College Division Tournament has all the aspects of becoming an important and integral part of NCAA tournament framework. Worthy of note is the progress made by the Middle Atlantic group in this respect. Evidence is at hand that smaller institutions of the Association will benefit by this move.

The recruiting problem still remains the major point of concern among the Second District members. Area college and university representatives continue to study the prob-

lems created by recruiting, hopeful of lending assistance to the NCAA in a solution to a most difficult problem.

The response to President Eisenhower's Youth Fitness Program has been noteworthy. Of equal importance has been the acceptance of responsibility in playing a more active role in improving fitness programs at the collegiate level in the Second District.

The willingness of college and university officials, other than those connected with athletics, to take part in inter-collegiate athletic programs is evident. Cooperation of college administrators with the NCAA is evidence of growth. Improved relationships and better understanding have been greatly aided by the services rendered by the NCAA to all member colleges and universities.

The NCAA television program has been well received by the public and member institutions of District Two.

THIRD DISTRICT

OLIVER K. CORNWELL, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

MEMBERSHIP IN THE National Collegiate Athletic Association in the Third District has increased significantly during this past year. Intercollegiate athletics seem to be prosperous, and there has definitely been increased participation in all sports. The East Regionals of the University Basketball Tournament held at Charlotte, N. C., was very successful, and we are happy that the NCAA returned the regional to Charlotte for 1959. The District Three Baseball tournament was held at Gastonia, N. C.

There is a very definite interest in a clear definition of what is meant by "progress toward a degree." To what extent quality points enter into normal progress toward a degree is receiving attention. The use of entrance examinations has spread rapidly in this area, and I believe the results are going to be very worthwhile. The quality of work the entering student has done and will be able to do is a big factor.

The Atlantic Coast Conference this year, following the example of the Southeastern Conference, adopted the "letter of intent." In terms of limited experience it seemed to help certain problems having to do with recruitment. There is considerable interest in the National Collegiate Athletic Association adopting a "letter of intent."

Interpretations of the NCAA By-laws have created quite a problem in attempting to keep conference By-laws up-to-date.

Problems having to do with intercollegiate athletics continue, but we believe that progress is being made and that the program is more and more becoming a fundamental part of the educational endeavor of member institutions.

FOURTH DISTRICT

HAROLD S. WOOD, BELOIT COLLEGE

COLLEGE DIVISION activity was quite important in District Four during 1958 with both of the NCAA College Division championship events being held in this District.

The second National Collegiate College Basketball Championship finals were again held at Evansville College and the first College Cross-Country Championships were held at Wheaton College. In addition, two College basketball regionals were held at these institutions.

Total membership in the District now numbers 91, and the District is third only in size to Districts Two and Three, with 108 and 107 respectively. Of the 91 total, 64 (or 70 per cent) are College Division members.

New members during 1958 were: Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois and Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota.

On the University Division level, the new rules and regulations governing recruiting and financial aid instituted by the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference continue to be of interest to District and national members.

The Big Ten aid program for student-athletes operates on two levels. One is aid based on outstanding academic achievement. The athlete may qualify for his basic educational costs (board, room, books, tuition and fees) if he is in the upper quarter of his high school class, and can maintain such an award if he is in the upper quarter of the men in his college class.

The other phase of the aid program is aid based on need. Academic requirements for this type of assistance are satisfactory admission credentials (in the process of being changed to graduation in upper 60 per cent of high school class) and, in college, meeting the academic requirements for athletic eligibility (no unremoved failures, normal qualitative and quantitative progress towards a degree, etc.)

FIFTH DISTRICT

WARREN O. THOMPSON, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

FIFTH DISTRICT MEMBERSHIP in the National Collegiate Athletic Association has been increased to 47 by the addition of three Iowa institutions: Morningside College at Sioux City; Parsons College at Fairfield, and Upper Iowa University at Fayette. It is a pleasure to welcome these institutions and their representatives to NCAA membership.

Response by Fifth District athletic directors and faculty representatives to a questionnaire designed to bring out thinking on current national athletic issues has some interesting implications, especially inasmuch as 75 per cent of the membership responded to the questionnaire, probably a new record. On the national "letter of intent," a subject scheduled for discussion at the Cincinnati meeting, half the group thought such a letter might help, half thought it would not, a majority thought it would be difficult to administer.

A majority of institutions indicate satisfaction with the present program of regional television but they voted three to one against additional regional television. Some institutions feel strongly that regional television not only hurts gate receipts much more than national television, but that in certain areas overlap of programs definitely is discriminatory.

Two to one, Fifth District members think that "need" should not be a factor in determining financial aid to athletes. Many believe that the factor of need simply confuses the issue and compounds the opportunity for chicanery.

About two and one-half to one, Fifth District institutions indicate that it should not be made tougher than it now is for a high school athlete to qualify for financial aid. Some think raising minimum scholastic requirements for qualification would drive student-athletes with poor standing to schools with low scholastic standards; others, but a minority, believe higher minimum standards would cut expenses and definitely decrease the high rate of attrition among freshman student-athletes.

A slight majority favor a rule which would permit one paid visit only to an institution regardless of the source of funds. Some believe, however, that the boy should be allowed to come on his own as often as he pleases especially

if he is nearby. The practice of bringing student-athletes long distances from out of state especially was frowned upon.

Unanimously, representatives of Fifth District institutions think that the head coach should be held responsible for recruiting violations although many think that individuals associated with the program are equally responsible.

On the issue of whether or not an illegally recruited student-athlete should be allowed to compete, the vote was two to one against his competing and nearly all voters held that he should not compete at the school to which he was illegally recruited.

Nearly all think that teams representing institutions on NCAA probation should not appear in national polls but they do not think that the press could be persuaded to play down or omit the statistics on such teams.

Fifth District institutions won three National Collegiate Championship events during 1958, placed high in the others. The University of South Dakota won the College Division Basketball Championship, Houston won the Golf Championships and Oklahoma State University, wrestling.

This area nearly dominated the Wrestling Championships with Oklahoma State, Iowa State and Oklahoma winning the first three places in that order.

SIXTH DISTRICT

HENRY B. HARDT, TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

THE OVER-ALL CONDITIONS in the Sixth District are good, and the athletic picture in general is normal or better. While many of our perennial problems are still with us, it seems that most of them are not overly acute at present.

One problem, however, is becoming greater. This is the problem of the high cost of fielding athletic teams, especially in football. In many institutions the expenses are growing more rapidly than the income.

In general, of course, the athletic budget of an institution is strictly a matter to be handled by the institution. Yet it might be that the NCAA could render a real and welcome service to many of its members by providing a national policy on one or two phases of the subject.

A major expense item in many athletic budgets is scholarships. My personal feeling is that every institution should give some financial support to its student-athletes; further-

more, I believe that when a relatively small number of student-athletes brings in large gate receipts the so-called "full-ride" scholarship can be thoroughly justified. But the very large number of football scholarships given by some institutions is not reasonable or justifiable. Most institutions that now have rather large numbers of scholarships would probably welcome an opportunity to decrease the number, provided their competitors did likewise.

I propose, therefore, that consideration be given to limiting the number of football scholarships. This could be achieved by directly limiting the number permissible, or indirectly by limiting the number of boys who can participate in a season. Eventually some combination of the two might prove desirable. Any such plan would be most effective and most satisfactory if on a national basis. This would therefore appear to be a perfect opportunity for constructive action by the NCAA.

The resulting benefits of such reduced numbers of athletes would be many: the easiest-to-correct drain on the budget would be decreased; the large squads would be cut and the coaching efficiency would be improved; the remaining players on smaller squads would have more opportunity to play; the players who were not accepted—who would have had a slim chance, anyway—could join the squads of somewhat smaller institutions and perchance be first-stringers; the feeling of fairness to all and by all concerned would be greatly improved; the criticisms by the public of "over-emphasis" and extravagance would be checked; the distribution of scholarships would be more equal, the total number would not be greatly changed and no deserving athlete would be deprived of an education.

Thus the game would actually improve; and surely, the reputation of athletics would reach a higher plane.

I sincerely believe every member institution in the Sixth District would benefit directly or indirectly by some such type of limitation.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

H. J. DORRICOTT, WESTERN STATE COLLEGE OF COLORADO
THE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES in this District have developed, over the years, a sound program of intercollegiate athletics.

Even though many of the institutions are continually plagued by problems peculiar to the region—long distances

to travel, extreme weather conditions, sparsely settled areas—most of them participate in the minor sports events. The interest in the minor sports has been greatly enhanced by the program of the U. S. Air Force Academy. It is hoped that interest in minor sports will continue to grow and that more institutions will be able to participate and compete.

Most of the institutions have developed excellent facilities for their athletic programs. New fieldhouses, playing fields, gymnasiums, swimming pools, etc., have been constructed by some of the colleges and universities, and they are being planned and/or scheduled for construction by others. All of the members are rapidly expanding their physical facilities, and their staffs, in order to more adequately take care of the rising tide of students who will seek admission during the next few years.

The main problem in District Seven, if a problem does really exist, lies within the field of recruitment. Some of our staff members seem to think that there are too few top-rate athletes in the District and therefore they must recruit in other districts in order to meet the type of competition and play the schedules that their clientele want. In general, however, the intercollegiate athletic condition can be considered to be healthy.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

RIXFORD K. SNYDER, STANFORD UNIVERSITY

DURING 1958 INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS in the Eighth District continued to be overshadowed by the turmoil and strife within the Pacific Coast Conference. At its regular spring meeting held in Portland, May 18-20, the Conference adopted a resolution, paying tribute to its retiring Commissioner, Victor O. Schmidt. The resolution, written by Hugh C. Willett, past-president of the NCAA, noted the Commissioner's 18 years of continuous and devoted service to the Conference. Mr. Schmidt formally retired from his position on June 30. Bernard A. Hammerbeck replaced him as Acting Commissioner.

On June 3, the University of Washington announced that it had received an invitation from the University of California, the University of California at Los Angeles, and the University of Southern California to enter into a new athletic association. The University of Washington Board of Regents took the position that the Pacific Coast Conference

would no longer exist after July 1, 1959, because of the announced withdrawal of the three named institutions, thereby reducing the Conference to less than its constitutional minimum number of seven and making it impossible for it to carry out the purposes for which it was created. The Regents, therefore, authorized negotiations with the other three institutions for the purposes of organizing a new athletic association.

On August 9, the Conference President, Rixford K. Snyder, convened a special meeting and asked the Conference to take formal action providing for its dissolution as of June 30, 1959. He based this request on the grounds that the Pacific Coast Conference could not continue to function with only five members, and that the Conference had certain responsibilities and obligations which it should settle while the full membership was still available. The Conference responded by voting unanimously to dissolve, formally and finally, on the date requested and to proceed to the consideration and settlement of any and all Conference responsibilities and obligations at regularly scheduled meetings prior to the dissolution date.

On August 23rd, the University of California, the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of Southern California, and the University of Washington publicly announced they were joining in a new association effective July 1, 1959, to be known as the Athletic Association of Western Universities.

In March, the NCAA Western Regional Play-offs in basketball were held at the Cow Palace in San Francisco. Seattle University emerged the winner, with the University of California as the runner-up.

From the standpoint of national competition, the most noteworthy achievement during the year was the acquisition of three National Collegiate team championships by the University of Southern California. USC, returning to National Collegiate competition following a year's idleness because of NCAA disciplinary action, won the national team championships in baseball, tennis and track and field.

Membership in the Eighth District remained at 50 during the year since no new members were added. At its October meeting the Council voted to extend to Nevada Southern University, Las Vegas, the status of associate membership.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

THEODORE HARDER, SANTA BARBARA COLLEGE

AS VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE serving the interests of the smaller institutions of the Association, I have often been asked "What benefits do smaller institutions obtain from membership in the NCAA?"

That question can best be answered by a review of College Division activities during the past year for it has been a most significant one in development of this segment of NCAA membership.

To the benefit of College Division institutions, the NCAA in 1958:

1. Operated the College Basketball Tournament with financial success in its second year. The tournament showed a net income of \$8,736.11, after payment of all game and team expenses, and half of this amount was distributed to the competing institutions. [See report of Tournament Committee, pages 69-76 for complete details.]

2. Instituted the College Cross-Country Championships, with 20 teams and 150 individuals entered at Wheaton College, November 15.

3. Established a reserve fund of \$15,000 for College Division events.

4. Inaugurated a College Division Newsletter designed to provide a means of communicating to College Division members developments in the affairs of the Association which are of particular interest to smaller institutions.

5. Formulated proposed legislation scheduled to be considered at the 53rd annual Convention which would provide at least two College Division representatives on each of the Football, Basketball, Baseball and Track and Field Rules Committees.

6. Adopted the principle of regional College Division championship competition on a permanent basis and formulated proposed legislation which would establish 1959 regional championships in baseball, track and field, tennis and golf.

7. Opened the national football and basketball statistical service to all smaller institutions, regardless of NCAA affiliation, to assure a truly national program.

Why would it appear that the NCAA has provided these services only in recent years? The answer is relatively sim-

ple. In 1950, the NCAA had only 127 College Division members out of a total of 278. Now it has approximately 332 smaller institutions, and an over-all total of 484. That is an increase of 206, or 73 per cent over the 1950 total membership, and every one of these new members is classified in the College Division.

These services for smaller institutions are the outgrowth of a report by a special NCAA committee appointed in 1953 to conduct a study of the "rapidly expanding College Division segment of NCAA membership and its relationship to the Association as a whole."

This Committee, with Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, University of Santa Clara, as chairman, conducted a comprehensive survey and certain of its recommendations were immediately implemented by legislation adopted at the 1954 Convention which:

1. Enlarged the College Committee to nine members, to provide geographical representation to all sections of the country and provided funds for an annual mid-year meeting of this Committee.

2. Established the office of Vice-President-at-Large to represent the interests and viewpoints of the smaller institutions of the Association. By virtue of his office, the Vice-President-at-Large is automatically a member of the NCAA Executive Committee and Council.

3. Organized regional workshops covering various phases of college athletic policies and programs.

4. Provided smaller institutions with direct representation on the Association's Television Committee.

To one who has observed the growth of the College Division within NCAA framework, it appears that the recommendations of the Crowley Committee have resulted in tangible and direct benefits for smaller institutions.

College Division institutions also avail themselves of other services of the Association, such as:

- * catastrophe athletic medical group insurance program.
- * NCAA film library of more than 250 titles in eight different sports.
- * publications, including official rules books and guides, scorebooks, special studies, etc.

- * participation in 15 National Collegiate Championship events.
- * participation in the U. S. Olympic and Pan American movements.

If one benefit of membership is to be pinpointed, it would undoubtedly have to be that NCAA membership provides athletic accreditation—a certification of high standards in the operation of an athletic program.

Reports of Rules and Tournament Committees

The official results of National Collegiate Championship events are contained in the official guides and records books of the Association and are not reproduced in this Yearbook, except for the box scores of the College Division Basketball Championship.

BASEBALL

THE RESULTS of a survey conducted jointly by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the American Association of College Baseball Coaches was of prime importance to intercollegiate baseball in 1958.

The survey, distributed to the entire NCAA membership in September, was designed to show the scope of college baseball and to provide factual information regarding the signing of undergraduate collegians to professional baseball contracts.

Highlights of the study were these:

1. A study of 403 collegians who signed professional contracts between 1947 and 1957 disclosed that less than 5 per cent reached the major leagues.
2. Eighty-one per cent of college freshmen and 77 per cent of college sophomores who sign professional contracts withdraw permanently from college and never return to their studies.
3. Chances of a collegian progressing to the major leagues are nil if he signs a non-bonus contract lower than Class A. The odds become approximately 400 to 1 if contracts between Class A and Class AAA are signed and 50 to 1 if a major league contract is signed.
A college product who receives a bonus has a 4 to 1 chance of reaching the majors. Forty-seven of the 403 signed bonus contracts and 12 were in the majors in 1957; 22 were out of baseball and the remaining 13 were scattered between Class AAA and Class B.
4. The longer a student remains in college before signing the more valuable he becomes to professional baseball. A total of 179 of the 403 players signed Class A or higher contracts. Of this group, 82 per cent were juniors or seniors.
5. Ninety-two per cent of NCAA members sponsor intercollegiate baseball, an increase of 6 per cent since 1954. These 433 institutions provide equipment, facilities, coaching and competition for more than 15,000 student-athletes.

6. NCAA colleges provide 562 first class diamonds. In three years, the average per institution has increased from 1.09 to 1.27.
7. In 1957, these institutions played 10,950 games, an average increase of more than three games per college. In 1954, the average was 21.7; in 1957, the average was 24.8.
8. More than 850 coaches are employed and 85 per cent of them are employed by the colleges on a full-time basis.

The results were submitted to the commissioner of organized baseball and presidents of the major leagues in the hope the information would convince professional baseball of the advantages of an equitable working agreement with the colleges.

Efforts by the NCAA to govern the participation of collegians in organized (non-professional) summer baseball competition resulted in the certification of 38 baseball teams. Information developed by the NCAA Committee on Infractions showed malpractices in a number of summer leagues. The NCAA Council, in cooperation with the AACBC, formulated a set of standards governing student-athlete participation and member institutions were asked not to permit their student-athletes to compete on uncertified teams.

This program is scheduled for review by the NCAA Summer Baseball Committee in January and it is anticipated that a similar program will be adopted for 1959.

Two projects designed to promote intercollegiate baseball were inaugurated during the year and each proved an outstanding success. These were the Official NCAA Baseball Guide, published by the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, and the Collegiate Baseball Digest, a twice-monthly paper published by the AACBC.

Plans are being developed by the AACBC to commemorate college baseball's centennial year in 1959.

Southern California won the 12th College World Series at Omaha, defeating the University of Missouri, 8-7, in a 12-inning championship game.

By winning, USC became the second team in College World Series history to drop a first-round game, then come back to win the national championship. Texas did it in 1950.

JOHN H. KOBBS, Michigan State University
Chairman, Rules Committee

BASKETBALL

THE BASKETBALL RULES COMMITTEE of the National Collegiate Athletic Association met March 23-24 as part of the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada.

Prior to the National Basketball Committee meeting, the 10-man NCAA rules group met to discuss the ramifications of the formation of the National Alliance composed of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, the National Junior College Athletic Association, and the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics. One of the stated purposes of the National Alliance is to formulate common playing rules in all sports. The NCAA has been disturbed because it was excluded and also because of the effect in splitting the colleges by encouraging one segment to play by a different set of rules than those used by NCAA member institutions. Your Committee voted unanimously to make every effort to have one set of basketball rules, with liberal adjustments for different level groups.

All groups forming the National Basketball Committee (NCAA, YMCA, AAU, NFSHAA, and the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union and Amateur Basketball Association) subsequently went on record as favoring one set of basketball rules and pledged itself to make every effort towards that end.

A high degree of satisfaction with the present rules was expressed by all quarters and no major changes were recommended. The new penalty rule for the common foul had decreased the number of free throws and the number of personal fouls committed remained about the same.

The number of actionless games was fewer than in former years but the fact that there are still some caused the Committee to take the following action in an effort to eliminate entirely such contests. Proper guarding position distance was increased and the necessity of the defense to send at least two men out to create action was added. Also, the offense, when at fault, is required to advance the ball within a described area. The duties of the officials and the mechanics of their operation were described in cases of no action contests. Thus, the Committee has strengthened its desire to make no action games impossible.

Some coaches desired more opportunities to substitute. The Committee felt that there are sufficient opportunities for

substitution but that they might possibly not occur at the desired times. After discussing several proposals which would have stopped the clock for all violations and the possible undesirable features which might be introduced through such a change, the Committee designated this as one of the projects to be assigned to research for observation and experimentation during the coming season.

During the 1958 season, one or more balls having a much brighter color than natural tan were produced by the manufacturers. These balls seemed to meet the approval of the coaches and spectators. Therefore, a committee was appointed to meet with the leading ball manufacturers and leather tanners and instructed to reach an agreement as to a standard color for all basketballs. On May 7, 1958, this group met in Chicago and the following was recommended and finally adopted by the Committee:

"That the rule pertaining to the color of the basketball remain as written and that any variation from the natural tan, as prescribed, should be limited to experimentation only as approved by the National Basketball Committee. Application for such experimentation should be made to the Secretary, National Basketball Committee, or to the district NCAA Basketball Rules Committeeman. Your Committee does not in any way wish to hinder progress, yet wishes to discourage deviations of the rules which would tend to destroy standardization. After a year of experimentation and national acceptance it is possible that the rule concerning the color of the ball might be changed."

PAUL D. HINKLE, Butler University
Chairman, Rules Committee

College Basketball Tournament Committee

YOUR COLLEGE DIVISION Basketball Tournament Committee is pleased to report considerable progress in the development of the College Division Tournament. The establishment of eight four-team regional tournaments to replace the first- and second-round setup of the 1957 event proved to be a popular and successful move.

As in the inaugural year, 32 teams started play to determine a national champion with 14 of the elite group being conference champions and 18 selected on basis of their season's record from teams-at-large.

The following institutions served as hosts for the regional tournaments:

Northeast—Brandeis University
East—Wagner College
Midwest—Evansville College
South Central—Grambling College
Great Lakes—Wheaton College
Midwest—University of South Dakota
Southwest—Southwest Missouri State College
Pacific Coast—Chapman College

The winners of the eight regionals advanced to Evansville, Indiana, where the final series of games was conducted in the beautiful Roberts Municipal Stadium. The University of South Dakota emerged as national champion, defeating St. Michael's of Vermont, the tournament's dark horse team, 75-53, in the final game. Evansville College won third place by outlasting last year's champion, Wheaton College, 95-93, in a spectacularly played contest.

Receipts from the 1958 tournament made it possible to pay all game and team expenses and to distribute prorated shares of the net receipts. The NCAA Executive Committee has voted to place the Association's share of the net receipts in the College Division reserve fund, a fund earmarked to partially bear the expenses of future College Division events. Your Committee is well pleased at the progress the tournament has made in its two years of operation and looks forward to many successful College Division Basketball Championship events.

Your Committee would also like to report that in its opinion interest in College Division basketball was given a real impetus by the selection and publication of the nation's top 20 College Division teams each week during the 1957-58 season.

Plans for the 1959 tournament call for conducting the event on the same format as followed in 1958. The final tournament will again be held in Roberts Municipal Stadium, Evansville, on March 11-13, with Evansville College as host institution and the regional tournaments will be held in eight to-be-selected sites on March 6-7.

Effective with the current year, a conference must be an allied NCAA member in order that its championship basketball team automatically qualify for a spot in the tournament. As of the writing of this report, the champions of the follow-

ing conferences had been designated automatic qualifiers for 1959 tournament participation:

California Collegiate Athletic Association
 Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association
 Mason-Dixon Intercollegiate Conference
 Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Athletic Conference
 Midwest Collegiate Athletic Conference
 Mid-Western Athletic Association
 Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association
 North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference
 Ohio Athletic Conference
 Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference
 Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association
 Tri-State Collegiate Basketball League

CHAMPIONSHIP ROUND

Evansville, Indiana—March 12-14

CHAMPIONSHIP GAME		THIRD PLACE GAME	
South Dakota (75)	St. Michaels (53)	Evansville (95)	Wheaton (93)
fg ft tp	fg ft tp	fg ft tp	fg ft tp
Kiewel 4 4 12	Gretkowski 2 4 8	Smallwood 13 15 41	Peterson 8 14 30
Haugland 2 2 6	Browne 4 3 11	Erwin 4 4 12	Whitehead 10 2 22
Nelson 0 5 5	Zeitler 3 3 9	Lurker 3 6 12	Dobbert 5 3 13
Daniels, J. 14 12 40	Denmead 4 4 12	Ahlering 3 4 10	Andersen 7 5 19
Daniels, C. 4 1 9	Nicodemo 2 5 9	Cox 4 3 11	Gerig 0 0 0
Hillen 1 1 3	Mracek 1 0 2	Malicoat 2 0 4	Whipple 0 0 0
Mizerny 0 0 0	McCaffrey 1 0 2	Reisinger 0 0 0	Chamberlain 0 0 0
Loomis 0 0 0	Orlando 0 0 0	Halbrook 2 1 5	Roe 2 2 6
Chamberlain 0 0 0			Arnold 1 1 3
Johnson 0 0 0	Totals 17 19 53	Totals 31 33 95	Cole 0 0 0
Conway 0 0 0			
Mahaney 0 0 0			Totals 33 27 93
Totals 25 25 75			

NATIONAL SEMIFINALS

EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIP		WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP	
St. Michaels (78)	Evansville (70)	South Dakota (64)	Wheaton (60)
fg ft tp	fg ft tp	fg ft tp	fg ft tp
Browne 8 6 22	Ahlering 8 3 19	Daniels, J. 5 8 18	Whitehead 7 2 16
Zeitler 7 3 17	Cox 7 0 14	Nelson 4 0 8	Peterson 10 6 25
Gretkowski 4 5 13	Smallwood 7 5 19	Daniels, C. 3 0 6	Dobbert 4 2 10
Denmead 6 1 13	Lurker 3 2 8	Kiewel 4 1 9	Gerig 2 0 4
Nicodemo 6 1 13	Erwin 4 0 8	Haugland 5 5 15	Andersen 1 0 2
	Halbrook 0 0 0	Hillen 2 4 8	Roe 1 0 2
Totals 31 16 78	Reisinger 1 0 2		Chamberlain 0 0 0
	Malicoat 0 0 0	Totals 23 18 64	Olsson 0 0 0
	Totals 30 10 70		Whipple 0 0 0
			Totals 25 10 60

QUARTER FINALS

St. Michaels (84)		Grambling (76)		Evansville (82)		American (72)	
fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp	
Browne	6 5 17	Valore	2 1 5	Ahlering	1 6 8	Jones	3 6 12
Zeitler	8 3 19	Duplantier	2 2 6	Cox	3 1 7	Comito	3 0 6
Gretkowski	5 4 14	Hooper	9 0 18	Smallwood	10 7 27	Beauchamp	3 2 8
Denmead	1 1 3	Barr	12 0 24	Lurker	9 1 19	Weiss	7 3 17
Nicodemo	14 3 31	Willis	3 3 9	Erwin	9 3 21	Wells	5 1 11
Totals	34 16 84	Trippit	5 2 12	Reisinger	0 0 0	Clements	4 5 13
		Morrison	1 0 2	Malicoat	0 0 0	Crown	1 1 3
		Totals	34 8 76	Halbrook	0 0 0	Shugars	0 2 2
				Totals	32 18 82	Totals	26 20 72

Wheaton (81)		Chapman (64)		South Dakota (63)		S.W. Missouri (58)	
fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp	
Peterson	4 1 9	Van Horn	4 1 9	Daniels, J.	7 10 24	Harrison	2 4 8
Whitehead	6 2 14	Decker	8 1 17	Nelson	3 1 7	Israel	5 3 13
Dobbert	7 5 19	Hamblin	9 1 19	Daniels, C.	6 3 15	Oldham	6 1 13
Gerig	10 0 20	Stevens	3 0 6	Kiewel	3 4 10	Robinson	3 2 8
Andersen	5 2 12	Rivera	5 1 11	Haugland	2 3 7	Wynn	4 5 13
Chamberlain	1 0 2	Pinkston	1 0 2	Hillen	0 0 0	Russell	1 1 3
Roe	2 0 4	Lowerison	0 0 0	Mizerny	0 0 0	Simmons	0 0 0
Whipple	0 0 0	Williams	0 0 0	Totals	21 21 63	Kinser	0 0 0
Arnold	0 0 0	Marino	0 0 0			Smith	0 0 0
Olsson	0 1 1	Totals	30 4 64			Silvey	0 0 0
Totals	35 11 81					Totals	21 16 58

NORTHEAST REGIONAL

Waltham, Massachusetts

Adelphi (90)		Brandeis (72)		St. Michaels (72)		Rensselaer Poly (56)	
fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp	
Quatro	4 12 20	Kresch	0 1 1	Browne	3 0 6	Chait	4 2 10
Botwinick	0 0 0	Aranow	1 1 3	Tessler	0 4 4	Kaimann	0 0 0
Jacoby	3 5 11	Swartz	2 0 4	Gretkowski	7 8 22	Dauenkemier	0 0 0
Popko	3 2 8	Beckman	2 0 4	Zeitler	7 4 18	Nessel	2 1 5
Grant	5 9 19	Finderson	6 7 19	Mracek	0 0 0	Walker	0 0 0
Dowd	0 0 0	Ellis	1 0 2	Denmead	3 3 9	Robertson	2 4 8
Bedell	5 6 16	LeBlanc	2 2 6	Burtis	0 0 0	Grommeck	0 0 0
Davies	0 2 2	Perette	1 4 6	Nicodemo	4 3 11	Hantho	7 5 19
Benoit	3 5 11	Walker	1 0 2	McCaffrey	1 0 2	Hoffman	0 0 0
Wallich	0 3 3	Goldman	2 6 10	Totals	25 22 72	Beska	4 0 8
Totals	23 44 90	Osterberg	6 3 15			Moffa	3 0 6
		Totals	24 24 72			Totals	22 12 56

Brandeis (71)		Rensselaer Poly (69)		St. Michaels (97)		Adelphi (58)	
fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp	
Finderson	5 7 17	Hoffman	1 0 2	Gretkowski	4 2 10	Quatro	10 3 23
Goldman	2 2 6	Nessel	3 1 7	St. Peter	1 1 3	Davies	0 0 0
Aranow	0 2 2	Kaimann	0 0 0	Browne	3 0 6	Jacoby	2 0 4
Kirsch	0 0 0	Beska	4 2 10	Burtis	0 0 0	Popko	3 1 7
Peretti	5 3 13	Moffa	3 3 9	Zeitler	4 10 18	Grant	2 1 5
Berkman	0 0 0	Hantho	8 10 26	Mracek	0 0 0	Bowen	0 0 0
LeBlanc	1 2 4	Robertson	2 5 9	Denmead	3 5 11	Dowd	1 0 2
Osterberg	9 1 19	Grommeck	0 0 0	McCaffrey	0 0 0	Bedell	1 1 3
Swartz	4 2 10	Chait	2 2 6	Nicodemo	20 9 49	Wallach	1 2 4
Totals	26 19 71	Totals	23 23 69	Totals	35 27 97	Benoit	1 0 2
						Botwinick	3 2 8
						Totals	24 10 58

EAST REGIONAL

Staten Island, New York

Wagner (94)		Phila. Textile (77)		American (77)		Buffalo (60)	
	fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp
Blackwell	3 2 8	Barnes	7 9 23	Clements	2 0 4	Purser	1 1 3
Bailey	0 0 0	Simons	8 1 17	Crown	1 0 2	McLaughlin	0 0 0
Junta	6 3 15	Stogo	2 0 4	Jones	8 8 24	Tontillo	2 4 8
West	10 8 28	Schaeffer	0 0 0	Comito	1 2 4	Schaper	2 0 4
Orlando	4 10 18	Webb	3 0 6	Shugaro	1 1 3	Palazzo	1 1 3
Fierce	5 2 12	Miller	7 2 16	Wells	2 5 9	Kurowski	6 3 15
Witzel	4 1 9	Landgraf	2 2 6	O'Brien	1 0 2	Herb	0 0 0
Drake	0 4 4	O'Donnell	1 0 2	Beauchamp	3 2 8	Lewis	6 4 16
Simler	0 0 0	Malmgren	0 1 1	Sass	1 0 2	Dompkowski	0 2 2
		Simanaitis	0 0 0	Weiss	9 1 19	Massotti	1 2 4
		Salaman	1 0 2	McDonald	0 0 0	Kirchberger	2 1 5
Totals	32 30 94						
		Totals	31 15 77	Totals	29 19 77	Totals	21 18 60

Buffalo (77)		Phila. Textile (73)		American (72)		Wagner (65)	
	fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp
Purser	0 0 0	Simons	4 3 11	Clements	0 2 2	Blackwell	3 3 9
Tontillo	8 12 28	Salaman	1 0 2	Crown	0 1 1	Junta	2 0 4
Schaper	4 3 11	Webb	2 0 4	Jones	12 11 35	West	13 4 30
Kurowski	2 7 11	O'Donnell	2 0 4	Comito	2 0 4	Orlando	5 2 12
Lewis	3 3 9	Miller	6 4 16	Wells	6 4 16	Fierce	3 1 7
Dompkowski	0 0 0	Landgraf	1 0 2	Beauchamp	3 1 7	Witzel	1 1 3
Massotti	0 0 0	Malmgren	0 0 0	Weiss	3 1 7	Simler	0 0 0
Kirchberger	4 10 18	Barnes	10 12 32				
		Stogo	1 0 2	Totals	26 20 72	Totals	27 11 65
Totals	21 35 77						
		Totals	27 19 73				

SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL

Grambling, Louisiana

Grambling (104)		So. Carolina St. (79)		No. Car. A&T (68)		Philander Smith (64)	
	fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp
Hooper	17 5 39	Wright	12 4 28	Howell	5 5 15	Bledsoe	0 0 0
Barr	11 6 28	Brown	7 2 16	Cotten	8 4 20	Clement	2 0 4
Valore	5 11 21	Stephens	2 0 4	Attles	7 1 15	Kelly	2 4 8
Willis	3 1 7	Washington	1 2 4	Harrison	4 1 9	Greenwood	2 0 4
Duplantier	0 0 0	Green	6 1 13	Junior	1 0 2	Ausbey	4 5 13
Morrison	1 0 2	Leach	0 0 0	Edwards	0 0 0	Odom	9 1 19
Isles	0 2 2	Bennett	0 0 0	Holtzclaw	2 3 7	Cunningham	6 4 16
Tippit	2 1 5	Tapley	6 2 14	Hasselrig	0 0 0		
Ladd	0 0 0					Totals	25 14 64
West	0 0 0	Totals	34 11 79	Totals	27 14 68		
Conway	0 0 0						
Love	0 0 0						
Totals	39 26 104						

Grambling (88)		No. Car. A&T (73)		S. Carolina St. (80)		Philander Smith (70)	
	fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp		fg ft tp
Hooper	11 7 29	Junior	0 0 0	Wright	13 7 33	Odom	6 2 14
Barr	9 4 22	Howell	2 1 5	Brown	6 3 15	Kelly	7 4 18
Tippit	1 2 4	Edwards	1 0 2	Stephens	3 0 6	Cunningham	2 1 5
Valore	5 3 13	Cotten	11 2 24	Green	2 1 5	Clement	1 2 4
Duplantier	2 4 8	Attles	11 1 23	Leach	1 2 4	Ausbey	8 5 21
Willis	5 2 12	Harrison	3 0 6	Bennett	3 0 6	Bledsoe	1 0 2
		Holtzclaw	5 0 10	Tapley	3 1 7	Greenwood	0 0 0
		Hasselrig	1 1 3	Washington	1 2 4	Valentine	1 1 3
Totals	33 22 88					Fountain	1 1 3
		Totals	34 5 73	Totals	32 16 80	Totals	27 16 70

MIDEAST REGIONAL

Evansville, Indiana

Austin Peay (61)			Akron (76)			Evansville (70)			Wabash (68)		
fg ft tp			fg ft tp			fg ft tp			fg ft tp		
Mason	4	0 8	Wood	3	1 7	Smallwood	8	3 19	Dennis	5	1 11
Morgan	7	7 21	Neal	3	4 10	Erwin	3	0 6	Wedgeworth	4	7 15
Fenneman	2	6 10	Golding	6	3 15	Lurker	2	5 9	Fellerhoff	4	4 12
Geralds	4	6 14	Lee	6	1 13	Cox	6	4 16	Bennett	5	4 14
Garrett	1	0 2	Whaley	6	5 17	Ahlering	5	6 16	Travolia	4	2 10
Garrell	0	4 4	Pryear	2	2 6	Reisinger	2	0 4	Franz	0	0 0
Washer	1	0 2	Malone	2	4 8	Malicoat	0	0 0	Price	2	2 6
Davis	0	0 0				Halbrook	0	0 0			
Sanders	0	0 0	Totals	28	20 76	Totals	26	18 70	Totals	24	20 68
Totals	19	23 61									

Wabash (72)			Austin Peay (67)			Evansville (82)			Akron (70)		
fg ft tp			fg ft tp			fg ft tp			fg ft tp		
Dennis	0	2 2	Morgan	8	6 22	Smallwood	8	14 30	Wood	8	2 13
Wedgeworth	4	2 10	Mason	3	0 6	Erwin	2	1 5	Neal	2	0 4
Fellerhoff	12	10 34	Fenneman	1	2 4	Lurker	5	5 15	Golding	0	0 0
Travolia	3	4 10	Garrett	6	1 13	Ahlering	2	6 10	Whaley	3	2 8
Bennett	1	10 12	Geralds	1	1 3	Cox	4	2 10	Lee	1	0 2
Franz	1	0 2	Washer	3	2 8	Reisinger	0	0 0	Pryear	5	3 13
Price	1	0 2	Garrell	3	1 7	Halbrook	0	2 2	Malone	1	1 3
Axel	0	0 0	Sanders	1	0 2	Malicoat	2	0 4	Ondecker	2	1 5
			Davis	1	0 2	Mulherin	0	2 2	Kovach	1	1 3
Totals	22	28 72	Totals	27	13 67	Thurneck	0	2 2	Cyrill	1	3 5
						Carnal	1	0 2	Morris	3	3 9
						Reising	0	0 0	Totals	27	16 70
						Totals	24	34 82			

GREAT LAKES REGIONAL

Aurora, Illinois

Hope (101)			Nor. Illinois (95)			Wheaton (68)			St. Norbert (66)		
fg ft tp			fg ft tp			fg ft tp			fg ft tp		
Ritsema	11	1 23	Gentry	3	4 10	Peterson	6	2 14	Nettesheim	6	1 13
Vander Hill	9	2 20	Capers	5	0 10	Chamberlain	1	0 2	Graf	0	2 2
Beernink	0	5 5	Bartelt	0	1 1	Whitehead	6	8 20	Feller	6	3 15
Vriesman	1	0 2	Pritchert	0	0 0	Dobbert	1	5 7	Herold	8	3 19
Benes	15	8 38	May	5	0 10	Andersen	8	3 19	Newhouse	1	0 2
Teusink	1	0 2	Ruder	1	3 5	Gerig	3	0 6	Lamers	6	3 15
Buursma	5	1 11	Flinn	4	1 9						
			Kauppinen	1	0 2	Totals	25	18 68	Totals	27	12 66
Totals	42	17 101	Wyllie	20	8 48						
			Totals	39	17 95						

Nor. Illinois (76)			St. Norbert (70)			Wheaton (104)			Hope (93)		
fg ft tp			fg ft tp			fg ft tp			fg ft tp		
Gentry	7	1 15	Nettesheim	1	3 5	Peterson	14	7 35	Ritsema	6	2 14
Capers	4	0 8	Burke	0	0 0	Whipple	0	0 0	Beernink	3	3 9
Bartelt	0	0 0	Graf	10	0 20	Whitehead	5	6 16	Vander Hill	10	4 24
Pritchert	3	0 6	Feller	0	1 1	Dobbert	1	1 3	Vriesman	0	2 2
May	0	0 0	Herold	8	10 26	Chamberlain	1	1 3	Benes	15	3 33
Ruder	5	3 13	Newhouse	2	1 5	Andersen	8	1 17	Teusink	1	1 3
Flinn	2	2 6	Lamers	6	1 13	Arnold	0	0 0	Buursma	3	2 8
Kauppinen	1	1 3				Gerig	11	4 26			
Wyllie	12	1 25	Totals	27	16 70	Roe	1	2 4	Totals	38	17 93
Totals	34	8 76				Totals	41	22 104			

SOUTHWEST REGIONAL

Springfield, Missouri

Regis (48)			Arkansas State (47)			Southwest Mo. (74)			Centenary (69)		
fg ft tp			fg ft tp			fg ft tp			fg ft tp		
Linnen'ger	0	2 2	Bowman	6	5 17	Israel	4	2 10	Landerds	3	2 8
Butler	3	3 9	Vickers	2	1 5	Oldham	2	3 7	Martello	2	0 4
Sheey	3	1 7	Matlock	1	5 7	Robinson	6	9 21	Schrimsher	6	1 13
Boone	6	1 13	Childs	5	0 10	Wynn	2	7 11	Williams	8	3 19
Gatens	6	3 15	Knight	1	0 2	Harrison	4	2 10	Shaw	4	4 12
Marshall	0	2 2	Ward	1	0 2	Russell	0	6 6	Greene	0	0 0
Bollwerk	0	0 0	Parker	1	0 2	Smith	1	0 2	Rhodes	3	2 8
Millard	0	0 0	Slimmer	1	0 2	Simmons	1	5 7	Mason	1	1 3
									Holcombe	0	2 2
									Schulman	0	0 0
Totals	18	12 48	Totals	18	11 47	Totals	20	34 74	Totals	27	15 69

Southwest Mo. (73)			Regis (65)			Arkansas State (83)			Centenary (70)		
fg ft tp			fg ft tp			fg ft tp			fg ft tp		
Oldham	5	8 18	Linnen'ger	6	0 12	Bowman	8	10 26	Landerds	6	2 14
Israel	7	1 15	Butler	6	3 15	Vickers	1	0 2	Martello	1	1 3
Robinson	5	4 14	Sheey	3	3 9	Matlock	4	2 10	Schrimsher	4	4 12
Harrison	7	2 16	Boone	3	5 11	Burnett	8	7 23	Shaw	5	4 14
Wynn	1	4 6	Gatens	3	2 8	Childs	4	0 8	Williams	5	1 11
Smith	0	0 0	DelMargo	0	0 0	Knight	1	1 3	Rhodes	1	5 7
Simmons	0	0 0	Marshall	0	2 2	Parker	1	3 5	Mason	0	1 1
Russell	2	0 4	Bollwerk	4	0 8	Ward	0	2 2	Shulman	0	0 0
Anderson	0	0 0	Millard	0	0 0	Riggs	0	0 0	Hubble	0	0 0
Kinser	0	0 0	Moore	0	0 0	Slimmer	2	0 4	Holcombe	0	2 2
Pennell	0	0 0				Jones	0	0 0	Greene	2	2 6
Silvey	0	0 0				Gatling	0	0 0			
Totals	27	19 73	Totals	25	15 65	Totals	29	25 83	Totals	24	22 70

MIDWEST REGIONAL

Vermillion, South Dakota

S. Dakota (67)			Wartburg (65)			Knox (76)			Gus. Adolphus (65)		
fg ft tp			fg ft tp			fg ft tp			fg ft tp		
Kiewel	10	4 24	Slack	5	2 12	Hoopes	3	0 6	Sandberg	2	0 4
Haugland	3	2 8	Jaspers	4	2 10	Stowell	3	3 9	Wallin	5	9 19
Nelson	6	6 18	Tuecke	1	2 4	Graning	8	6 22	Youngdahl	2	0 4
Daniels, J	3	5 11	Jensen	1	1 3	Pierson	6	7 19	Nelson	2	1 5
Daniels, C.	1	2 4	Adix	6	2 14	Faubel	3	6 12	Erickson	3	0 6
Hillen	1	0 2	Frahm	1	0 2	Kiest	0	0 0	Johnson	1	2 4
Mizerny	0	0 0	Wessel	3	0 6	Brown	0	0 0	Burmeister	4	1 9
Conway	0	0 0	Wessels	2	3 7	Pankus	2	4 8	Anderson	0	0 0
Totals	24	19 67	Luthro	0	2 2	Reece	0	0 0	Burks	2	4 8
			Melhaus	2	1 5	Geraghty	0	0 0	Lundblad	0	0 0
			Totals	25	15 65				Johnston	0	0 0
									Helgeson	3	0 6
									Totals	24	17 65

Wartburg (83)			Gus. Adolphus (73)			S. Dakota (102)			Knox (52)		
fg ft tp			fg ft tp			fg ft tp			fg ft tp		
Adix	6	3 15	Helgeson	5	2 12	Kiewel	5	3 13	Hoopes	2	1 5
Slack	2	2 6	Burks	1	4 6	Haugland	5	2 12	Stowell	3	1 7
Tuecke	7	4 18	Sandberg	2	4 8	Nelson	4	5 13	Graning	6	2 14
Jaspers	0	0 0	Burmeister	9	4 22	Daniels, J.	9	5 23	Pierson	3	2 8
Jensen	4	1 9	Erickson	1	0 2	Daniels, C.	10	5 25	Faubel	2	4 8
Wessel	9	6 24	Johnston	0	0 0	Mizerny	1	1 3	Kiest	2	0 4
Wessels	3	0 6	Johnson	3	4 10	Hillen	0	0 0	Brown	1	0 2
Frahm	0	1 1	Nelson	4	0 8	Conway	1	0 2	Pankus	0	2 2
Remmers	0	2 2	Lundblad	1	1 3	Mahaney	2	0 4	Reece	1	0 2
Luthro	0	0 0	Anderson	1	0 2	Chamberlain	1	1 3	Geraghty	0	0 0
Melhaus	1	0 2				Loomis	0	2 2			
Totals	32	19 83	Totals	27	19 73	Thorn	1	0 2	Totals	20	12 52
						Totals	39	24 102			

PACIFIC COAST REGIONAL

Santa Ana, California

Fresno St. (69)			Chico State (56)			Chapman (78)			Linfield (57)		
	fg	ft tp		fg	ft tp		fg	ft tp		fg	ft tp
Brown	3	8 14	Ellis	3	1 7	Decker	4	2 10	Brown	3	2 8
Johnson	5	2 12	Miller	1	1 3	Van Horn	2	6 10	Harms	0	1 1
Alcorn	5	2 12	Newman	4	3 11	Hamblin	10	4 24	Goetze	2	1 5
Diebert	2	1 5	Graham	9	4 22	Stevens	4	7 15	Machamer	8	3 19
Williams	4	2 10	Richardson	3	0 6	Rivera	7	2 16	Riley	2	1 5
Gilcrest	5	3 13	Ricard	0	2 2	Lowerison	0	1 1	Stewart	2	0 4
Katen	0	1 1	Darby	1	1 3	Pinkston	1	0 2	Kofford	2	3 7
Hendricks	1	0 2	Tiner	1	0 2	Totals	28	22 78	Carlson	0	2 2
Leone	0	0 0							Woods	2	2 6
Totals	25	19 69	Totals	22	12 56				Totals	21	15 57

Chico State (76)			Linfield (62)			Chapman (52)			Fresno St. (49)		
	fg	ft tp		fg	ft tp		fg	ft tp		fg	ft tp
Ellis	5	0 10	Harms	2	3 7	Decker	2	2 6	Brown	1	0 2
Tiner	2	0 4	Brown	1	0 2	Van Horn	2	4 8	Johnson	5	0 10
Newman	5	2 12	Carlson	1	3 5	Hamblin	7	4 18	Alcorn	6	2 14
Graham	13	2 28	Machamer	5	1 11	Rivera	2	7 11	Diebert	2	1 5
Richardson	4	4 12	Goetze	2	1 5	Stevens	2	0 4	Williams	5	1 11
Miller	2	0 4	Stewart	0	0 0	Pinkston	2	1 5	Gilcrest	2	1 5
Darby	2	2 6	Trathen	6	1 13	Totals	17	18 52	Hendricks	1	0 2
Ricard	0	0 0	Kofford	3	3 9				Totals	22	5 49
Gutierrez	0	0 0	Darby	0	2 2						
Boucher	0	0 0	Woods	4	0 8						
Totals	33	10 76	Totals	24	14 62						

WILLIS J. STETSON, Swarthmore College
Chairman, Tournament Committee

University Basketball Tournament Committee

WITH LITTLE CHANGE made in the format for the 1959 University Basketball Tournament, the most important item from University Tournament Committee business the past year was the record-breaking attendance for 1958 games.

A record total of 176,878 spectators, surpassing by more than 44,000 the old mark of 132,513 in 1956, watched the 28-game tournament won by the University of Kentucky.

Kentucky won an unprecedented fourth University Division title, edging Seattle University, 84-72, in the championship final played before 18,803 in Louisville's Freedom Hall. National third place was won by Temple University, 67-57, over Kansas State College.

Except for the substitution of Northwestern University for the University of Kentucky as Mideast regional site and the possible change in several first-round sites, the 1959 tournament will be played on the same courts.

Tournament plans call for the following 1959 dates and sites:

First-Round, March 10

To be determined

Regionals, March 13-14

East—Charlotte, North Carolina

Midwest—Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

Midwest—University of Kansas, Lawrence

West—Cow Palace, San Francisco, California

Finals, March 20-21

Kentucky Fair and Exposition Center, Louisville

Fifteen conference champions qualify automatically for University Division play, with seven to nine member-at-large teams gaining admittance by selection of Eastern and Western Selection Committees.

One change has been made in the listing of conferences to receive first-round byes. Because of its superior won-and-lost record in National Collegiate Tournament play, the Sky-line Conference will replace the Southwest Conference as an automatic regional entry. Other conference champions receiving first-round byes are: Middle Atlantic, Southeastern, Big Ten, Big Eight, Missouri Valley, West Coast and Pacific Coast.

Depending upon the availability of outstanding at-large teams in the Western half of the United States, the Southwest champion might still receive a bye. The Southwest winner will be matched against an at-large opponent in the first-round or automatically advanced into regional play if a team is not selected for the optional at-large position.

Conference champions who receive automatic qualifying berths in the tournament but required to play first-round games are: Yankee, Atlantic Coast, Southern, Mid-American, Ohio Valley, Border and Southwest.

At the request of the Tournament Committee, a subcommittee of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners devised a formula whereby the number of officials to be assigned for tournament play by each conference shall be automatically determined from year to year.

The Tournament Committee also consulted the various conference commissioners relative to the possibility of establishing future dates for the tournament, and the following

dates for the next five tournaments were subsequently approved by the Executive Committee:

<i>Year</i>	<i>First-Round</i>	<i>Regionals</i>	<i>Finals</i>
1960	March 8	March 11-12	March 18-19
1961	14	17-18	24-25
1962	13	16-17	23-24
1963	12	15-16	22-23
1964	10	13-14	20-21

NOTE: First-round games may be played on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday; for convenience, the first-round dates shown above are Tuesday dates.

In the 20-year history of the Championship, teams representing 110 colleges and universities have participated.

A. C. LONBORG, University of Kansas
Chairman, Tournament Committee

BOXING

SACRAMENTO STATE COLLEGE and the University of California at Davis co-sponsored the 1958 National Collegiate Boxing Championships March 27-29 at Sacramento, California.

The local committee, headed by Chairman I. F. Toomey, did a remarkable organizational job and conducted an efficient and well-run tournament. The City of Sacramento was most gracious and all visitors, officials, coaches and participants enjoyed a very pleasant time during the tournament.

Entered in the tournament were 49 outstanding contestants representing 12 universities and colleges from the Midwest and Pacific Coast regions. San Jose State College won its first team title with 33 points, followed by defending champion Idaho State with 21. The team champions won four individual titles.

Dave Abeyta, San Jose 125-lb. champion, was voted the John S. LaRowe trophy as the boxer who best exemplified all the attributes of college boxing.

The DeWitt Portal Trophy, presented by the National Intercollegiate Boxing Coaches Association for the boxer displaying the most outstanding sportsmanship in this competition, was won by John Gehan, Michigan State University.

The Boxing Rules Committee met during the tournament and the following changes were made under Rule 1:

Section III—Delete "one between" and insert "those sponsored by his college or university."

Section IV—"In the event geographical conditions and/or economic hardships preclude the development of a reasonable schedule, colleges or universities may apply for permission from the NCAA Rules Committee to participate in not more than two dual meets with non-college teams of approved amateur standing. The names of contestants for the amateur team and their records will be submitted to the National Collegiate Rules Committee or its representatives. The matches will be conducted under the rules and regulations of the NCAA."

The boxing rules for 1959 will be published in an abridged edition with those for gymnastics and skiing and are available from the NCAA executive offices at a cost of 75 cents each.

E. R. LAFOND, Catholic University
Chairman, Rules Committee

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

THE FIRST National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships (College Division) were held November 15, 1958, at Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois. The four-mile race, run over a cloverleaf pattern on the Chicago Golf Course in Wheaton, was witnessed by nearly 500 spectators in rain and 50-degree temperature.

Twenty teams from the 11 states of Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee and Virginia entered 150 competitors, started 114 and finished 95. This initial response amply demonstrates the need for this type of competition and forecasts a successful future for the meet.

The well-balanced squad of Northern Illinois State University won the team championship with a low score of 90 points. Only three points behind was South Dakota State College.

The individual winner was Paul Whiteley of Kansas State (Emporia) Teachers College in the fine time of 20:45. From the start, the race for individual honors was a three-man affair. Ed Vander Heuvel of Central Michigan took the lead at the half mile mark and led the pack over the first three mile posts in 4:58, 5:02 and 5:05. John Gutknecht, Ohio Wesleyan, took over at the 3½ mile mark in 17:57 but Whiteley outsprinted him in the stretch to win by four seconds. Vander Heuvel was another four seconds behind in third place.

Films of the race are available upon application to Gil Dodds, track coach of Wheaton College.

The Meet Committee held its meeting November 20 at Albion College to evaluate the inaugural Championships and to plan for subsequent meets.

It was felt that the entry fee of \$2.00 per man and \$10.00 per team, employed for the 1958 Championships, should be continued in 1959.

The Committee reviewed the awards for the College Division competition and it was noted that the NCAA Executive Committee contemplated awarding first and second place trophies beginning in 1959 as part of its standardized awards program for all National Collegiate Championship events.

While the Committee agreed that the present listing of NCAA College Division institutions was a good starting point, it felt further study should be made so as to include all institutions eligible for this type competition.

It is the recommendation of the Committee that the 1959 College Division Cross-Country Championships be held November 14 at Wheaton College.

WILFORD H. KETZ, Union College
Chairman, Meet Committee

UNIVERSITY CROSS-COUNTRY

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY completed a grand slam in collegiate cross-country by winning the 20th annual University Cross-Country Championships, November 24, at East Lansing.

Crawford Kennedy of Toronto, a Scottish-born 137-pound senior, led the Spartans to their seventh National Collegiate team title by winning the individual championship in 20:07.1 over a snow-rimmed, slippery course. His time for the four miles was a record but did not approach the all-time 19:12.3 meet mark set by Southern California's Max Truex last year.

Michigan State earlier won the team championship in the Big Ten Conference and ICAAAA meets.

Kennedy's triumph, first for a Michigan State runner in this competition, followed on the heels of his ICAAAA individual championship and a second place finish in the Big Ten Conference meet. He moved into the lead at the two-mile mark and finished 75 yards ahead of runner-up Ed Vander Heuvel of Central Michigan.

Former champion Deacon Jones of Iowa, the 1958 Big Ten winner, pulled up with a quarter of a mile to go, after suffering from a painful toothache.

Notre Dame, the defending team champion, finished fourth. Unbeaten Western Michigan, owner of two regular season victories over Michigan State, was second to the Spartans, 79-104; Army was third with 111, and Notre Dame had 114.

Michigan State's winning team had but one senior.

There were 27 different institutions entered with 14 full teams competing for team honors. Of 108 contestants who started the meet, 106 finished.

Two inches of snow covered the new MSU Acres Golf Course, over which the meet was run for the first time, but the host institution engaged sweepers to make a complete tour of the four-mile course. While the lane was narrow, it still provided good footing by the beginning of competition. The weather remained cold at 31 degrees with a wind velocity of 31 miles.

M. E. EASTON, University of Kansas
Chairman, Meet Committee

FENCING

THE FENCING RULES COMMITTEE of the National Collegiate Athletic Association met August 25, 1958, at the University of Pennsylvania.

Of great concern to the Committee was the problem of better physical conditioning for our fencers. It was obvious in the world championships that foreign fencers were in excellent condition, and surpassed our entries in this important aspect. Since collegiate fencers constitute a pool from which our international fencers are drawn, it was felt that our rules might well contain recommendations on physical conditioning.

The Committee also discussed some of the instances of damage to electrical epee equipment and what could be done to minimize it, if not eliminate such damage. The connectors are permitted to snap back to the reel. This has resulted in retractor spring breakage and a tearing off of the connector. The institution providing the equipment is thus unjustly and unnecessarily put to the expense of repairs. A recommendation to minimize these damages was incorporated in the rules.

It was recommended by the Committee that institutions begin using the electrical foil as quickly as possible. This recommendation was made with a view toward preparing teams for its use in the 1960 National Collegiate Championships. The electrical foil was used in the Olympic Games and at all recent AFLA championships and it is certain its use will become more widespread in the future.

The Committee felt that the safety precautions recommended in the present rules have had a good effect, as evidenced by the few (and only minor) injuries reported during the past season.

An item-by-item consideration and discussion of the current rules was undertaken prior to adjournment in order to assure a careful perusal of all sections.

The Committee also held an unofficial session prior to the 14th annual National Collegiate Championships at Texas Technological College. It was decided at that time that all fencing equipment should be inspected before the beginning of the tournament.

Team champion was the University of Illinois with 47 points, followed by Columbia with 43. In the past eight championships, Columbia has finished below second only once, winning the title four times and placing second the past three years.

Individual champions were: epee—R. R. Womack, United States Naval Academy; foil—Bruce Davis, Wayne State University; saber—Art Schankin, University of Illinois. Davis won the foil championship for the second straight year.

ALVAR R. HERMANSON, University of Chicago
Chairman, Rules Committee

FOOTBALL

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Football Rules Committee was held in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, January 10-12, 1958.

New members attending their first meeting were Ossie Solem, Springfield College, in the First District, and David M. Nelson, University of Delaware, Second District. Ellwood Geiges, now a member-at-large, assumed the duties of secretary. Chairman H. O. Crisler increased the advisory committees to include representatives of the junior colleges.

The Committee approved editorial changes for the 1958 edition of the football rules.

Suggestions and recommendations for rules changes from several sources were given serious consideration. Chairman Crisler emphasized the importance of a broad and objective view in considering any changes in the 1957 rules and urged the members to carefully analyze the proposals in order to effect solutions which would best serve the progress of football.

Significant rule changes approved by the Committee for the 1958 season follow:

1. Points after a touchdown: two points may be scored if the try results in what would be a touchdown, and one point for what would be a field goal or safety under rules governing play at other times. The ball will be put in play for the try at the three-yard line.

2. The number of free timeouts allowed each team during each half were reduced to four.

3. A player is eligible to re-enter the game once during any period.

4. Free kick out-of-bounds between goal lines untouched or last touched by Team A, penalized 5 yards from previous spot.

5. Ineligible players may advance beyond neutral zone after forward pass is thrown. Loss of down deleted from penalty.

6. In offensive blocking an opponent may be contacted with only one hand or arm at any one time.

It was agreed to continue the practice of publishing interpretation bulletins when necessary.

The conference commissioners were requested to seek a solution to the problem which occurs when a player "breaks" offside and returns to his position before the snap, incurring varied contact complications with opponents. It was suggested that uniform administrative procedure enforced by all officials would bring desired results.

The subcommittee on rules changes was requested to study the "goal post" and "coaching from the sideline" problems and report to the 1959 meeting.

The Committee expressed its grateful appreciation to the American Football Coaches Association, the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the representatives of the junior colleges and high schools playing under the collegiate rules.

The membership unanimously adopted a resolution expressing its admiration and gratitude to retiring Chairman Crisler for his great service to American college football and for his leadership and contributions to the Committee in particular.

The Committee wishes to acknowledge and express appreciation for the cooperation and valued assistance of the NCAA Officers and the contributions made by the retiring members of the Committee.

ELLWOOD A. GEIGES, E.C.A.C.
Secretary, Rules Committee

GOLF

THE SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL National Collegiate Golf Championships were held June 22-29, 1958, over the Taconic Golf Course at Williamstown, Massachusetts, with Williams College acting as host institution.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association, through its Golf Tournament Committee, wishes to express its appreciation to the following Williams College staff members and the entire tournament staff for the perfectly-planned organization of this highly-successful Championships: Frank Thoms, Jr., athletic director; Charles Foehl, College treasurer and president of the Taconic Golf Club, and Richard Baxter, golf coach and Taconic professional.

Total entry in the Championships constituted a new record. Represented were 300 individual contestants, 82 different institutions and 42 teams. This total was exceeded only at the University of Michigan in 1947 when freshmen were allowed to compete. Although 300 contestants entered, 238 completed the 36 holes qualifying rounds. Another 39 did not start and 23 failed to complete the two rounds.

Sunday afternoon prior to the qualifying rounds, the annual East-West Exhibition Match was held. Twenty-four picked stars from the East played a best-ball match against the West. The East team won, $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$. This makes the series stand 13 matches for the East, 9 for the West and two ties in its 24-year-old history.

Jerry McFerron, University of Maryland, won the driving contest with an average of 259 yards for three drives. Bob Black, Purdue University, won the longest individual drive with a drive of 298 yards.

On Sunday evening, the Williams College officials sponsored a delightful buffet dinner at Baxter Hall for the visiting coaches, members of the Golf Committee, officials of the Championships and members of the press, radio and television. Afterwards the golf coaches held their annual business meeting with Charles Finger, Stanford University, presiding. All the members of the NCAA Golf Committee were present and mutual problems and special ground rules pertaining to the immediate Championships and intercollegiate golf were discussed. Dave Williams, University of Houston, was elected president for 1958-59 of the Golf Coaches Association and Sam Voinoff, Purdue University, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

For the second consecutive year there were co-medalists in the Championships. Ab Justice, Oklahoma State University, and Phil Rodgers, University of Houston, tied with a 36-hole total of 139 strokes, which is 3 under par. The quality of the field of the contestants was proved when a new low of 151 strokes was the "play-off" total for the low 64 qualifiers to the individual championship. Sixteen players were in the "play-off" for 14 places.

The University of Houston successfully defended its National Collegiate Golf Championship and established a new team championship aggregate score of 570. The old record of 572 was set by Southern Methodist University in 1954. This was the third consecutive year that the brilliant golfers from the University of Houston won the national team championship. Oklahoma State University finished second in the team championship with 582, Southern California was third with 583, and the University of Maryland was fourth with 584.

Phil Rodgers of Houston kept the individual championship at Houston by defeating a very able opponent in the finals, John Konsek of Purdue University, 8 and 7. Rodgers and Konsek both shot brilliantly in the morning round of the finals, Rodgers had a two-under par 69 and Konsek had a 72. Rodgers was four up at the turn. Rodgers continued his under par playing in the afternoon and finished the championship match on the eleventh green.

Dr. Baxter, president of Williams College, and Ted Payseur, NCAA Golf Committee chairman, presented the University of Houston the official NCAA team championship plaque and the Maxwell Team Trophy designating the team

champion. Rodgers was presented with the official NCAA plaque and also the "Chick" Evans Bowl, emblematic of the individual collegiate championship.

TED B. PAYSEUR, Northwestern University
Chairman, Tournament Committee

GYMNASTICS

EACH YEAR PROVIDES an upswing in the sport of gymnastics and the 1958 National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships held April 11-12 at Michigan State University is indicative of this positive trend.

The 1958 Championships were a unique success, primarily because of the efforts of Michigan State Athletic Director Biggie Munn, Coach George Szypula and Assistant Tom Gardner, plus the cooperation of the entire athletic department and other University officials.

The entry totalled 135 different individuals representing 32 institutions. Spectator interest was high with large crowds in attendance both days of the meet. Competition was exceptional, particularly in those events included in the Olympic picture.

The meet marked a first in the history of National Collegiate Gymnastic competition with two institutions, Michigan State and the University of Illinois, tying for first place with 79 points. Defending champion Penn State, which has now won or placed second in this competition for six consecutive years, was runner-up with 72.5 points.

Illinois' Abie Grossfeld was the outstanding individual of the meet, winning the all-around competition and the horizontal bar and free exercise events.

In accordance with NCAA policy that rules committees meet at times other than the actual competition, the Gymnastics Rules Committee held its rules session following the meet. This accomplished two things, both highly desirable. It permitted the coaches to hold an open discussion period to discuss proposed rules changes and submit them to the Committee. It also afforded the Committee an opportunity to conduct its business without interruption. The Committee feels such a caucus of the coaches is most advantageous to the workings of the Committee and should be continued.

In the interim between meetings, proposed rules changes will be distributed to all coaches for trial and study before final voting.

There seems to be a trend that collegiate rules should be more closely patterned after those of the Federation of International Gymnastics (FIG), without sacrificing American objectives or innovations. Since this would entail the inclusion of many new events, there remains the problem of how to incorporate all into the dual and championship program.

In this connection, the Committee authorized appointment of a technical committee to submit recommendations for equipment specifications and to study the over-all aspects of adjusting intercollegiate rules to FIG rules and to FIG judging.

Major rules changes adopted for the ensuing year are:

1. Still rings will become a regular event in championship meets, warranting extra points and awards.

2. In the all-around, two different vaults for the long horse will be taken in succession, with the scores to be averaged.

3. All free exercise moves are to start and finish within the area.

4. No warm-ups in championship meets will be allowed on meet apparatus after the start of the meet.

5. Coaching or assisting a contestant shall disqualify the contestant for the exercise.

6. Actual assistance in spotting for a dismount will result in points being deducted.

7. Tentative requirement for the 1959 National Collegiate Championship meet provides that a $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch pad shall be used for the free exercise area. The final vote of acceptance or rejection will be made at the next meeting of the Committee.

The collegiate gymnastics rules will be printed and published by the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau every two years beginning with the rules for the 1958-59 season. The rules may be obtained from the NCAA executive offices.

Area reports continue to show that interscholastic and intercollegiate gymnastics are in a period of growth. Progress is being made in all phases because of the combined efforts of the NCAA, the coaches association and other organizations.

LYLE WELSER, Georgia Institute of Technology
Chairman, Rules Committee

ICE HOCKEY

THE 1958 MEETING of the NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee was held March 15-16 in Minneapolis in conjunction with the 11th annual National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship. The Championship was held at the University of Minnesota as part of that state's centennial celebration. Earlier in the week, several members of the Committee attended the annual meetings of the American Hockey Coaches Association, also held in Minneapolis-St. Paul.

The 1958 Championship, held for the first time on a university campus after 10 successful years at the Broadmoor Ice Palace in Colorado Springs, was well received. Hockey fans from all over the nation witnessed the competition, with the largest group representing followers of the University of North Dakota.

Congratulations of the Committee are extended to University of Minnesota athletic officials for conducting such a successful affair. Particular commendation should go to Athletic Director Ike Armstrong and Business Manager Marsh Ryman for their efficient administration of the tournament.

The University of Denver won its first hockey championship, defeating North Dakota, 6-2, before a packed University of Minnesota Williams Arena. Denver defeated Clarkson College of Technology, 6-2, in the first round and North Dakota advanced to the finals with a 9-1 win over Harvard. Clarkson defeated Harvard, 5-1, for third place.

Much credit for the success of the Championship is due to the diligent work of the Eastern and Western selection committees headed by Louis Keller of the University of Minnesota and Murray Murdoch of Yale University. These committees carefully studied the progress of each of the collegiate teams in the nation throughout the winter and final selections were not made until the weekend preceding the national championship.

The success of this first Championship held on a university campus and the subsequent invitation of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute prompted the Rules and Executive Committees to approve RPI as site of the 1959 Championship, March 12-14.

Receipts from the 1958 Championship were such to warrant the establishment of a special Ice Hockey Tournament Reserve Fund by the Association's Executive Committee. This fund will be used to meet contingencies connected with

the management of future ice hockey tournaments and will give a degree of financial stability to the tournament which it does not have at the present time.

One other Rules Committee recommendation and Executive Committee action provides that for the purposes of expenses and awards the size of the tournament squad be increased from 17 to 20 players.

Four rules changes of note were made by the Committee:

1. Additional lines are to be marked out on the rink to regulate the position of players making a face-off.

2. A player who breaks a stick must drop the stick to the ice immediately.

3. A limitation has been placed on the team captains in that they may not dispute judgment decisions of a referee.

4. A new section of the rules, not completely determined at the date of this writing, may require all goalkeepers to wear a face mask. The Rules Committee members are strongly in favor of the use of face masks by school and college goalkeepers. The members were concerned about plastic face masks being completely safe to wear and have requested the NCAA to test the equipment available on the market. If the results of the test prove the equipment to be satisfactory, face masks will be required as part of the goalkeeper's equipment. If test results are not received prior to the printing of the next rule book, the face mask rule will be either deleted or reworded.

HERBERT W. GALLAGHER, Northeastern University
Chairman, Rules Committee

LACROSSE

LACROSSE ENJOYED a very successful year in 1958, with more colleges playing the game than ever before and many more high schools and prep schools in the East starting the game for the first time.

A very fine Army team won the national championship, followed closely by Johns Hopkins University. Both enjoyed undefeated seasons, but on the point system established six years ago Army accumulated more points and was declared champion by the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association. The University of Maryland finished third, being defeated only by Johns Hopkins.

The annual meeting of the NCAA Lacrosse Rules Committee was held in December in New York City and several

clarifications and interpretations were made at this meeting. Another informal meeting of the Committee was held at the time of the North-South game at Adelphi College, June 7. At this meeting, coaches and officials discussed the rules and there will probably be a few minor clarifications made for the 1959 Guide.

The Rules Committee is now in the process of completely re-writing the lacrosse rules with the intent of making them clearer and to include more interpretations and play situations. This project will take two complete years, but it is expected the first draft will be ready for study at the December, 1958, meeting.

The 1958 season was climaxed by the annual North-South game in which the South team completely overwhelmed the North team. The series now stands with only one victory in favor of the South.

FERRIS THOMSEN, Princeton University
Chairman, Rules Committee

SKIING

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Skiing Rules Committee was held May 27-28, 1958, at Alta, Utah, with all members present.

Reactivation of the National Collegiate Ski Coaches Association was a topic of primary concern to the Committee.

It was felt the Coaches Association might better serve intercollegiate skiing by: (1) fostering and conducting district coaches clinics every two years following international competitions; (2) establishing a code of ethics, and (3) serving as the distribution agency for results of college ski meets.

To assist the Association in its work, the Rules Committee undertook the compilation of a directory of ski coaches and assigned Committeeman Ralph Townsend to revise the constitution and by-laws of the organization.

Sven Wiik, U. S. cross-country ski coach at the F.I.S. World Championships held at Lahti, Finland, presented a brief report of the Championships. He reported a change in European skiing techniques, but felt additional study should be conducted before U. S. skiers could adopt such techniques.

The Committee discussed ways and means skiing might be developed to assist in the youth fitness program. Individual members of the Committee were delegated to canvass

their areas to determine whether a "touring type" of skiing might be conducted, with achievement pins to be awarded to participants.

Nordic and alpine combined were retained in the scoring system in the thought that they help to encourage and develop cross-country runners.

The Wells scoring system was discussed as to speed, usability and acceptance. While some displeasure with the system had been expressed by Eastern coaches, it was voted to employ the system at least for another year.

Host Dartmouth College won the 5th annual National Collegiate Championships, held February 28-March 2, in Hanover, New Hampshire. Dartmouth defeated defending champion Denver University, 561.2 to 550.6, marking the first time that Denver has failed to win the national team title.

Denver won three individual championships and Dartmouth two to tie the two institutions in the total number of individual titles won since the Championship was inaugurated in 1954. Each has won 10.

Denver titlists were: Clarence Servold, cross-country and Nordic, and Oddvar Ronnestead, jumping. Robert Gebhardt in slalom and Dave Vorse in alpine won championships for Dartmouth and Gary Vaughn of Norwich won the downhill event.

The Skimeister award was won by Dartmouth's Dave Harwood.

The 1959 National Collegiate Championships will be held at Winter Park, Colorado, March 27-29, under sponsorship of Western (Colorado) State College, University of Denver and the U. S. Air Force Academy.

WILLY SCHAEFFLER, University of Denver
Chairman, Rules Committee

SOCCER

INTERCOLLEGIATE SOCCER, a rapidly-expanding sport during the past 10 years, likely will receive its biggest boost next fall with the inauguration of a National Collegiate Soccer Championship.

The NCAA Executive Committee voted at its August meeting to sponsor the necessary amendments at the 53rd annual Convention to include a Soccer Championship as one of the official NCAA tournaments. The Executive Committee

also specified that the Soccer Rules Committee be authorized to make plans to conduct such a tournament, starting in 1959.

John Squires, Soccer Rules Committee member from the University of Connecticut, was assigned by the Committee to draw up a proposed plan for the championship for consideration of the Executive Committee.

The plan submitted calls for a field of eight teams to be selected on the basis of the Saylor system. Four first-round matches will be played at as many different sites, the national semifinals at another location, and the championship two days later at still another site. Under the proposed plan, the field will consist of teams representing six specific areas and two at-large entrants. The six areas to be represented include: New England, New York State, Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware, South, Midwest and Far West.

Procedure calls for the proposed plan to be studied further by the Soccer Rules Committee prior to action by the 53rd Convention and subsequent distribution of a detailed handbook to those institutions conducting soccer on an intercollegiate basis.

The annual meeting of the Rules Committee was held January 9-11 in New York in conjunction with the meetings of the National Soccer Coaches and the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Associations.

No rules changes of a major nature were made although several minor changes were adopted for purposes of simplification and clarification. Most important of these involved charging, legal and illegal. The penalty area, as such, was diminished in the hope that it will eliminate "cheap penalties."

The Committee received the first report of the Legislative Committee, prepared through the efforts of the Coaches Association and its president, John Eilers. It is the hope of the rules group that this committee will continue to function as it does aid the Rules Committee immeasurably in its deliberations.

The Clinic Committee of the Coaches Association reported many clinics held throughout the Eastern seaboard, principally for referee's interpretations.

Included in this year's rules are a set of signals to be used by officials and it is hoped that pictures might be incorporated in future editions. This year the Guide also contains an in-

troductory page noting all changes made from the previous edition, a feature deemed most valuable by the Rules Committee.

JAMES J. REED, Princeton University
Chairman, Rules Committee

SWIMMING

THE LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS of the NCAA Swimming Rules Committee were held at East Lansing, Michigan, in mid-April.

Contrary to the past few years when several major changes were made, this session was devoted mainly to clarification of old changes. A few minor changes were made.

Last year's changes in the breaststroke and butterfly events brought many complaints in early season, but as the swimming year came to a close it became more evident that these changes had been for the best. The Committee has steadfastly tried to do its part in standardizing competitive swimming over the world without neglecting intercollegiate swimming, and at the present time it appears that such a goal is close to realization.

Rules changes enacted at the 1958 meetings included: (1) elimination of the 50-yard semifinals in championship meets; (2) withdrawal of the restrictions of kicks allowed on the start and on each pushoff in the butterfly stroke; (3) clarification of the regulations governing swim-offs; (4) revision of the position of the take-off judges; (5) use of the ballot system for qualification within a given heat, and (6) several minor changes in the diving events.

The 35th annual National Collegiate Championships, held at the beautiful new natatorium of the University of Michigan, furnished another first when the finals were televised nationally by the Columbia Broadcasting System. Such a program necessitated a slight rearrangement of the Championships program to move the finals to the afternoon. All reports confirm the faith of the Committee and justify the additional work required for such a presentation. The revised program was well received by the coaches and all felt that the sport of swimming had gained much from this national television show.

The University of Michigan, host for the first time since it won the title in 1948, won its second straight team championship with 72 points. Yale finished second with 63, fol-

lowed by: Michigan State, 62; Ohio State, 44, and Iowa, 31. In all, 51 teams entered and 24 scored points.

Not a single 1957 champion defended his title in a meet which saw two championship meet records broken, two tied and three new standards established (due to the advent of the surface breaststroke). There were four double winners: Nick Tashnick, Michigan, 100 and 200-yard butterfly events; Don Harper, Ohio State, one and three-meter diving; Frank Modine, Michigan State, 100 and 200-yard breaststroke, and William Steuart, Michigan State, 440-yard and 1500-meter freestyle. Michigan failed to place in either relay which is unusual for the team winner.

Tashnick, a sophomore, appeared to be the meet's top swimmer as he broke the old 200-yard butterfly record by 5.3 seconds with a sparkling 2:04.2 performance and then went on to tie the 100-yard butterfly record of 54.6, set a year ago by Yale's Tim Jecko.

The 1959 National Collegiate Championships will be held at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., March 26-28.

Intercollegiate swimming lost two valuable members who had served long and faithfully on the NCAA Swimming Rules Committee. Artie Eilers, a member of the 1958 Committee, passed away in February, and Bob Royer, Indiana University coach and recent past chairman, died in Bloomington, Indiana.

ALFRED R. BARR, Southern Methodist University
Chairman, Rules Committee

TENNIS

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S acquisition of the 1958 National Collegiate Tennis Championships at the U. S. Naval Academy, June 16-21, marked a first in National Collegiate Championship history.

It was the first time in the 75-year national championship series that one institution had won three team titles in a single year. USC earlier in June won the National Collegiate Baseball and Track and Field Championships.

Alex Olmedo, USC senior from Peru, won the singles title from Stanford's Jack Douglas, regular football quarterback and Phi Beta Kappa law student, and teamed with Edward Atkinson for the doubles championship.

The singles match went four sets before Olmedo won 6-3, 3-6, 6-4, 6-1. Olmedo and Atkinson won the doubles title from Douglas and David Nelson in straight sets, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

Olmedo also won the singles title as a sophomore in 1956, as well as playing on Southern California's championship doubles team that year. Probation levied against USC prevented his defending the title last year.

Olmedo was seeded No. 2 in the tournament behind Tulane's Ron Holmberg, who was eliminated by Douglas in the quarterfinals.

The Trojans scored 13 points, followed by Stanford with 9. USC also boosted to 18 points its cumulative total toward permanent retirement of the Ackerman Bowl, placed in national competition in 1955 in honor of former UCLA Coach William C. Ackerman. Two more points will retire the trophy.

Ninety-one players were entered in the tournament, which was played on the Naval Academy courts for the first time. Tournament chairman was Commander W. J. Henning and the official referee was Edwin J. Faulkner, tennis coach of Swarthmore College.

The 1959 Championships will be conducted June 22-28, at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

PAUL BENNETT, Northwestern University
Chairman, Tournament Committee

TRACK AND FIELD

CERTAIN CHANGES and additions to the program for the 1959 National Collegiate Track and Field Championships were made by the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee at its annual meeting June 12-14 at Berkeley, California.

The changes, which reflect the earnest desire of the colleges to make maximum contributions toward the U. S. Olympic movement, were made in the belief that the United States must improve its performances in the several events if it is to maintain its past record in international competition.

The Committee voted to:

1. Substitute the three-mile run for the two-mile run.
2. Add the 440-yard hurdle race.
3. Add the steeple chase.
4. Add the hop-step-jump.
5. Add the 16-lb. hammer throw.

It was felt by the Committee that to accomplish better performances in these events, it will be necessary to provide more opportunity for competition. The Committee felt that the time to experiment was now (which would provide two successive annual championships upon which to base future judgments as to results achieved). The change would also assist in the development of our collegians for the return dual meet with Russia as well as for the Pan American Games.

The changes were originally proposed a year ago by the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association, together with a proposal that the 10,000 meter run be contested and low hurdles omitted in Olympic years. It was the belief of the Committee that the inclusion of the 10,000 meter or six-mile run would serve no purpose in the collegiate program since if we were to have adequate representatives in this event in the Olympic Games, such representation must be sought from amongst individuals who are older than those usually competing at the collegiate level.

Two other changes of note were: (1) substitution of heats for sections in the mile and two-mile events, and (2) elimination of the Russian type jumping or vaulting shoe.

The Executive Committee of the Association voted to endorse the United States junior college track and field official records committee following a review of its outline of organization and policies. The committee, headed by C. Gilbert Bishop of Bakersfield College, will provide recognition of junior college track and field records through the official NCAA Track and Field Guide.

Southern California won its 20th team title in the 37th annual National Collegiate Championships at the University of California, edging the University of Kansas, 48 6/7 to 40 3/4.

Twenty-one records were either broken or tied during the two-day meet—two world records, three American, four National Collegiate, six Championship meet and six stadium.

Ohio State's Glenn Davis ran a world record 45.7 in the 440 and Kansas' Charlie Tidwell ran the fastest time ever around a curve with a 22.7 performance in the low hurdles event.

BRUTUS HAMILTON, University of California
Chairman, Rules Committee

WRESTLING

THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING did an outstanding job in organizing and conducting the 1958 National Wrestling Championships at Laramie, Wyoming, March 28-29. Every detail of the meet was handled in the most efficient and effective manner possible. The only uncooperative element was the unfavorable weather that prevailed both nights to greatly reduce the expected attendance at these sessions.

The Rules Committee meetings, March 30-31, covered several major issues in addition to the usual discussion of the rules revisions.

John Roberts, representing the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, was present to discuss the high school situation in regard to the national wrestling rules and their publication. Several state athletic associations are urging the National Federation to publish a rule book for interscholastic wrestling. The matter of adequate high school representation on the NCAA Rules Committee is also an issue. Since a substantial share of the total distribution of the Guide is at the high school level, increased high school representation would appear justified.

Subsequent communications and a meeting with the NCAA Publications Committee has resulted in favorable progress on the high school situations. Revisions have been made in the Wrestling Guide to establish it as a joint publication for the high school as well as the colleges and the Executive Committee has recommended to the Council of the Association the endorsement of proposed legislation to increase the high school representation to two members on the Rules Committee. These moves could prevent a rules split between the two wrestling groups and would seem to be in the best interest of the sport.

Another issue relates to a revision of the cover policy for the Wrestling Guide. The Publications Committee has agreed to accommodate the Rules Committee's wishes on an experimental basis. Next year and subsequently until contrary notice should become necessary, the "Outstanding Wrestler" will be accepted as one of the several nominees each year. His picture will be used on the Guide cover, provided a satisfactory photo of the subject is obtained.

The weighing-in time for the first session of the National Collegiate Championships was changed and is now set at a maximum of six hours and a minimum of five hours before

the start of the first session. The Committee was of the opinion that more time is needed to set up the pairings.

The number of entries in the national championships has increased to the extent that the Committee has established a schedule for the tournament to run three days. The 1959 championships will be held at the University of Iowa, March 26-28. It is also requested that at least five mats be available for this tournament.

The Committee emphasizes that the entry deadline date (nine days in advance of the first tournament session) and the verifications on the entries and weight classes prior to the registration deadline (9:00 a.m. Thursday, March 26) shall be strictly enforced.

The distribution of the referees for the 1959 Championships will include the selection of one each from Districts 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 8 and two from District 4. This makes a total of eight referees.

The Committee discussed the laxity on the part of the referees in regard to enforcing the rule against illegal pads and braces. The referees are urged to be more conscious of these infractions and to strictly enforce the rules in this regard.

A few minor changes were made in the rules. Shirts are required when trunks are worn without tights.

The two-point near fall was deleted. The three-point near fall now includes one shoulder touching the mat and the other within one inch or less of the mat for two full seconds. The distance of the shoulders to the mat for a predicament was changed from four inches to three inches.

The second penalty for "Abusive and Unsportsmanlike Conduct" has been added and provides for the deduction of one team point with disqualification on the third penalty.

The first penalty for stalling in the neutral position has been changed to "1 point no change" instead of "warning." There was a great deal of concern over the stalling tactics displayed in the national championships and it is anticipated that this rule change will provide more strict and quicker enforcement.

The index for the rules was revised and a number of additional items were included.

Midwestern institutions continued their domination of the National Championships, placing teams in the first six places. Oklahoma State University, with 77 points, regained the

team title from the University of Oklahoma for its 20th victory in 28 years of Championship history. Iowa State College moved up to second place with 62 points, pushing the defending champion Oklahoma to third place with 50.

Oklahoma's 115-pounder, Dick Delgado, was the outstanding wrestler in winning his second consecutive national title. The only other defending champion to repeat his 1957 victory was heavyweight Bob Norman from the University of Illinois. Three other 1957 winners lost out in trying to defend their titles.

RAYMOND E. SPARKS, Springfield College
Chairman, Rules Committee

Minutes of Executive Committee and Council

The following minutes of the Executive Committee and Council are printed in abridged form.

Executive Committee at New Orleans, Louisiana

April 18, 1958

1. The meeting considered various developments related to the formulation and administration of college playing rules. Particular attention was given to the organization of the National Alliance composed of representatives of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations and National Junior College Athletic Association. It was noted that the National Alliance had agreed upon common playing rules for the sport of football and reportedly intended to develop common playing rules for other sports.

(a) Voted to recommend to the Council that the Council, in turn, sponsor an amendment to Article IV, Section 2, of the Constitution which would obligate member institutions of the Association to conduct their intercollegiate athletic competition under the official playing rules drawn by the respective NCAA rules committees, it being understood that the rules committees would be requested to make the rules sufficiently flexible to allow for whatever exceptions might be necessary provided such exceptions were agreed to by the competing teams.

(b) It was the sense of the meeting that the Officers should issue a special bulletin to the membership prior to the close of the 1957-58 college year, calling attention to the development of the National Alliance and emphasizing the importance of maintaining common playing rules among the colleges and universities of the nation.

(c) Agreed that the Officers should advise the Council that the Executive Committee does not believe the Council should take any action regarding the recommended amendment of Article IV, Section 2, of the Constitution, until the Council's fall meeting at which time it would have factual information as to the degree of the National Alliance's impact upon the colleges' selection of playing rules.

(d) Voted to recommend to the Council that it sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 2, (c), of the By-laws, which would provide that the Football Rules Committee shall consist of 14 members, one from each of the eight geographic districts; two members elected at-large, one to serve as chairman and the other to serve as secretary; two additional members elected at-large, one to represent the College Division members of the East and the other to represent the College Division members of the West; one who shall represent secondary school football interests, and one who shall represent junior college football interests.

(e) Voted to go on record as endorsing additional small college representation on the rules committees for baseball, basketball and track and that the Council be requested to work out this additional representation within the existing framework of these committees or add additional at-large representation as the Executive Committee has recommended in the case of the Football Rules Committee.

[NOTE: Subsequent discussion indicated that it was the sense of the meeting that two additional at-large positions should be authorized for each of the three rules committees in the same manner as had been recommended for the Football Rules Committee.]

(f) Voted to reaffirm the principle of rotation of rules committee personnel, including secretaries, although temporary exceptions to this policy may be granted in emergency cases.

2. The group considered various reports concerning the Association's financial affairs.

(a) Voted to receive a seven-month comparison of budgeted and actual income and general expenses for the periods ended March 31, 1957, and March 31, 1958. The report reflected income for the current fiscal year in the amount of \$76,327.05, or 48.1 per cent of the budget and expenses for the current fiscal year in the amount of \$81,000.44 or 51 per cent of the 1957-58 general operating budget.

(b) Voted that the Secretary-Treasurer and Executive Director be empowered to invest certain surplus funds in the manner which they feel will serve the best interests of the Association, it being specifically understood that they may authorize the trust department of a bank to handle the investment with no particular restrictions as to what portions of the funds shall be invested in Government securities, preferred stocks, bonds or common stocks.

(c) Voted that the report of 1957 television finances shall be approved and the Executive Director authorized to rebate the excess receipts to the contributing institutions once all expenses connected with the 1957 television program have been paid.

(d) Voted to approve a 1958 television budget of \$66,000.

(e) Voted to approve the recommended four per cent assessment to be made against the football television receipts derived from the 1958 national series by the member colleges participating therein, it being understood that this shall be subject to approval by the NCAA Council in accordance with the provisions of the 1958 NCAA Football Television Plan.

(f) Voted to recommend to the 1958 Television Committee that it, in turn, recommend to the 1959 NCAA Television Committee that the assessments to meet the requirements of future television budgets be levied upon receipts realized from all live telecasts, including closed circuit and subscription television, instead of the procedure adopted under the terms of the 1958 Television Plan which specified that the assessments shall be applied only to the receipts realized from appearances upon the national series.

(g) Voted that the Officers be authorized to appoint a special committee to review the financial affairs of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau to the end of placing NCAB finances on a more

business-like basis and, further, this committee shall be authorized to make the final determination in the selection of advertising representation for the NCAA guides, rules books and championship programs.

3. The Committee turned its attention to plans for the 1959 NCAA Convention and sites for future Conventions of the Association.

(a) Desmond Kelly, manager of the Convention Bureau of Miami, Florida, appeared before the meeting to solicit location of the NCAA's annual Convention at Miami either in 1960, 1962 or some future year.

(b) Voted that the Officers be empowered to appoint the necessary committees for planning the program of the 53rd NCAA Convention to be held at Cincinnati next January.

4. The Executive Director reported on a variety of matters related to the administration of National Collegiate Championship events.

(a) Voted to receive the favorable report on the 1958 College Division Basketball Tournament and approve the plans of the College Committee to hold four College Division regional championships in various sections of the country during the spring of 1958.

(b) Voted that the name of the "College Division Basketball Tournament Reserve Fund" be changed to the "College Division Events Reserve Fund."

(c) Voted that the costs of the medals and plaques to be awarded in connection with the 1958 College Division regional competition shall be paid from the College Division Events Reserve Fund.

(d) Voted that the Secretary-Treasurer and Executive Director be authorized to use their own judgment in determining whether the excess receipts from general operations during the 1957-58 fiscal year should be invested in short-term notes, pending Executive Committee determination of the permanent investment of such funds.

(e) Voted to receive with enthusiasm and compliments the preliminary report of the University Division Basketball Tournament Committee that 1958 net receipts (prior to division with the participating teams) shall exceed \$225,000.

(f) The group took the following actions in regard to matters connected with the ice hockey tournament:

(1) Voted that the 1959 tournament be held at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, March 12-14.

(2) It was the sense of the meeting that the Executive Committee should not take any action on an Eastern playoff plan, to determine two Eastern qualifiers for the ice hockey tournament, until a specific proposal had been submitted to it by the Ice Hockey Rules Committee.

(3) Voted to increase the official party from 17 to 20 for each institution participating in the ice hockey tournament, it being understood that the 20 shall be considered the official party for purposes of expenses and awards.

(4) Voted that the recommendation to create a reserve fund for the ice hockey tournament be tabled until the next Executive Committee meeting.

5. Voted to receive the report on the organization of a Wheaties Sports Federation and the plans of that Federation to publicize the All-American teams selected by the various college coaches' associations. Mr. Byers stated that he did not believe the present plans of the Federation for publicizing such teams would contradict NCAA requirements and that he had advised the respective coaches associations to proceed to execute agreements with the advertising agency representing General Mills in this venture, provided the agreements carried the provisions that no action would be taken by the Wheaties Sports Federation or their representatives to jeopardize the eligibility of any college student-athlete.

6. Voted to recommend to the Council that the NCAA go on record as being in favor of any state and federal legislation designed to eliminate gambling on college sports events.

Executive Committee at Denver, Colorado August 24, 1958

1. The Executive Director reported that the Committee had voted by mail to approve the change in dates of the 1959 National Collegiate Wrestling Championships from March 19-21 to March 26-28, and approve the recommendation that the 1959 National Collegiate Boxing Championships be held at the University of Nevada, April 2-4.

2. The meeting gave consideration to a series of financial reports and related matters.

(a) Voted to receive an 11-month comparison of budgeted and actual income and general expenses for the periods ended July 31, 1957, and July 31, 1958. The 11-month income for the period ended July 31, 1958, was \$242,262.88 or 152.7 per cent of the budget for that period. Expenses for the same period totalled \$139,360.93 or 87.8 per cent of the budget.

(b) Voted to receive a financial report of the 1958 College Division Basketball Tournament which showed that net receipts were \$11,165.30. These receipts were distributed as follows: \$2,429.19 to the sponsoring agency; \$4,368.06 to the competing institutions, and \$4,368.05 to the NCAA College Division reserve fund. Mr. Byers explained that following the distribution of receipts, \$25.20 in radio fees was received and this also had been credited to the reserve fund.

(c) Voted to receive a report of the 1958 University Division Basketball Tournament reflecting total net receipts of \$320,866.53, an all-time record by more than \$144,000. The report also showed the distribution of \$160,433.26 to the participating institutions.

(d) Voted that the balance of net receipts from the 1958 Ice Hockey Tournament in the amount of \$7,204.07 be placed in an Ice Hockey Reserve fund, it being understood that the four participating institutions shall be advised of this action.

(e) Voted to receive the report which reflected \$8,682.07 had been expended in connection with the 1958 NCAA television operation which represented 13.1 per cent of the \$66,000 budget.

(f) Reviewed various proposals for investment of the Association's funds.

(1) It was the sense of the meeting that the Officers shall be empowered to invest the Association's funded cash reserve in the manner that they deem in the best interests of the organization.

(2) Voted that the Executive Director shall be authorized to enter into an investment management trust contract with the Commerce Trust Company, Kansas City, Missouri, to the end that the Association's present holdings in U. S. Treasury Bonds shall be placed under the management of the Commerce Trust Company and part or all of the Association's current bonds may be converted to the end of carrying out the general investment program outlined in a letter dated August 11, 1958, from C. L. Hofmann of the Commerce Trust Company to the Association's Executive Director. [NOTE: It was the sense of the meeting that the foregoing action should be implemented only if the statement of the Commerce Trust Company's responsibilities and guarantees proved satisfactory to the Association's Officers and attorney.]

(g) Voted to approve plans for remodeling of the NCAA executive offices [providing for 376 additional square feet], subject to minor revisions approved by the Executive Director.

(h) Voted that there shall be allocated to the College Division reserve fund an amount sufficient to place the account's balance at \$15,000 with the beginning of the 1958-59 fiscal year.

(i) Voted that the Officers appoint a subcommittee to outline and explore the costs of an over-all promotional program for the playing rules of the Association with particular attention to the development of appropriate literature and instructional films on the Association's football and basketball rules, it being understood that any allocation of funds for such a program shall come from the Association's funded cash reserve provided the Executive Committee authorizes such a program.

(j) Voted that the Association's football and basketball statistical service shall be extended to non-member, four-year, degree-granting institutions without the customary \$25 service charge.

(k) Voted to approve a general operating budget for 1958-59 in the amount of \$165,400, beginning September 1, 1958.

(l) Voted to receive a report which showed that \$24,605.71 had been raised by the NCAA Olympic Committee as college donations toward financing of the 1959 Pan American and 1960 Olympic Games. It was noted that the NCAA Olympic Committee had decided not to conduct an intensive fund-raising campaign until the 1959-60 college year.

(m) Voted that the NCAA's 50 per cent share (\$595.27) of the balance of net receipts from the 1958 Boxing Tournament be placed in a reserve fund for the Boxing Tournament.

3. Voted to approve recommended dates and sites for 14 of the 15 NCAA events for 1958-59.

4. The Committee considered two matters pertaining to the University Division Basketball Tournament.

(a) It was the sense of the meeting that the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference's revised eligibility rules do not meet

the eligibility rules of the NCAA and, unless some adjustment is made, the Conference's automatic qualifying position shall be cancelled in accordance with the previous Executive Committee action.

(b) Voted that if an allied conference's membership votes to divide into University Division and College Division for purposes of qualifying for NCAA competition, it shall be the policy of the Association to accept the conference's classification provided such classification does not run counter to the announced classification formula of the NCAA.

5. Mr. Byers reported that the revised College Division Basketball Tournament which provided for eight regional tournaments and an eight-team final in 1958, had proved successful and the College Basketball Tournament Committee contemplated the same tournament structure for 1959.

He also advised that the College Committee had conducted three regional "pilot" meets during the spring of 1958 and, satisfied with the results, the College Committee contemplated recommending to the next annual Convention that appropriate amendments be adopted to establish a series of regional College Division events on a permanent basis. He said that the test events this spring were conducted in baseball (Springfield College), tennis (Kalamazoo College) and track and field (Fresno State College). A proposed regional golf tournament (Southwest Missouri State College) had been cancelled because of lack of entries due to a conflict with examination periods of institutions of that area.

6. Voted to request the Council to sponsor the necessary amendments at the 53rd NCAA Convention whereby a Soccer Championship shall be included as one of the official NCAA tournaments and that the Soccer Rules Committee be authorized to make plans to conduct such a tournament, starting in 1959, in accordance with the proposal submitted by Mr. Squires.

7. Voted that the question of utilizing Sunday in scheduling NCAA events be referred to the Council.

8. Voted that the Association decline with thanks the offer of the Dartmouth Outing Club, Hanover, New Hampshire, to provide a perpetual award to be known as the Walter Prager Trophy which would be presented annually to the National Collegiate Ski Championship team.

9. The Committee considered two recommendations from the NCAA Golf Tournament Committee.

(a) Voted that a special subcommittee of the Golf Tournament Committee, composed of Ted B. Payseur, Robert Kepler and Charles Erickson with Mr. Payseur to serve as chairman, be appointed to study possible changes in the organization and operation of the National Collegiate Golf Championships, it being understood that this Committee shall be authorized to hold one meeting at Association expense.

(b) Voted to approve the recommendation of the Golf Tournament Committee that the 1960 NCAA Golf Tournament be held at the Broadmoor Golf Club, Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 19-25, under the auspices of Colorado College.

10. Voted that in accordance with the action taken by the Executive Committee at its meeting of May 30, 1957, the present tentative formula for entry fees to be charged in connection with the National Collegiate Cross-Country Meet be approved as permanent policy; i.e., each institution shall pay \$2 per entry, regardless of whether or not the student-athlete competes, but that no more than \$10 per team shall be charged regardless of whether an institution enters more than five men. It was reported that the Fencing Rules Committee intended to increase the entry fee for the annual Fencing Meet from \$3 to \$5 per man.

11. Mr. Byers reported for the record that the Track and Field Rules Committee had voted to revise the structure of events for the annual Track and Field Championships by substituting the three-mile run for the two-mile run, adding the 440-yard hurdles and adding the steeplechase, hop-step-and-jump and 16-lb. hammer throw. He noted this action was taken to strengthen future Olympic track and field teams.

12. Voted that no change be made at this time in the publication policies applying to the Convention Bulletin, Convention Program, Regulations Pamphlet and Association Yearbook.

13. Voted to approve the report of the special subcommittee with recommendations on matters pertaining to the organization and operation of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau and the Executive Director be authorized to take the necessary steps to implement the report.

14. Voted to recommend to the Council that the Council sponsor the necessary amendment to the Association's By-laws whereby the high schools will be accorded two representatives on the NCAA Wrestling Rules Committee.

15. The Committee considered future sites for the Association's annual Convention.

(a) Voted that the 54th annual Convention be held in New York City utilizing the Astor and Manhattan Hotels in combination.

(b) It was the sense of the meeting that the following cities should be considered in determining the site of the 1961 Convention: Denver, Kansas City and Dallas, it being understood that Denver should be given first choice provided hotel facilities are adequate.

16. Voted to endorse the organization of the United States Junior College Track and Field Official Records Committee and extend its congratulations to C. Gilbert Bishop of Bakersfield College, Bakersfield, California, for his work in the development of the Committee.

17. Voted to authorize the necessary expenses to secure a parliamentarian to serve in connection with the business session of the 53rd annual NCAA Convention in Cincinnati this January.

Executive Committee at Cincinnati, Ohio January 5, 1959

1. Mr. Gardner explained that Mr. Mouzon would not be able to attend the Executive Committee meeting or any of the sessions of

the 53rd annual NCAA Convention because of the convalescence of his wife. The meeting expressed its regret that Mr. Mouzon would not be present and requested the Executive Director to dispatch a telegram to Mr. Mouzon expressing the Committee's feelings and, also, forward flowers to Mrs. Mouzon with the Committee's wishes for a speedy and complete recovery.

2. The meeting reviewed various matters which had been handled via the mails or by the Officers since the last Executive Committee meeting.

(a) Voted to confirm the mail vote undertaken by the Executive Director, December 17, 1958, changing the dates for the 1959 National Collegiate Fencing Championships from March 20-21 to March 27-28.

(b) Voted to affirm its mail vote in authorizing the Executive Director to assign to the Commerce Trust Company all U. S. securities in connection with the recent investment trust agreement which had been executed by the NCAA with the Commerce Trust Company.

(c) Voted to approve the Officers' action in changing the dates for the 1959 National Collegiate Ski Championships from March 27-29 to March 26-28 since March 29 is Easter Sunday.

3. The Executive Director presented a series of reports and other matters related to the financial affairs of the Association.

(a) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual income and general expenses for the four-month periods ended December 31, 1957, and December 31, 1958. The report showed income for the first four months of the current fiscal year in the amount of \$72,-641.81 or 43.9 per cent of the budget, expenses for the same period were \$45,581.15 or 27.5 per cent of the budget.

(b) Voted to receive a report that a contract establishing and maintaining an agency-advisory account with the Commerce Trust Company had been entered into by the NCAA under date of November 3, 1958. He explained that the agreement had been approved by the Association's Officers and legal counsel. It was further stated that \$126,000 of the Association's holdings in U. S. Treasury bonds had been turned over to the Commerce Trust Company for investment, but that the Commerce Trust did not think it advisable to redeem, at the present time, the NCAA's holdings of 1995 U. S. Treasury bonds in the amount of \$100,000 (yield: 3%).

(c) Voted that \$1500 be appropriated from surplus funds to finance one-half the research and study proposals of the NCAA Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety.

(d) Voted to receive a report of 1958 NCAA television expenses which showed expenditures as of December 31, 1958, in the amount of \$36,799.19 or 55.6 per cent of the budget. The Executive Director expressed the view that he expected the final financial report would show expenses would not exceed 60 per cent of the budget figure of \$66,000.

(e) Voted to receive a report of NCAA Olympic contributions which showed that as of December 30, 1958, a total of \$40,786.68 had been donated by member institutions. It was explained that this represented voluntary, unsolicited contributions and that the NCAA Olympic Committee would not begin its intensified fund-raising

campaign for the 1960 Olympic Games until after the 53rd NCAA Convention.

4. The meeting considered a variety of matters related to the administration and conduct of National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments.

(a) Voted that the following dates and sites for meets and tournaments be approved:

1959 Tennis Tournament at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, June 22-28

1959 College Division Cross-Country Meet at Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois, November 14

1959 University Division Cross-Country Meet at Michigan State University, East Lansing, November 23

1960 Swimming Meet at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, March 24-26.

(b) Voted to approve the recommendation of the University Basketball Tournament Committee that the 1959 University Tournament television policy shall provide that the only televising of tournament games (regionals and finals) shall be telecasts of the championship games of each of the four regionals and the championship game of the national finals, these games to be telecast under a policy which shall provide that the tournament sites may be blacked out until at least all tickets are sold and that rights for such telecasts shall be awarded on a bid basis in which the Tournament Committee shall have the right to accept any one bid on its merits and reject any or all bids; in adopting this policy, it is understood that these provisions shall be applicable only if there is no sale of regional or final television rights to a national network. It was understood that the televising policy for first-round games shall be determined by the Tournament Committee.

(c) Voted to affirm its policy that all team and individual awards in connection with NCAA meets and tournaments shall be subject to NCAA approval and administration. [NOTE: It was suggested that in instituting the new trophy program, each meet and tournament committee should be advised that the new NCAA trophies would be the only ones awarded in connection with NCAA events and any supplementary awards must be discontinued or submitted to the Executive Committee for its approval.]

(d) Voted to request the chairman of each meet and tournament committee to file a report on the present complimentary ticket policy which applies to the particular NCAA meet under his jurisdiction and, also, indicate whether there were any problems connected with this policy.

(e) Voted to receive the report on the successful inauguration of the College Division Cross-Country Meet at Wheaton College this past November and, also, reviewed the detailed plans which had been developed for the inauguration of an NCAA Soccer Tournament in November of 1959.

(f) Voted that the Baseball Rules Committee's recommendation be endorsed and the 1959 and 1960 National Collegiate Baseball Tournaments be located at Omaha, Nebraska, under the same terms and conditions which existed during the past two years, it being

understood that the dates for the 1959 tournament shall be June 12-17.

5. Mr. Byers reviewed various details connected with the operation of the 53rd annual Convention.

(a) It was the sense of the meeting that the plans for the Convention were in order and no changes should be made.

(b) It was agreed that H. J. Dorricott should preside at the General Round Table Meeting, substituting for E. D. Mouzon, Jr.; that Jefferson J. Coleman should submit the report of the Secretary-Treasurer to the Convention's business session, and that Thomas D. Bolles should submit the report of the Executive Committee to the Convention's business session.

(c) Voted to accept and approve the audited report of the Association's finances for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1958, as set forth on pages 73-78 of the 53rd annual Convention Bulletin.

6. Voted that John W. Bunn, basketball coach, Colorado State College, Greeley, be appointed to succeed Oswald Tower as rules editor for the NCAA Basketball Rules Committee to take office at the close of the current basketball season.

7. Mr. Byers reviewed the history of the Articles of Alliance which have existed between the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and the NCAA. He stated that during recent meetings an AAU and NCAA joint committee, appointed to study the amateur codes of the two organizations, the AAU had suggested reaffirmation of the Articles of Alliance between the two organizations. Consequently, the Articles of Alliance were revised and it was agreed that the members of the Committee would submit the new Articles to their respective organizations for review and ratification.

Voted that the proposed Articles of Alliance be referred to the Council of the Association without recommendation.

8. Mr. Larkins, on behalf of the special subcommittee of H. J. Dorricott and Mr. Larkins, submitted its report on the feasibility and practicality of developing an instructional film on the Association's football and basketball rules. The subcommittee had been authorized by the Association's Executive Committee at its meeting of August 24, 1958.

(a) Voted to endorse the recommendation of the subcommittee that funds not be appropriated for the development of an instructional film on NCAA football rules since the cost (estimated at approximately \$30,000) would exceed the value of the possible advantages to be gained.

(b) Voted that the Executive Director consult the officers of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners to determine the best ways of developing appropriate literature on the history, formulation and administration of the Association's football and basketball rules.

Council at New Orleans, Louisiana April 19-21, 1958

1. Voted to approve the following committee appointments made since the 52nd NCAA Convention:

(a) NCAA representatives on the Board of Directors of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame:

- District 1—Paul F. Mackesey, Brown University
- District 2—T. J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh
- District 3—Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference
- District 4—Ivan B. Williamson, University of Wisconsin
- District 5—Don Faurot, University of Missouri
- District 6—L. R. Meyer, Texas Christian University
- District 7—E. E. Wieman, University of Denver
- District 8—Jesse Hill, University of Southern California

(b) Joseph Verducci, athletic director, San Francisco State College, to substitute for Dan Farmer, San Francisco State College, as a member of the College Division Basketball Tournament Committee during the period of Mr. Farmer's sabbatical leave from August, 1958, to February, 1959.

(c) Members of the special NCAA Advertising Committee:

- District 1—Frank Soltys, University of Connecticut
- District 2—James Coogan, Pennsylvania State University
- District 3—Howard Ector, Georgia Institute of Technology
- District 4—Wilbur C. Snypp, Ohio State University
- District 5—John Bentley, University of Nebraska
- District 6—Lester Jordan, Southern Methodist University
- District 7—Parry D. Sorenson, University of Utah
- District 8—Wally Fredericks, University of California
- At-large—Charles P. Erickson, University of North Carolina (Chairman)

(d) Willy Schaeffler, University of Denver, to serve as chairman of the NCAA Skiing Rules Committee in place of Fred Lonsdorf, Michigan College of Mining and Technology, who had declined the chairmanship but retained his membership on the Committee.

(e) Jack McGuire, Iowa State College, to replace A. E. Eilers (deceased) as the Fifth District representative on the Swimming Rules Committee. [NOTE: Mr. McGuire was scheduled to assume office September 1, 1958.]

(f) John O. Roning, University of Denver, to replace Jack C. Curtice (transferred out of District) as the District Seven member on the Football Rules Committee. [NOTE: Mr. Roning was to take office January 1, 1959.]

2. The meeting reviewed interpretation requests and rulings received and issued since the last meeting of the Council. The more meaningful interpretations, as approved, subsequently were circularized to the membership.

(a) Voted to approve the collection of funds to defray the medical expenses for Mrs. Betty Rose Israel, wife of a student-athlete at Southwest Missouri State College, who was critically injured in an automobile-train collision, it being understood that the money raised was subject to the administration of the institution.

(b) Voted that if an institution wishes to conduct a regular intercollegiate tennis schedule during the fall of the year, such competition shall be considered to have satisfied the Constitutional requirement that at least one intercollegiate sport shall be sponsored during the fall season.

(c) Voted that the ineligibility provisions of Article III, Section 3, of the NCAA Constitution shall not be waived or modified in the case of Kent Bryan and Phil Mulkey, student-athletes at Memphis State University.

(d) Voted that the Executive Director's advice to affiliated coaches associations regarding their contractual arrangements with the Wheaties Sports Federation be approved, it being the opinion of the Council that the Wheaties Sports Federation's present plans to publicize the coaches associations' All-American teams do not contradict any requirements of this Association.

(e) Voted to approve the ruling that a student-athlete may appear on the television program, "I've Got a Secret," provided his statements or actions do not endorse or imply endorsement of any commercial product and he receives no remuneration for his appearance.

(f) It was reported that A. G. Spalding and Brothers, sports goods manufacturer, was sponsoring a clinic at the Kutsher's Country Club, Monticello, New York, during the latter part of June and, in connection with the clinic, was sponsoring an all-star high school game matching a squad from the Eastern half of the nation against a Western squad, each being coached by a high school basketball coach.

Voted to send a letter to A. G. Spalding and Brothers advising the firm of the NCAA's policy on all-star high school contests and urging the Company not to associate itself with such activities.

3. Voted to deny the petition to exempt the income realized by student-athletes from participation in the Senior Bowl Football Game.

4. Voted that the Council reaffirm the language and interpretations of Article VI, Section 2, of the By-laws regarding campus visitations by and entertainment of prospective student-athletes, thus denying the request of the Southeastern Conference that off-campus sites be interpreted to be campus sites.

5. The Council took the following actions on the report of the Committee on Infractions as submitted by A. D. Kirwan, chairman.

(a) Voted that Case No. 110, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, not be postponed. Such a delay was requested by G. W. Beard, director of athletics, so that the case might be referred back to the Committee on Infractions for additional hearings. He stated that if the Council were to deny this request, he wished to formally state that the Alabama Polytechnic Institute was not guilty and the Committee did not have sufficient evidence to make a finding that the institution was in violation of NCAA requirements. Mr. Beard proceeded to submit information and evidence which he stated showed that the Committee did not have adequate grounds for its conclusions.

(b) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to Seattle University:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by Seattle University of Seattle, Washington, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found Seattle University to have violated Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws in that the head basketball coach of the institution offered two prospective student-athletes financial aid and like inducements not permitted by this Association or Seattle University;

Whereas, these illicit inducements took the form of a cash subsidy in the amount of \$90 per month in one instance and a monthly cash allowance in the amount of \$200 in the other instance, these benefits being in addition to regular grants-in-aid to cover the "commonly accepted educational expenses" of the two prospective student-athletes;

Whereas, the head basketball coach offered the same two prospective student-athletes cost-free transportation from Seattle, Washington, to an Eastern city which was the home locale of one of the prospects, at the beginning and conclusion of each college year, and, in addition, round-trip transportation during the Christmas vacation period of their freshman year;

Whereas, the Council has found Seattle University to have violated Article VI, Section 2, (a), of the By-laws in that during August of 1957, one of the prospective student-athletes was flown from his home to Washington, D. C., and return to meet the head basketball coach of Seattle University, the cost of this transportation being paid by the institution;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Seattle University be placed on probation from this date (April 21, 1958) to September 1, 1960, it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the University prior to the expiration of this probation;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the period of this probation, Seattle University shall be ruled ineligible to participate in the National Collegiate Basketball Tournament and those invitational and like basketball events which cooperate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the administration of Seattle University.

(c) Voted that the Officers and the chairman of the Committee on Infractions be authorized to act for the Council in restoring to full rights and privileges of membership those institutions whose probationary periods were scheduled to terminate between April 20 and the next meeting of the Council.

(d) Voted that the following penalty shall be added to the Association's penalty structure. "Any member institution that retains on its active athletic staff anyone who has violated or has been a party to a violation of the governing legislation of the NCAA may be required to show cause why its membership in the Association should not be suspended or terminated."

It was agreed that notice of the new penalty should be distributed to all member institutions before the Council begins applying it; further, the penalty should not be automatically applied in every case but only in those cases where the penalty was particularly applicable to the violation.

(e) Discussed a proposal that whenever an institution is on probation, it shall be barred from the NCAA national football television series. It was agreed that this automatic application would not be desirable and the Council should follow its present policy in this regard; i.e., the television ban shall be a special penalty to be imposed in addition to probation.

(f) Voted that hereafter when an institution is banned from national television appearances, the penalty shall specify that the institution may not enter into any contracts or agreements to appear on national television until the institution has been restored to full rights and privileges of membership.

(g) Voted that when an institution has been found to be in violation of NCAA requirements, and the report reflects academic violations or questionable academic procedures, the Executive Director shall be authorized to forward a copy of the report to the appropriate regional accrediting agency.

(h) Voted to approve the Committee on Infractions' interpretation regarding outside loans; i.e., no staff member of an institution may sign or co-sign a note on behalf of a prospective or enrolled student-athlete; furthermore, if a prospective student-athlete is in need and wishes to borrow money, it is the Council's view that the loan should be consummated in the prospect's home town area instead of the area of the institution in which the prospect is going to enroll.

6. The Council gave its attention to various proposed amendments to the NCAA By-laws.

(a) Voted that the chairman appoint a committee to revise the amendment proposed by the 1957 NCAA Council, regarding preparatory education, so that the proposed prohibition of preparatory education be placed in one amendment and the exemption to be accorded the national service academies be set forth in a second amendment.

(b) Voted that in accordance with the recommendation of the 1957 Council, the Council of 1958 wishes to invite representatives of the national service academies to submit their preparatory educational programs to the Council at its October meeting so that if the preparatory educational amendments are adopted by the 53rd NCAA Convention, the service academies will be prepared to immediately conform to whatever limitations and restrictions the Council might wish to impose.

(c) Voted that the proposed amendment to Article VI of the By-laws, prohibiting contact with enrolled student-athletes of other institutions, be referred to the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners to determine whether, in the commissioners' judgment, the problem is of sufficient national concern to warrant NCAA legislation.

(d) Voted that the Council sponsor an amendment to Article IV of the By-laws which would require that a student-athlete, insofar as eligibility for NCAA events is concerned, must complete his inter-collegiate competition within five years from his first matriculation at a collegiate institution, it being understood that time spent in military service or on bona fide church missions shall be exempted from the application of such a rule.

(e) Voted that the amendment to Article IV of the By-laws, withdrawn from consideration at the Business Session of the 52nd NCAA Convention, shall be referred to the NCAA Eligibility Committee for redrafting and submission to the Council at its next meeting.

(f) Voted that the Council sponsor an amendment at the 53rd NCAA Convention whereby the language of Article VI, Section 4, of the By-laws shall be revised to provide that "... Facilities of a member institution shall not be made available unless such a contest is first sanctioned by the appropriate state high school athletic association, or if interstate, by the respective state high school athletic associations."

7. Voted that the seriousness of the problem of contract-jumping on the part of some coaches be brought to the attention of the various coaches' associations and that the coaching groups be urged to take whatever corrective steps might be available to them.

8. Voted to receive with appreciation the report of the Executive Committee regarding developments in the formulation and administration of playing rules and that the Officers shall be authorized to issue a bulletin to the membership, pointing up these developments and stressing the importance of member institutions conducting their intercollegiate athletic competition under common playing rules.

9. Voted to take under advisement the Executive Committee's recommendation that an amendment be sponsored to Article IV, Section 2, of the Constitution, whereby all member institutions shall be obligated to conduct their intercollegiate athletic contests under the official playing rules formulated by the respective NCAA rules committees, it being understood that the Council shall not decide whether to sponsor such an amendment until its October meeting.

10. It was the sense of the meeting that the bulletin issued by the Officers to the membership, regarding the rules situation, should be brought to the attention of the officers of the American Football Coaches Association and that the AFCA should be urged to issue a similar bulletin.

11. Voted to endorse and sponsor the proposed amendment by the Executive Committee to increase the membership of the Football Rules Committee by the addition of two College Division representatives and one representative each of secondary school and junior college football interests.

12. Voted to endorse and sponsor amendments to add two College Division representatives to the baseball, basketball and track and field rules committees.

13. The Council considered the balance of the Committee on Infractions' report.

(a) Charles H. Gray, special investigator for the Committee on Infractions, appeared before the meeting to answer several questions regarding investigations he had conducted in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute case.

(b) The Council agreed to revise the Committee on Infractions' report of Case 110 in two instances.

(c) Voted that the Committee on Infractions' report on Case 110, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, be received, as revised, and the following be adopted:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the Alabama Polytechnic Institute to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws, in that a representative or representatives of the athletic interests of the institution offered a prospective student-athlete illicit financial aid and equivalent inducements to persuade him to enroll and insure his enrollment at Alabama Polytechnic Institute;

Whereas, the Council has found the Alabama Polytechnic Institute to have been in violation of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution, in that illicit financial aid and like benefits were provided to the prospective student-athlete for the benefit of himself and his family, these benefits having been arranged for and provided by a representative of the institution with the aid of other supporters of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute athletic program;

Whereas, the alumnus who primarily was responsible for arranging for the various benefits for the student-athlete has been identified as a "representative" of the institution in that staff members of Alabama Polytechnic Institute knew that he was actively recruiting the prospect on behalf of their institution and at least one member of the staff conferred with the alumnus concerning living accommodations for the prospect;

Whereas, the commissioner of the Southeastern Conference has advised the Council that since the NCAA originated the investigations and developed much of the evidence in this case, the Council should proceed to process the case and the Southeastern Conference would not make any findings or take any action until the Council has reached its conclusions;

Whereas, the NCAA Council at its meeting of May 1, 1956, placed the Alabama Polytechnic Institute on probation until May 1, 1959, for violations of Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws and Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, in the recruitment of two prospective student-athletes;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the terms of the present probationary status of Alabama Polytechnic Institute be extended and revised to the extent that this institution shall be placed on probation from this date (April 21, 1958) until September 1, 1961;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the period of this probation the Alabama Polytechnic Institute shall be ineligible to enter athletes or teams in National Collegiate Championship competition and those invitational and like events which co-operate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the institution's athletic teams shall not be eligible to participate in any national television series administered by the Association or in any other television program controlled and administered by this Association; and the institution shall not make any commitment for such a television appearance before it has been restored to full rights and privileges of membership;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the period of this probation the Alabama Polytechnic Institute shall be denied the privilege of being represented on any NCAA committee and the right to vote on any question before the Association;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that prior to the expiration of this probation the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of Alabama Polytechnic Institute and a favorable report shall be received and acted upon by the Council before the institution shall be restored to full rights and privileges of membership in this Association, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the commissioner of the Southeastern Conference.

(d) Voted that the Committee on Infractions' report on Case No. 116 (Southern Methodist University) be revised in two instances and the following resolution be adopted:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found that Southern Methodist University has violated the conditions and obligations of NCAA membership in relationship to Article III, Section 1, of the NCAA Constitution, in that a representative of the institution arranged and provided a then prospective student-athlete with a summer job which was not legitimate in its nature and function insofar as the requirements of this Association are concerned;

Whereas, the prospect (who later enrolled at Southern Methodist University) did do some work on the job and did not receive an exorbitant rate of pay, it is the conclusion of the Council, nonetheless, that he did not have sufficient experience to perform the job in a competent manner and the results he produced were not commensurate with his pay or obligations;

Whereas, it is the belief of the Council that the job was tailor-made to suit the convenience and needs of the particular individual involved;

Whereas, the Southwest Athletic Conference has been most cooperative with the NCAA in this matter and there has been a mutual interchange of information regarding the case;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Southern Methodist University be placed on probation from this date (April 21, 1958) to September 1, 1959, it being understood that the Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and prac-

tices of the University prior to the expiration of this probation, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of the University and by the executive offices of the Southwest Athletic Conference.

14. The meeting reviewed a memorandum on college-professional relations which had been distributed to members of the Council by the Executive Director under date of April 14, 1958. There was an extended discussion of the general question of college-professional relations and, particularly, the points contained in the memorandum.

(a) Voted that the report on college-professional relations be received and the objectives of the report endorsed.

(b) Voted to sponsor a "Conference of Conferences" during the summer of 1958 at which time the Council's program in the area of college-professional relations shall be explained and the support of the membership solicited; furthermore, the meeting shall give its attention to other ways and means of combating professional thinking and attitudes in college athletics.

Council at Denver, Colorado August 26, 1958

1. Voted that the Officers be empowered to appoint the various special committees recommended by the Conference of Conferences, of August 24-25, 1958.

2. Voted to adopt the recommendations of the Conference of Conferences on college-professional relations.

3. Voted that the Executive Director be authorized to revise the Council's report on college-professional relations and take the necessary steps to circularize the report to the membership.

4. Voted that in those instances where the Conference of Conferences recommended new interpretations of legislation, the Officers shall be empowered to prepare the necessary language for review by the Council at its next meeting.

5. Voted that the foregoing action shall be interpreted to mean that the Officers also shall prepare the necessary proposal to implement the Conference of Conferences' recommendation that recipients of educational assistance from professional sports organizations shall be considered ineligible for intercollegiate athletic competition.

6. Voted that the Council endorse the Executive Director's opinion that the Council will not sponsor and the annual Convention will not likely adopt an amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws whereby games played by college basketball teams against a touring Russian team would not count under the terms of the 26-game limit.

7. The meeting considered a petition by the University of Michigan, submitted in writing by Marcus L. Plant of that institution, that Robert Charles White be considered eligible for intercollegiate

competition. Voted that on the basis of the information contained in Mr. Plant's memorandum of June 16, 1958, there are no grounds for declaring Robert Charles White ineligible for intercollegiate athletic competition under the rules and regulations of the Association.

8. It was the sense of the meeting that if the circuit court of Birmingham, Alabama, were to temporarily set aside the Southeastern Conference's ruling that Donald Lee Fuell is ineligible for intercollegiate competition and the boy were likely to represent Alabama Polytechnic Institute in competition, the Executive Director should advise the institution that it would be subject to additional disciplinary action if it were to enter Fuell in competition. The Council further agreed that if such occurred, the Executive Director should also advise the institution that it had the privilege of appealing to the Council if it felt such a ruling worked an injustice or hardship on Fuell.

Council at Chicago, Illinois October 20-22, 1958

1. The Executive Director reported on several vacancies, actual and imminent, in the membership of various committees of the Association.

(a) It was agreed that the Association's Executive Committee should be authorized to appoint the editor of the Basketball Rules Committee when Oswald Tower's resignation becomes effective with the close of the 1958-59 basketball season.

(b) It was the sense of the meeting that the Committee on Committees for the 53rd NCAA Convention should nominate the new chairman of the Football Rules Committee and that the Council shall take no action to select a replacement for chairman-elect Madison Bell, Southern Methodist University, resigned.

(c) It was agreed that no action should be taken to fill the Second District position on the Baseball Rules Committee vacated by William V. McCarthy, New York University, resigned, and that this matter should be referred to the Committee on Committees.

(d) Voted that Henry W. Chapman, University of Texas, be appointed as the Sixth District member of the Swimming Rules Committee to succeed Ramon W. Kireilis, Texas Technological College, resigned.

(e) Voted that Harold R. Redding, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, be appointed as the Third District representative on the Track and Field Rules Committee to succeed Wilbur Hutsell, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, resigned.

(f) It was the sense of the meeting that no action shall be taken to appoint a Fourth District Vice-President to the Council to succeed Harold S. Wood, Beloit College, resigned, and that this question shall be left to the Nominating Committee and the 53rd annual Convention, it being understood that H. O. Crisler, University of Michigan, shall fill the duties of the Fourth District Vice-President in the interim.

2. The special subcommittee composed of Messrs. Cornwell, Sadler and Snyder, with Mr. Cornwell as chairman, submitted its report

on two pieces of proposed legislation. Voted that the proposed amendment on preparatory education be submitted to the 53rd Convention in two parts in the form and language proposed by the subcommittee and that the subcommittee's proposal to amend Article III, Section 1, (c), of the By-laws, revising the responsibilities of the Eligibility Committee, be approved and submitted to the 53rd Convention with the Council's endorsement. [NOTE: These proposed amendments were circularized to the membership with the Official Convention Notice under date of December 5, 1958.]

3. Voted that the special committee on junior college membership be asked to make a further study of this question with particular attention to: (a) obtaining a nation-wide sampling of junior colleges' interest in NCAA membership, (b) the advisability of utilizing the existing associate membership classification for junior colleges and (c) a reconsideration of the advisability of the NCAA sponsoring national junior college meets and tournaments, at least during the formative years of the junior college membership program.

4. The Executive Director submitted a report of the special committee on amateurism composed of Ralph Furey, Columbia University; George H. Young, University of Wisconsin, and Mr. Byers, with Mr. Furey as chairman. Mr. Byers stated that if the Council were to ratify all of the various revisions in NCAA interpretations proposed by the special committee the amateur rules of the Amateur Athletic Union and the NCAA would be identical except in these instances: (a) The AAU would be more stringent in that an athlete's agreement to sign a professional sports contract at a subsequent date renders the athlete ineligible and, also, the signing of a contract to coach grade school or high school sports at a later date renders the signee ineligible; and (b) the NCAA's requirements would be more stringent than the AAU in that the NCAA rules physical education teachers ineligible for competition and rules an athlete permanently ineligible when he signs a professional contract, regardless of whether the athlete plays or receives any compensation under the terms of the contract.

(a) Voted that there shall be no revision in Official Interpretation 3, of Article III, Section 1, of the NCAA Constitution whereby an athlete shall be ruled ineligible upon his verbal agreement to sign a professional contract at a later date.

(b) Voted that the Council approve the committee's recommendation that no revision be made in Official Interpretation 1, (c), of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution which would enable an institution to cancel aid during the period of its award because of the recipient's decision not to participate in intercollegiate athletics.

(c) Voted that the following parenthetical note be added to Official Interpretation 1, (c), of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution: "[NOTE: This does not prohibit an institution from cancelling institutional aid when a student-athlete voluntarily or intentionally renders himself ineligible for intercollegiate competition.]"

(d) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article IV, Section 1, of the NCAA By-laws which would render a student-athlete ineligible

for NCAA competition if he has ever participated in any sport under an assumed name. [NOTE: This proposed amendment was circularized to the membership with the Official Convention Notice under date of December 5, 1958.]

5. Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, University of Santa Clara, chairman of the NCAA Eligibility Committee, submitted his report on various new interpretations and proposed amendments of Article IV of the By-laws.

(a) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Section 1 (c), which would define a minimum full-time program of studies as not less than 12 semester or quarter hours.

(b) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Section 1, (d), which would prevent a lessening of the one-year residence requirement by intervening residence at a junior college between transfer from one four-year institution to another four-year institution.

(c) Voted to sponsor an amendment to add a new paragraph to Section 1, which would require a student-athlete to complete his seasons of participation within five years from his first registration at a collegiate institution, intervening periods in the armed forces of the United States or time on a bona fide church mission to be exempted.

(d) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Section 1, (f), to provide that a student who is eligible during the term in which he completes his work remains eligible for any NCAA event that begins within 30 days after the reception of his degree.

(e) Voted to sponsor a proposed new Section 5 which shall provide that anyone who participates ineligibly in a National Collegiate event shall forfeit his eligibility for one season for all NCAA events.

[NOTE: These proposed amendments were circularized to the membership with the Official Convention Notice under date of December 5, 1958.]

(f) Voted to approve a new interpretation of Section 1, (d), to clearly define what constitutes a transfer student.

(g) Voted to add to the existing interpretation of Section 1, (d) and (e), regarding junior colleges, a sentence to the effect that students from foreign institutions shall be required to complete one calendar year of residence.

(h) Voted to approve an interpretation confirming the present policy of counting any participation during a season, no matter how brief, as a season of competition.

[NOTE: The interpretations, as approved in foregoing paragraphs (f) through (h), subsequently were circularized to the membership.]

6. The meeting reviewed a series of interpretations issued by the Interim Interpretations Committee since the last meeting of the Council. Also, it reviewed a compilation of all of the interpretations approved by the Council in the past two years (except those printed in the Constitution and By-laws pamphlet) with a view toward determining which of the interpretations should be printed, which should be circularized in a Report to Membership and which

should not be generally circularized. [NOTE: The interpretations, as reviewed and approved, subsequently were circularized to the membership.]

(a) Voted that the chairman appoint a special committee to study the complimentary ticket problems, especially in regard to the question of an institution or sponsor regularly buying said tickets from the student-athletes. [NOTE: The chairman subsequently appointed a committee composed of Messrs. Cornwell, Crisler and McQuirk, with Mr. Cornwell as chairman.]

(b) Voted that the Officers prepare a comprehensive interpretation which will make it clear that fringe benefits such as special discounts, loans without interest, indefinite or special arrangements on installment payments, regular or periodic loans of automobiles, and special transportation to the site of summer jobs are violations of NCAA governing legislation.

(c) Voted that it shall be considered a violation of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution if an institution fails to renew a scholarship or grant-in-aid because of the recipient's unsatisfactory athletic performance when, in previous communications, institutional representatives had assured the student-athlete that the grant-in-aid or scholarship would be renewed provided the recipient maintained satisfactory grades and was a good citizen.

(d) Voted to introduce an amendment to Article III, Section 4, of the Constitution at the 53rd Convention which, if adopted, would require member institutions to give a statement to the recipients of grants-in-aid and scholarships spelling out the amount, duration, conditions and terms of the award. [NOTE: The proposed amendment was circularized to the membership with the Official Convention Notice under date of December 5, 1958.]

(e) Voted to advise the U. S. Olympic Basketball Committee that the Council will waive the provisions of Official Interpretation 8 of Article VIII, Sections 1 and 2, of the NCAA By-laws to permit the members of a basketball team of an NCAA member institution to practice for and participate in the qualifying playoffs and game competition of the 1959 Pan American Games.

(f) Voted to reaffirm the previous decision that the E. Kahn's Sons Company may not use the pictures of college student-athletes in connection with the distribution of their meat products.

7. Representatives of the United States Air Force, Military and Naval academies appeared before the Council to discuss their present preparatory educational programs in relationship to the contemplated amendment to Article VI of the NCAA By-laws pertaining to preparatory education.

8. The meeting returned to the report and recommendations of the Committee on Infractions.

(a) Voted that the Council reprimand the administration of North Texas State College for the action of the institution's track coach, Winton Noah, in directing letters to the amateur athletic organizations of Australia and England in the interest of recruiting prospective track and field athletes; furthermore, that the appropriate apologies be forwarded to the amateur athletic officials of Australia and England, noting that Mr. Noah's approach violated

the spirit of NCAA principles, and that the Executive Director shall be authorized to publicize this action to the extent that he thinks it appropriate.

(b) Voted that no action be taken in connection with the Committee's report that three institutions (Babson Institute, Mankato State College and Youngstown University) started their 1957-58 basketball season prior to December 1, inasmuch as NCAA rules since have been revised to permit use of the date the institutions utilized; however, letters shall be directed to the three institutions pointing out the present requirements of Article VIII, Section 1, (b), of the By-laws.

(c) Voted that the Committee on Infractions' report of its inquiry into the University of Kentucky Case (No. A85) be received and the Council endorse the Committee's findings that the University of Kentucky did not violate NCAA requirements in its recruitment of Ned Jennings.

(d) Voted that the Committee on Infractions be advised that the Council would be willing to review the penalty imposed in the case of Seattle University providing there was a showing of newly-discovered evidence directly related to the Council's findings in the case.

(e) Voted that the Council confirm the actions of the Officers and the chairman of the Committee on Infractions in restoring the following institutions to full rights and privileges of NCAA membership: Universities of Florida, Louisville, Omaha, Washington and Montana State College.

(f) Voted that in light of the Committee on Infractions report, West Virginia University is hereby restored to full rights and privileges of membership.

(g) Voted that in consideration of the Committee on Infractions' report, Indiana University is hereby restored to full rights and privileges of membership.

(h) Voted that in the adjudication of violations before the Council, arrangements shall be made to record the Committee on Infractions' report and the statements made to the Council by the institution's representatives.

(i) It was the sense of the meeting that hearings conducted by the Committee on Infractions, at its meetings, should be recorded provided the witnesses are advised in advance and the Committee on Infractions feels such a procedure would be appropriate and helpful.

(j) Voted that the title of the statement concerning the NCAA enforcement program should be changed from "Official Procedure of the NCAA Committee on Infractions" to "Official Procedure Governing the NCAA Enforcement Program."

8. The Council considered several matters pertaining to institutional and conference membership.

(a) Voted that Nevada Southern University, Las Vegas, be elected to an associate membership.

(b) Voted that the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association be elected to an allied membership.

(c) Voted that the Mason-Dixon Collegiate Athletic Conference be elected to an allied membership.

(d) The Executive Director reported that in the balloting upon an application for NCAA membership, it has been the practice of his office to make inquiry if three or four institutions cast negative votes. The inquiries have been designed to determine whether the voters who cast the negative ballots have evidence that the applicant does not observe NCAA requirements. If information to this effect is developed, and the institution subsequently is elected to membership, then the Executive Director said it has been his practice to advise the institution of its election and, at that time, follow up the questions which have been raised regarding the athletic operations of the institution. It was the sense of the meeting that the procedure was proper and should be continued by the Executive Director.

9. The Executive Director introduced three cases involving three student-athletes' eligibility for intercollegiate athletics.

(a) Voted to affirm its mail vote denying the University of North Dakota's petition that the case of Robert Peters be reheard on the basis of newly-discovered evidence directly related to the Council's earlier findings in the case. [NOTE: It was the sense of the meeting that the evidence which had been submitted by the University of North Dakota in connection with this appeal did not affect the basic issue in the case and, accordingly, the Council's original ruling should stand.]

(b) Voted that Phil Mulkey, Memphis State University, not be considered eligible for the 1959 track and field season.

(c) Voted to take no action at this time to waive the ineligibility provisions of Article III, Sections 1 and 4, of the NCAA Constitution, in regard to Donald Lee Fuell, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

10. Elected the Committee on Committees and the Nominating Committee to serve at the 53rd NCAA Convention.

(a) Committee on Committees

District 1—Richard L. Balch, Mass. Institute of Technology

District 2—Harry J. Rockafeller, Rutgers University

District 3—D. S. McAlister, The Citadel

District 4—Ivan B. Williamson, University of Wisconsin

District 5—George D. Small, University of Tulsa

District 6—Howard Grubbs, Southwest Conference

District 7—E. L. Romney, Mountain States Athletic Conference

District 8—Greg Engelhard, University of California

At-Large—Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State Univ. (Chairman)

(b) Nominating Committee

District 1—Warren P. McGuirk, University of Massachusetts

District 2—Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University

District 3—Oliver K. Cornwell, University of North Carolina

District 4—Paul W. Brechler, University of Iowa

District 5—Warren O. Thompson, Univ. of Colorado (Chairman)

District 6—J. William Davis, Texas Technological College

District 7—H. J. Dorricott, Western State College of Colorado

District 8—Glenn W. Holcomb, Oregon State College

At-Large—Willis J. Stetson, Swarthmore College

11. Various recommendations and suggestions stemming from the Conferences of Conferences held at Denver, Colorado, August 25-26, were considered.

(a) It was the sense of the meeting that a copy of the Council's report on college-professional relations be distributed to the chief executive officer, faculty athletic representative and athletic director of each institution; it also was suggested that an extra copy of the report be sent to the athletic director for distribution to the chairman or secretary of the institution's athletic committee and an extra copy be sent to the chief executive officer for distribution to the chairman or secretary of the board of trustees.

(b) Voted that the special committee to be appointed to study the problem of recruiting also be requested to give its attention to the colleges' financial aid programs for student-athletes.

(c) Voted that the Officers be authorized to select the special committee on recruiting and financial aid from the nominees submitted by the members of the Council.

(d) Voted that the special committee on recruiting and financial aid should be free to determine how it should proceed to accomplish the assignment given to it.

(e) Voted that Official Interpretation 3 of Article III, Section 1, of the NCAA Constitution be revised to provide that a student-athlete shall be rendered ineligible by receiving any form of financial assistance (including scholarship or educational grants-in-aid) from a professional sports organization. [NOTE: The interpretation was subsequently circularized to the membership.]

(f) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 6, of the Constitution which would make it unethical conduct for a staff member of the athletic department of a member institution to receive compensation, directly or indirectly, for the scouting of athletic talent or the negotiating of talent contracts for professional sports organizations.

(g) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article III of the Constitution which would set forth the educational objectives of inter-collegiate athletics.

(h) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article IV of the By-laws whereby a student-athlete who is dropped by Institution A or is scholastically ineligible at Institution A and transfers to Institution B shall be required to spend two years in residence before being eligible for NCAA competition at Institution B.

[NOTE: These proposed amendments were circularized to the membership with the Official Convention Notice under date of December 5, 1958.]

(i) Voted to refer to all rules committees of the Association the report discussed at the Conference of Conferences to the effect that sportsmanship on the field is declining as reflected in efforts to circumvent the playing rules.

(j) Voted that the five suggestions and recommendations pertaining to public relations, as developed at the Conference of Conferences, be referred to the NCAA Public Relations Committee.

(k) Voted that the Officers be empowered to appoint a special committee to meet with representatives of the high schools to consider the question of continuing eligibility rules and common playing rules.

12. The meeting reviewed various proposed amendments to be submitted to the 53rd NCAA Convention.

(a) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article I, Section 4, of the By-laws whereby Hampton Institute's membership would be transferred from District Three to District Two.

(b) Voted to sponsor a series of amendments to Article III, Section 2, of the By-laws to provide additional representation on the various NCAA rules committees for the College Division membership of the Association as well as junior colleges and high schools.

(c) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article V, Section 1, of the By-laws to establish a soccer tournament as one of the official NCAA Championships.

(d) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article VI of the By-laws to the effect that no representative of a member institution may contact, directly or indirectly, the student-athlete of another collegiate institution without first obtaining the permission of the athletic director of the institution involved.

(e) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, (a), of the By-laws to limit the permissible 10 contests (games or scrimmages) to the fall football season.

(f) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, (a), of the By-laws to prohibit any type of outside competition during spring practice.

(g) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, (c), of the By-laws to make it possible to utilize the preceding Saturday when the day for picture taking and issuing of equipment falls on Sunday.

[NOTE: These proposed amendments were circularized to the membership with the Official Convention Notice under date of December 5, 1958.]

13. Voted that the Interim Interpretations Committee, composed of the President, Secretary-Treasurer and Executive Director, be authorized to continue to make interpretations of NCAA legislation in the interim between Council meetings; from time to time, these interpretations shall be circularized by mail to the Council members and unless one or more Council member requests that the next Council meeting review the interpretations, they shall stand as the official rulings of the Council.

Council at Cincinnati, Ohio

January 6-7, 1959

1. The meeting gave its attention to various pending matters.

(a) The Executive Director reported that 11 Council members had cast their votes on the petition of Memphis State University circularized to the Council under date of December 27 and that all votes were negative.

Voted to ratify the results of the mail vote and deny Memphis State University's request for a rehearing of the Council's disciplinary action of January 6, 1958.

(b) Voted to advise Mississippi Southern University that the Council will not take disciplinary action against Mississippi Southern University if it permits Donald Lee Fuell, Guntersville, Alabama, to represent it in intercollegiate athletic competition.

2. The Council considered a variety of questions pertaining to NCAA membership.

(a) Voted that the Executive Director be authorized to proceed with the processing of the membership application of Claremont Men's College, Claremont, California, on the basis that its academic accreditation is sufficient even though the institution associated with it, Harvey Mudd College, has not received its accreditation.

(b) Voted that in accordance with the provisions of Article I, Section 2, (e), of the Association's By-laws, the Council approves the application for readmittance to NCAA membership of Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia.

(c) Voted that the North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference be elected to an allied membership.

(d) Voted that the Far West Intercollegiate Athletic Conference be elected to an allied membership.

(e) Voted that the phrase "undergraduate male enrollment," as used in Article I, Section 3, of the By-laws, shall be interpreted to mean an institution's regular undergraduate male enrollment as of the beginning of the fall semester or quarter and the actual "head count" figure shall be used.

(f) Voted to continue to accept the "approved list" of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools as constituting accreditation for Negro colleges insofar as NCAA requirements are concerned until at such time as the Southern Association discontinues its "approved list."

(g) Voted that the Tri-State Collegiate Basketball League be elected to an allied membership.

3. The meeting gave attention to a final review of plans for the 53rd annual Convention.

(a) Voted that the agenda, as set forth in the Convention program, be approved as the official agenda for the Convention's business session.

(b) Reviewed the proposed amendments set forth on pages 149-158 of the Convention Bulletin and the chairman assigned members of the Council to present each of the amendments to the business session since all of the amendments were sponsored by the Council.

4. A. D. Kirwan, chairman of the NCAA Committee on Infractions, appeared before the Council to present the report of his Committee. He reviewed the Committee's written report of Case No. 109, involving the University of Southern California.

(a) Hugh C. Willett and Jesse T. Hill, faculty athletic representative and athletic director of the University of Southern California, joined the meeting. They requested that the Council delay action on Case No. 109 until the University administration had an oppor-

tunity to evaluate some of the "new information" which was mailed to the University from the NCAA executive offices under date of January 3. Mr. Willett stated that he and Mr. Hill "were disturbed" by the information since it indicated that "some of our people" have not been completely frank in discussing the case with the University administration. Following a discussion of USC's request and other facets of the case, Messrs. Willett and Hill withdrew from the meeting.

(b) It was the sense of the meeting that the Council's consideration of the case should not be delayed unless, in fact, there was newly-discovered evidence directly related to the Committee on Infractions' findings and the Committee on Infractions and USC had not had an opportunity to give adequate consideration to this evidence.

Voted that the representatives of USC be requested to return to the meeting to describe the "new information" to which they previously had referred and explain its relationship to USC's consideration of the case.

(c) Messrs. Willett and Hill rejoined the meeting and identified the new information which "disturbed" USC representatives. Mr. Willett stated that this information, if correct, contradicted certain statements made to them by persons associated with the case. Following a discussion of the matter, Messrs. Willett and Hill withdrew from the meeting.

(d) Voted to accept and approve the Committee on Infractions report.

(e) Voted to adopt the following resolution relative to the University of Southern California:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations on the part of the University of Southern California (USC) and reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, The NCAA Council has found USC to have violated Article VI, Section 1, of the Association's By-laws in that representatives of the University offered and the University subsequently provided a prospective student-athlete air plane transportation to Los Angeles during the summer of 1957 for the purpose of his enrollment at a junior college;

Whereas, USC's representatives recruited said prospective student-athlete for the junior college in order to improve his academic record and assure his admission to USC and, in fact, assured the student-athlete that USC would fulfill its promise of a grant-in-aid despite any injury the student-athlete might sustain during his participation at the junior college;

Whereas, this incident also represented a violation of Article VI, Section 2, (a), of the NCAA By-laws and Section 6:04, (f) and (g), of the rules and regulations of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference;

Whereas, representatives of USC offered another prospective student-athlete transportation to Los Angeles in the fall of 1958 for purposes of enrolling at USC, it being understood that the University would provide the air plane ticket on the basis that the student-athlete would repay the University the cost of the

ticket from money subsequently earned from vacation employment;

Whereas, this represented a violation of the provisions of Article VI, Section 1, of the Association's By-laws even though during the progress of the NCAA investigation, USC revised this offer to the end that the student-athlete would pay his own transportation to Los Angeles;

Whereas, representatives of USC assured the student-athlete that he could enjoy cost-free transportation between Los Angeles and his home during the Christmas vacation period and at the conclusion of the college year, this transportation to be financed by income realized from Christmas and Easter vacation jobs, and whereas the Council considers it unlikely that the student-athlete could earn sufficient income to meet these costs during such a limited employment period.

Whereas, the NCAA Council, at its meeting of November 13, 1956, placed USC on probation until November 13, 1958, and imposed other disciplinary measures, and all of the foregoing incidents of recruitment occurred during this two-year probationary period;

Whereas, the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference has been kept informed during the processing of this case and has indicated its intention to mark time until the NCAA has completed its processing of the case;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Southern California be placed on probation from this date (January 7, 1959) until January 7, 1961, and prior to the expiration of this probationary period the NCAA Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the institution's athletic teams shall not be eligible to participate in any television programs subject to the administration or control of this Association and the institution shall not make any commitment for such a television appearance before it has been restored to full rights and privileges of membership;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the first year of this probationary period USC shall be ineligible to enter athletes or teams in any National Collegiate Championship event or any of the invitational and like events which cooperate with the Association in the administration of its enforcement program;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that any violation of NCAA requirements during the period of this probation shall be considered by the Council as cause for recommending USC's expulsion from membership in this Association;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation extended to the NCAA Committee on Infractions by the administration of the University of Southern California.

(f) Voted that the University of Wichita's probationary status be officially terminated and the institution restored to full rights and privileges of membership.

5. Voted that H. J. Dorricott be selected to present the Council's year-end report to the Convention business session.

(a) Voted to accept the Executive Director's report on the operations of the summer baseball certification program during 1958. He stated that a total of 51 teams had been certified and it was estimated that approximately 250 student-athletes of NCAA colleges had participated on the certified teams. He noted that two proposals had been made to relax the NCAA summer baseball requirements. The first one would permit the sponsors of the team to provide free room for the college student-athletes playing on the team, and the other would permit college student-athletes to receive compensation for coaching children of the ninth grade level or below, or officiating the games of children of that age classification.

(b) Voted to reaffirm the criteria applying to the NCAA's summer baseball certification program.

7. Everett D. Barnes, Paul W. Brechler and Wilbur C. Johns, members of the Extra Events Committee, appeared before the Council to explain their attitude regarding a possible revision of Article VII of the Association's By-laws. Each of the members of the Committee stated that they would support an amendment to revise the waiting period for bowl game applicants to the extent that an application received on or before the regular summer meeting of the NCAA Extra Events Committee could be certified at the following January Convention. Mr. Johns stated that he felt that if such an amendment were adopted all pending applications should be processed under the revised rule. He said that in addition to the application of the Greater Houston Bowl Association, there would be four other applications affected by enactment of the amendment.

Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article VII, Section 2, (b), of the Association's By-laws which would provide that applications received on or before the date of the summer meeting of the Extra Events Committee may be certified at the following January Convention. [NOTE: Mr Hubbard was appointed to submit the amendment to the Convention's business session.]

8. Voted that Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference, be appointed to replace Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University, as the District Two representative on the Nominating Committee for the 53rd annual NCAA Convention.

9. The Council turned its attention to two matters referred to it by the Association's Executive Committee.

(a) Voted that the Officers request the appropriate committees to explore all possibilities of scheduling the Association's annual baseball tournament on days of the week other than Sunday.

(b) Voted that H. O. Crisler, University of Michigan, be elected a life member of the Football Rules Committee.

10. Voted to adopt the following resolution:

Whereas, Frank N. Gardner has served as president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association with faithful devotion for the past two years; and

Whereas, his administration has been characterized by unfailing fairness, tact, wit and wisdom; and

Whereas, he has performed the many duties of this office with exceptional skill, complete unselfishness and unusual resourcefulness;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the members of the NCAA Council, express to Frank our deep and sincere gratitude for his great assistance in our deliberations, for friendly understanding of our problems and for the excellent services he has performed in the advancement of intercollegiate athletics, and that this expression of our deep personal affection for him and our high regard for his outstanding accomplishments be spread upon the minutes of our meeting of January 7, 1959.

Council at Cincinnati, Ohio January 10, 1959

1. The Council considered the appointment of various NCAA committees for 1959.

- (a) Voted that the following Executive Committee be appointed:
Thomas D. Bolles, Harvard University
Jefferson J. Coleman, University of Alabama
Rev. W. H. Crowley, University of Santa Clara
Roy S. Keene, Oregon State College
Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University
Arthur C. Lonborg, University of Kansas
Harry J. Rockafeller, Rutgers University
- (b) Voted to elect the following Advertising Committee:
District 1—Thomas Doherty, University of Rhode Island
District 2—Charles Moravec, Lehigh University
District 3—Howard Ector, Georgia Institute of Technology
District 4—Wilbur C. Snypp, Ohio State University
District 5—Fred Casotti, University of Colorado
District 6—Lester Jordan, Southern Methodist University
District 7—James L. Sankovitz, Colorado School of Mines
District 8—Wally Fredericks, University of California
At-large—C. P. Erickson, Univ. of North Carolina (Chairman)
- (c) Voted that Wilbur Evans, University of Texas, Sixth District; Wiles Hallock, University of Wyoming, Seventh District, and C. Robert Paul, University of Pennsylvania, at-large, be elected to new three-year terms on the Public Relations Committee, with Mr. Paul to serve as chairman.
- (d) Voted to elect the following Television Committee:
District 1—William J. Flynn, Boston College
District 2—Robert J. Kane, Cornell University
District 3—James J. Corbett, Louisiana State University
District 4—Paul W. Brechler, State University of Iowa
District 5—Norvall Neve, Missouri Valley Conference
District 6—Howard Grubbs, Southwest Conference
District 7—E. L. Romney, Mountain States Conference
District 8—Charles A. Taylor, Stanford University
Small College (East)—Rix N. Yard, Denison University
Small College (West)—LeRoy B. Hughes, Calif. Poly.
At-Large—Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conf.
At-Large—Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director

(e) Voted that Mr. Bushnell be designated as secretary and TV program director for 1959.

(f) Voted that the Television Committee, at its first meeting, should elect its own chairman.

(g) Voted that Tom McDonough, Emory University, be elected to a four-year term as the District Three representative on the Committee on Youth Fitness, replacing Tom Scott of Davidson College, and Stuart K. Holcomb, Northwestern University, be elected to a four-year term as the District Four representative, replacing Paul W. Brechler, State University of Iowa.

(h) Voted that Rixford K. Snyder, Stanford University, be elected to replace Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University, and Warren P. McGuirk, University of Massachusetts, be elected to replace DeLaney Kiphuth, Yale University, as members of the Eligibility Committee.

(i) Voted that A. D. Kirwan, University of Kentucky; Nicholas M. McKnight, Columbia University, and George H. Young, University of Wisconsin, be elected to serve on the 1959 Committee on Infractions, with Mr. Kirwan to serve as chairman.

(j) Voted that T. A. Bickerstaff, University of Mississippi; Walter L. Hass, University of Chicago, and E. D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University, be elected to serve on the 1959 Insurance Committee, with Mr. Mouzon to serve as chairman.

(k) Voted that Ralph O. Coleman, Oregon State College; John H. Kobs, Michigan State University; George L. Shiebler, Eastern College Athletic Conference; Bernie A. Shively, University of Kentucky; and J. A. Tomlinson, Arkansas State College, be appointed to serve on the 1959 Summer Baseball Committee, with Mr. Shively to serve as chairman.

(l) Voted that Robert F. Ray, State University of Iowa, be appointed to replace H. J. Dorricott on the Council subcommittee to study the junior college membership question.

(m) Voted that the Officers be empowered to appoint a third NCAA representative to the Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics to replace Paul W. Brechler, State University of Iowa, whose term has expired.

(n) Voted that Ralph Furey, Columbia University, and Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University, be reappointed to one-year terms as the NCAA's representatives on the Joint Committee on Amateurism.

2. Col. F. J. Roberts, graduate manager of athletics, U. S. Military Academy, appeared before the Council to request an exception to the provisions of Article VI, Section 7, (a), of the Association's By-laws. His request was based on Article VI, Section 7, (b), of the By-laws and was set forth in a letter he had directed to the attention of the Association's Executive Director. After an extended discussion of the question, Col. Roberts withdrew from the meeting.

(a) Voted that in accordance with the provisions of Article VI, Section 7, (b), of the Association's By-laws, the Council does hereby approve the request outlined in Col. F. J. Roberts' letter, it being understood that this exception to the provisions of Article VI,

Section 7, (a), of the By-laws is approved for the year of 1959 only and is approved on the assumption that the detailed procedures regarding the administration of the tutorial program conducted at Braden's School, Cornwall, New York, will be the same as the Academy previously reported to the Association's Committee on Infractions and Council.

(b) Voted to approve the Executive Director's interpretation that it shall not be construed to be a violation of the provisions of Article VI, Section 7, (a), of the By-laws, if an athletic staff member of an NCAA member college communicates with the staff member of a preparatory school solely for the purpose of advising the second party of the capabilities of a particular prospective student-athlete and the possibility of that student-athlete's interest in attending said preparatory school.

3. President Dorricott read a telegram from the president of the University of Southern California, Norman Topping, in which Mr. Topping gave notice of the University's intent to seek "reconsideration of the unnecessarily heavy sanctions imposed by the previous Council."

Voted that the Executive Director should respond and call to President Topping's attention the conditions under which the Council may grant a rehearing of the USC penalty.

4. Mr. Bushnell, acting on behalf of the NCAA Olympic Committee, stated that it had been the Committee's intention to ask the 53rd annual Convention to endorse a resolution supporting the new development program of the U. S. Olympic Association. He explained that due to the shortage of time, it was not possible to submit the resolution to the Convention's business session and he requested that the Council, acting for the Association, adopt the resolution.

Voted to adopt the following resolution:

Whereas, the United States Olympic Committee has recently established a special development and training program designed to assure full and representative participation in all sports on the Olympic and Pan American Games programs and to improve performances of the United States teams and individual athletes in such competitions, and, further, has appointed as coordinator of this development and training program, Willis O. Hunter, chairman of the NCAA Olympic Committee;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the NCAA Council approve the United States Olympic Committee's special program because of the realization that through component clinics for coaches and athletes, through earlier starts in the training of selected team members, and through encouragement of prospective future team members, there can be assured more creditable representation of the United States in international competitions—not only in the sports of great popularity in this country but also in those branches of athletics which have not yet achieved maximum proportions;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the NCAA Council hereby pledges full support of the United States Olympic Committee's development and training program, and promises cooperation in its conduct.

SECTION III

Proceedings of the Annual Convention

OPENING SESSION

Wednesday, January 7, 1959

THE 53RD ANNUAL CONVENTION of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened in the Pavillon Caprice of the Hotel Netherland Hilton on Wednesday, January 7, 1959, at 2 p.m., with President Frank N. Gardner presiding.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Once again it is my privilege and pleasure to welcome delegates to the 53rd Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. I trust that many of you are finding an opportunity to renew your acquaintanceship with old friends, and to meet new friends, and that you have found some items of interest on our Convention program which will stimulate your thought and your interest during these meetings.

As I think most of you know, the Convention ends Friday with the annual Business Session. I trust that all of you will plan to stay through the entire session of the Convention, making it possible for the Association to speak as clearly as it can speak on matters affecting intercollegiate athletics at the national level.

Action on proposed amendments will be brought to the floor of the Convention Friday. If you have not read these carefully, or if your institution and its athletic council or committee has not read them carefully, I trust you will do so and be ready to speak and vote when these matters come to your attention for action.

I am pleased to report that our Association is experiencing a steady growth. Our membership now is at an all-time high of 533 colleges and universities, athletic conferences and associations. We welcome all delegates from our new institutions, as well as our old friends.

One of the traditions which has accompanied our meetings is that it has been the pleasure of the President of the Association to introduce to the delegates those whom you have entrusted with responsibilities of carrying on the work of this Association between annual Conventions.

It is a matter of deep regret for me personally and for the members of the Council and the Executive Committee that the Secretary-Treasurer of our Association, Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr., of Southern Methodist, is unable to attend our Convention. This is not due to any unwillingness on his part but due to the fact his wife is recovering from a major operation and he finds it necessary to stay at home with her.

(President Gardner introduced members of the Executive Committee and Council.)

Walter Byers, Executive Director of the Association, is in a meeting at the present time and has to be excused from being introduced. We all recognize the tremendous work Walt does.

I should like to introduce a former President of this Association in attendance, Hugh Willett. I also see a former Secretary-Treasurer of

this Association to my right, Earl S. Fullbrook of the University of Nebraska.

I should like to explain to you now briefly the meaning of the badges which you will see worn by various persons attending this Convention. White badges indicate the official voting delegates to this Convention. Blue badges designate those persons who are alternates and who may vote when the representative from their institution, wearing the white badge, is not present. The yellow badges designate visitors to our Convention who may speak but who may not vote. The red badges designate the gentlemen of the press who are with us.

I should like to say something about our voting procedure. There are three ways of voting: voice vote, standing vote, and a vote by written ballot. Amendments to our Constitution require a two-thirds vote and such votes are usually taken by a standing vote unless the Convention, by motion and by action, directs that a written ballot be taken.

Our By-laws require a majority vote, with the exception of By-laws VI, VIII and IX. Other than these three specified By-laws, a majority vote is enough for passage. In such cases it is ordinarily our custom to take simply a voice vote. If the Chair is in doubt as to the voice vote, he will ask for a standing vote.

The Credentials Committee will rule on whether or not delegates are entitled to vote. This committee is composed of the following persons:

Verne Freeman, Purdue University
Alfred Scott, University of Georgia
Marshall Turner, Johns Hopkins (chairman)

I should like to call your attention to the Memorial Resolutions Committee which, on Friday, will present to this Convention the names of those persons active in intercollegiate athletics in our Association who have died during the previous year, and who should be remembered by a fitting memorial resolution. Those of you who have the names of such persons should submit them to the members of this Committee. The members of the Committee are:

Percy L. Sadler, Lehigh University
Wallace Wade, Southern Conference
Norvall Neve, Missouri Valley Conference
Greg Engelhard, University of California
Rev. Charles Sanderson, St. Louis University (chairman)

May I call your attention to the fact that on Page 169 of the Convention Bulletin, you will find a listing of the Convention committees including the Nominating Committee and the Committee on Committees. These are two extremely important Committees of our Association. If you wish to suggest certain persons as Officers of this Association or as members of our important committees, please make known your desires to the members of these two Committees.

The registration at our Convention as at the opening of the session is 367.

The Convention program lists the order of business, as approved by the Council of the Association, and I have been instructed to follow this order unless there is objection by the Convention. This

is the usual order of business and unless there is serious objection at any point, the Chair will proceed as instructed by the Council.

I should like to express my appreciation to the various Convention committees who have worked to make this Convention and its program possible. Following our adjournment at this opening session of the Convention there will be two Round Tables, one for Faculty Representatives, the second for the Athletic Directors.

I should like to ask the officers or any delegate if there is any other preliminary matter that needs to be taken care of at this opening session before we adjourn for the Round Tables?

If not I declare you adjourned. We shall proceed to the meetings of the Round Tables.

The meeting adjourned at 2:20 p.m.

ATHLETIC DIRECTORS ROUND TABLE

January 7, 1959

THE ATHLETIC DIRECTORS ROUND TABLE convened in the Pavillon Caprice at 3 p.m. January 7, with Bernie A. Shively, University of Kentucky, presiding.

CHAIRMAN SHIVELY: We have a full program so we will get started. I would like to introduce the members of the Committee who arranged this program and ask them to stand: Lysle Butler, Oberlin College; Guy Mackey, Purdue University, and Chick Mileham, University of Cincinnati.

Summer Baseball Certification Program

JOHN H. KOBBS (Michigan State University): I think most of you men are somewhat familiar with the negotiations between the colleges here and professional baseball through the years. This Committee on Summer Baseball came into existence as an indirect result of those negotiations.

Through all these negotiations with professional baseball we have had many arguments and numerous proposals. Originally, we asked them to leave our boys alone for the entire four years. Some of the members of the professional leagues who were somewhat sympathetic to our cause said "You will never get it but you might be able to get some kind of compromise agreement." So, we went into a compromise agreement in the hope that we could get a foot in the door and possibly work on to something greater.

One of the agreements they accepted for a very short time was that if a boy registered for his sophomore year they would leave him alone and let him finish his course. I think most of you know what happened. They found a loophole through the minor leagues. They assigned their major league scouts for a week or two to one of their minor league teams. The scout would sign a boy and he would be signed by the minor leagues and actually would belong to the major league team.

This did not disturb us as much as the manner in which the agreement was broken. Following a short period during which the agreement was supposed to be in effect, we discovered through the newspapers that the agreement had been cancelled by professional baseball.

We again attempted to work out some type of agreement. During this negotiation period, they accused us of certain things. They suggested that we allow our boys to play in their minor leagues during the summer. They said we don't allow our boys to play enough baseball during the summer. That was partly true in some sections of the country. I know one conference at one time had the rules so stringent that a boy could not play in a park that was enclosed. He couldn't play in a game where admission was charged. He couldn't play on a team if someone else got paid.

During these negotiations we tried to liberalize our rules so a boy could go out and play baseball during the summer. We also realized that if the regulations were too stringent, we would be driving the boys underground. They would go out and some of

them would play under assumed names, and certainly we did not want that.

They also accused our boys of playing summer baseball and being pros. The NCAA investigated and it was true that some of the boys were playing baseball in some summer leagues and were not working according to the NCAA rules.

We decided something had to be done to try to get a realistic program underway. The first meeting was held in Kansas City when a few members of the American Association of College Baseball Coaches met to formulate a framework for the program. This meeting was held during the summer and the proposals of this committee were endorsed by the executive committee of the AACBC in January, 1958.

This special NCAA Summer Baseball Committee was organized shortly thereafter and met last February to study these rules. At that time, representatives of these different regions in which the boys were playing met with us.

We found that what we were accused of was not as widespread as it was thought but there were some leagues that were in violation. We wanted to agree upon some kind of a plan for certification provided these people would agree to the regulations.

The representative of a league in Western Canada said that he could not comply because of the distances the boys had to travel to play and because of an immigration regulation whereby a boy had to sign a statement that he will not take a job in Canada.

Members of the Basin League, composed of teams in South Dakota and Nebraska, and known to attract collegians for summer play, also met with us at this time. Several teams said they could comply and one or two said they could not. They asked us the question: Could some teams in the league be certified and the others not. We agreed to that in trying to set up some type of program.

We realize and know that the boys are going to play baseball. A great number of the coaches in our Association insist that they be able to play baseball without being restricted too much.

This agreement finally adopted did not have any regulatory measures to speak of for the boy who played in his home town or near his home town. These regulations were aimed more at the fellow who left his home and played in another area.

The program specified that the boy work a minimum of 32 hours during the week and he had to be paid at the going rate scale of pay in the community. Those were two of the basic things that we insisted upon.

The number of teams certified was 51. The number of leagues certified was five involving 30 teams. The leagues and numbers of teams in each certified this past summer were: Big Eight, six teams; Eastern Kansas Ban Johnson, seven; Greater Chicago, seven; Halifax, four; Minnesota River, six.

The estimated number of NCAA college players involved on the 51 teams was about 250. The operation of these leagues appeared to be within the framework of the NCAA legislation. Certification of the work arrangement in them was based upon written statements of teams and league officials.

The operation of the following individual teams was examined by A. J. Bergstrom: Huron, Mitchell, Pierre, Rapid City, Watertown and Yankton, all in South Dakota, and Valentine, Nebraska. The members of the Williston, North Dakota, Western Canada League, did not meet the work requirement and it is doubtful that the team managers or Board of Directors made any great effort to check on the work programs of the players on the teams.

The Valentine, Nebraska, operation was an out-and-out professional and the management of that operation did not employ any NCAA college players because it knew the operation could not meet NCAA requirements.

The Williston, North Dakota, operation was the poorest from the work requirement standpoint of any of the 21 teams investigated. As I understand it, this Williston team, although it was in the United States, was actually in the Western Canada league.

We had a committee meeting and did some work on the regulations and are making some new recommendations in the hopes that the rules will be a little bit more realistic, not necessarily liberalized but on the other hand workable.

I just want to say that we want to keep this agreement going. We think that we have made some progress from this start. We think it is going to get better, and are almost sure that it will. We think that we have helped some of the operators of the teams to understand our problems and it may be a fine thing for them to get into these regulations because one of the troubles that we have had in the past is with teams which have been heavily laden with professional players. They weren't required to work. The college player was required to work and some of these old pros were interested primarily in that pay check while the college boys were eager and did a better job of playing than the pros. Of course it is not very good for morale. We think that possibly in our new regulations that some of this will be changed and we want to continue with it. We think it is a good thing and we want to have a chance to go on another year or so in the hope of improving as we go along.

Working Conference for Athletic Directors

LYSLE K. BUTLER (Oberlin College): For about two years a Committee has been working on the idea of sponsoring a working conference for athletic directors. This Committee is composed of members from the NCAA, three from the Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and three from the College Physical Education Association.

The NCAA has already sponsored two such conferences for College Division institutions. One was held about three years ago in Chicago and another more recently in the East. The experience of those two conferences has led the NCAA to believe that there is something here that may be of benefit or value to all athletic directors.

Athletic directors in general grow by experience into their jobs and we all might gain a little by exchanging experiences. This would be the major purpose of such a conference. We would hope to draw up, if possible, some principles of administration which perhaps the Athletic Institute, the NCAA or the American Association of

Health, Physical Education and Recreation might publish. We have promises from all three of those organizations to publish anything that might come out of such a conference.

About a year ago, the NCAA circulated a questionnaire to all athletic directors to see if there was enough interest in such an idea. About 200 athletic directors indicated that they would like to attend if their institution would finance their attendance.

The best time seemed to be in March following the basketball tournament.

We would like to pass out a little folder on the proposed conference. There is only a tentative program indicated there. Our Committee is meeting tonight to decide on the program.

We hope to divide the conference into seven areas of administration: (1) principles of administration, such as institution and faculty co-ordination; (2) financial control and procedures; (3) property and equipment maintenance; (4) internal and external public relations; (5) problems of staff personnel; (6) management of athletic events, and (7) supervision of coaching and counseling of student-athletes.

In order to get an indication of preferences of the men here, I would like very much to have you fill out the sheet.

Keep in mind that this Conference is proposed for Louisville, Kentucky, Sheraton Hotel, March 22-24, starting on Sunday afternoon and continuing through Tuesday afternoon.

Whether or not you expect to attend, please fill it out indicating your choice of topics.

Also, we would like to know if you would be willing to serve as a group leader for any of these categories. We need experienced men to serve as analysts and point out the difficult problems. We need chairmen for the groups. We need a recorder and perhaps someone to summarize the results.

The problems of recruiting and administering athletics are not going to be answered by any working Conference. They are not going to be answered by regulations, but the fact that the NCAA and the other two organizations feel that this has some possibility of success in attacking some of these problems other than merely regulating and then penalizing those that violate regulations I think offers us a real opportunity.

Proposal for National Travel Insurance

WALTER HASS (University of Chicago): I hope you will forgive the use of so many figures in his report but it is absolutely necessary to show you gentlemen some of the problems that the Insurance Committee had to face.

On September 1, 1958, the NCAA catastrophe medical plan completed its sixth year and again proved itself to be a popular and useful service. During the six years of operation, institutional enrollment increased from 123 to 215; the number of insured persons rose from 24,741 to 50,795 and \$213,761 has been paid out in claims.

In 1952-53, the loss ratio to the company, that is percentage of the value of claims paid to the premium collected, was 82.45 per cent. By 1954-55, the loss ratio was 129.60 per cent. At this point, the

premium on the \$250 deductible was raised from \$1.30 to \$1.70 per insured but despite this increase, the loss ratio operated at approximately 110 per cent for the next two years.

In setting up the program for this year, the Committee had the choice of sharply curtailing the benefits, eliminating the \$250 deductible or increasing the premium. It was the Committee's conclusion that most of the participants would prefer the same benefits and the opportunity to enroll under the terms of the \$250 deductible.

Since the largest number of claims has occurred as a result of injuries sustained in football and there are two separate and distinct periods or "seasons" when these injuries occur, it was decided to consider fall football and spring football as separate sports for the purposes of the 1958-59 plan. Accordingly, the Insurance Committee and the Company agreed upon the following premium scale:

<i>Deductible</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Spring Football</i>
\$250	\$2.00	\$1.00
500	1.00	.50
1000	.75	.35

In adopting a program which raised the basic rate 16 per cent with an additional 50 per cent for those participants in spring football, your Committee was apprehensive that the program might be pricing itself out of business. Instead, there was a record enrollment in 1958-59 which suggests a resounding endorsement of this program. Institutional membership now stands at 226 with almost 62,000 persons insured, and premiums collected amount to almost \$95,000.00, \$94,860.25. As of the present date, the Company is not able to make an accurate estimate on the pattern of claims for the current year but both the Insurance Committee and the Company hope that the increase in rate for 1958-59 will result in a loss ratio of less than 100 per cent.

Guided by the discussions at the 52nd NCAA Convention which indicated a substantial interest on the part of the membership in a national travel insurance program, your Committee received proposals from several agencies concerning the plan and two of them, based upon different administrative principles, appeared to have considerable merit. These two were submitted to the membership under date of May 8, 1958, in an effort to determine the preference of the majority of NCAA institutions toward the adoption of one of the proposals.

The survey responses raised certain questions and, accordingly, the Committee delayed inauguration of a national travel program until we could discuss the matter at this meeting. We definitely want to have some discussion on this and obtain some indication of the group's preference.

Both plans provide death and dismemberment coverage on a so-called 24-hour basis for any sponsored athletic trip. The insurance covers travel in any conveyance except one of the plans excludes travel in institutionally-owned and operated airplanes. Coverage begins when the insured person leaves his place of residence for the trip and ends when he returns to his residence. In addition to providing coverage on game trips, the plans also provide like coverage for coaches and other athletic department personnel during other

trips taken for the purpose of furthering the business of the institution's athletic department. Both policies pay the principal sum for the loss of life, both hands or both feet, one hand and one foot, entire sight of both eyes, and the usual things in insurance policies. Both policies pay the principal sum in case of total disability.

Plan I. The administration of this plan is based on the total number of travel days per man per year. The rate is 1.8 cents per \$1,000 per trip day per person or 9 cents for \$5,000. For example: a basketball squad of 20 persons goes on a three-day trip, the cost of the insurance for \$5,000 coverage would be $20 \times 9 \text{ cents} \times 3 \text{ days} = \5.40 for the trip.

The insurance is being offered at two basic rates, \$.09 for \$5,000 and \$.18 for \$10,000. If the principal sum selected is \$5,000, then the limit of indemnity for which the company will be liable for all losses arising out of any one accident is \$250,000; if the \$10,000 coverage is selected, the one-accident limit is \$500,000.

For purposes of enrollment, each institution would submit a notice of enrollment to the NCAA. The form would estimate the total number of man days of travel exposure for all sports for the year. An advance premium deposit of \$100 would be required. An accounting would be made at the end of the year to ascertain the actual number of exposure days for each person in each sport. If there were a balance due the company, a statement would be submitted to the institution; if an overpayment had resulted from the \$100 deposit, there would be a refund.

This plan does not provide coverage of athletic personnel traveling in institutionally-owned and operated planes.

Plan II. This plan uses the same administrative principle as the NCAA catastrophe medical program. The premium is based upon the estimated number of squad members for all intercollegiate sports (after squad cuts) and not on the number of persons traveling. The rate would be 90 cents for \$5,000 coverage for each squad member; \$1.75 for \$10,000. For example, a basketball squad of 25 would be covered for one year at \$5,000, regardless of the number of trips which might be taken, for a cost of $25 \times 90 \text{ cents} = \22.50 .

A form similar to that employed for the catastrophe medical program would be used. The estimated number of squad personnel would be recorded, multiplied by the premium rate and the form would be sent to the NCAA office at the beginning of each year. The premium would be paid at that time. There would not be any audits at the conclusion of the year or any adjustments during the course of the year. A \$3,000,000 limit is imposed upon claims resulting from any one accident.

It is not possible to present all of the details of each plan in this report, but there are some results of the Insurance Committee's questionnaire which indicated a 3 to 1 preference for Plan II but the response was so light that the Committee postponed definite action and decided to present the matter for consideration at this Convention.

The Committee feels that the following basic features should be included in any program of travel insurance adopted:

1. A simplicity of administration comparable to that of the catastrophe medical plan.

2. A premium based upon the number of persons traveling rather than on the size of the specified athletic team squad.

3. Provision of coverage of athletic personnel traveling in any tried, tested and approved aircraft, regardless of ownership.

4. The privilege of the participating institution to carry a one-accident limitation liability up to at least \$3,000,000.

At this time your Committee would appreciate hearing from those present their reactions, ideas and recommendations concerning the establishment of a national travel insurance program by the NCAA.

I think all of us are vitally interested in it. Your Committee would be anxious and happy to hear any of your ideas of plans.

First, we would like to have a show of hands of people who are actually interested in this travel insurance idea.

(A large number of hands were raised.)

There is a great deal of interest.

VICTOR OBECK (New York University): A great many institutions have to travel every day for practice and I am wondering whether this Plan II would cover that. I know a lot of schools have bus travel to get to practice facilities. Is there any mention or discussion of the every day travel, not specifically a team trip.

MR. HAAS: No. It was on the trip, for the purpose of an athletic contest between competing institutions.

Report of NCAA Youth Fitness Committee

THOMAS J. HAMILTON (University of Pittsburgh): I am representing the NCAA Committee on Youth Fitness and making this presentation for the very excellent Committee that has served.

I think all of you received from the NCAA this pamphlet which is the result of a survey taken the last year on the sports and recreational programs of the nation's universities and colleges. It was felt that it was necessary to know from what base we were working so the Committee decided to conduct this survey and we appreciate very much the cooperation of all of you. Three hundred ninety-five institutions gave us their information and I would like to go over a few paragraphs of the conclusions at this time.

"... This survey was not undertaken to develop self-serving statistics designed solely to become complimentary to existing programs. Rather the NCAA Council requested your Committee to take a hard look at the athletic and education programs at our institutions of higher learning to determine whether they are purely adequate for today's demands or tomorrow's tidal wave of new students who are rapidly approaching our threshold. The Committee finds they are not.

"There are two shortcomings in the prospectus. One is the critical lack of outdoor and indoor facilities.

"An aggressive campaign is under way for more classroom space and intensified educational programs to instill more facts and figures

in the minds of our youth at a faster pace. No one can quarrel with these objectives as such.

"Yet, history is repeating itself because in all of this planning there is a continued disregard for the physical welfare of the students. It has been established—factually through scientific research and medical case histories—that a sound body contributes to the welfare and the alertness of the sound mind. In tomorrow's planning it is mandatory that we make adequate provisions for the physical welfare of our youth.

"A study of the facilities of our nation's four-year institutions shows that great strides must be made in the immediate future if we are going to provide sufficient sports and recreation facilities for tomorrow's college students. Further, it is evident that participation in intercollegiate, intramural and physical education is greater proportionately at small institutions than at larger institutions. This stands as a direct challenge to the large enrollment universities."

"It is hoped that the foregoing tables will be useful to the leaders of our collegiate institutions in comparing their respective colleges with the averages of their sister institutions. The colleges and universities of this nation must provide physical education and physical fitness programs to match the stepped up classroom program demands being made upon our students."

I would like to bring to your attention another subject which is along the same line and I point to the Olympic Development Program. All of this is tied in directly with a fitness program in our nation and one complements the other. It is no news to you that we have a very serious situation if we are going to be successful in future Olympiads. The Constitution of the United States Olympic Association was changed to this effect. Prior to that time, the Games Committees had only the responsibility to conduct the trials for the selection of the teams and then to select the coaches and take them abroad. This Constitution was changed and they are now charged with the preparation of the teams so that it is hoped that in the four years which intervene between Olympiads there will be constructive efforts brought on to have better teams and the development will take place in accordance with good planning.

These Games Committee members are made up largely of coaches of your institutions and comparable people of the AAU. They depend upon the athletic directors for their support and it has been my observation that they are very sincere in their efforts but they are going to need your help.

In sports in which the United States has had good success we now are faced with the opposition of the Russians, Australians and others who have challenged our supremacy in almost each one of those events. That will require a great deal of work on our present sports. In this cold war, the Olympic Games have a great effect and the Olympic Development Committee feels that an appeal must be made to all organizations to widen their horizons and take into consideration many sports which they have not embraced before. Colleges or conferences must conduct coaching and competition in these events so that the base of our Olympic teams will be broad enough to give us some chance for success.

For instance, in field hockey, we have at the present time three club teams located on the East Coast and they have been our representatives in the past Olympic Games. They have been eliminated in the first round by terrible scores. It was brought to my attention in Chicago that Russia has recently hired 60 coaches from India to come over and establish the sport of field hockey in Russia and teach them how to play. They expect to dominate that sport as well as they have already proven themselves in ice hockey and speed skating and gymnastics. This is going to take some extensive work and some courageous planning and exploitation to get representation in some of these sports.

I like to think that the United States could field a team in field hockey if we did like Dartmouth just did with its rugby team. They added about five members to their successful football team this fall and went over to England and won five games out of seven. I think if we apply ourselves, we can accomplish something.

I would like to ask that you give attention to the development of all these additional sports as well as the traditional ones.

We are fortunate to have a film made at the Military Academy to show a good example of a fine fitness program. The report of the Fitness Committee will be made at the business session of the NCAA. We felt that this film would be of interest to you, and we are indebted to Colonel Roberts of West Point for his courtesy in bringing the film to us. (The film was shown.)

Discussion of Trends in Recruiting

GEORGE YOUNG (University of Wisconsin): With a few exceptions probably better known to you than to me, it is an honor to me to be permitted to participate in the deliberations of the athletic directors, a group that is dedicated to the preservation of down to earth realism in the world of intercollegiate athletics. I know faculty men are usually tolerated by athletic directors as a sort of necessary evil and generally you view us with mild amusement except on the rare occasions when you view us with real alarm. In any event, I am proud to be admitted to this citadel of the hard heads.

The title assigned to me is perhaps a little misleading. I want to make it perfectly clear at the outset that I am not an expert on recruiting although I did once receive a telephone call in my office at the law school from a loyal, but misguided supporter who insisted that I was in charge of recruiting down there in Illinois and I had better get down there and get him off the hook. If I were in charge of recruiting, Wisconsin would have finished No. 1 in the Big Ten this year and I am sorry I could not contribute my bit in that direction.

On the other hand, I am not about to divulge to you the techniques and practices which enabled us to finish second.

My task is to report to you certain trends that have been encountered by the Infractions Committee in the hope that this will be the basis of a discussion. I want to begin with a couple of general observations.

First of all, recruiting I think everyone will agree, is becoming more intense and is no longer confined to the so-called major sports and this intensification of recruiting efforts means that prospective

students who display promise of athletic ability are subjected to pressures and sometimes temptations that are by and large, I think, very unhealthy, unhealthy not only for the boy involved, but for the general reputation of intercollegiate athletes. If any of you have any doubts I cite you to the article in last night's paper that 75 colleges eyed Oscar Robertson and 18 made definite offers. Evidence of the intensification of recruiting effort is all about us. However, this merely states the problem.

The second general observation I wish to make is that the recruiting advantages increasingly being sought lately by practices which are becoming increasingly subtle, indirect and difficult to detect. In the old untrammelled days, it was not altogether unusual for us to catch someone redhanded as it were. Sin was very rampant and it was not hard to find. Today the cases in which guilt is obvious are becoming increasingly rare. I do not think that we have by any means eliminated sin in the athletic world but we have at least forced the sinner into more devious paths and we have succeeded, I think, pretty well in eliminating the grosser type of infractions. This, I think, constitutes progress but we are a long way from perfection.

We of the Sin Committee, as we sometimes call ourselves, occasionally tend to be too easily discouraged. When we spend so much time probing around for evil, it is easy to see it everywhere. Sometimes we feel like the income tax authorities. We no sooner succeed in plugging up one loophole than the ingenious recruiter finds another.

Despite our problems, I think intercollegiate athletics is constantly growing in stature and in prestige and as respect for our programs increases I think we are entitled to a corresponding measure of self respect. So much for general observations by way of introduction.

In order to be specific, I have listed five recruiting practices which in the mind of the Infractions Committee seem to be presently in vogue and which I think merit your attention and discussion. Some of these may seem to you to be bordering on the petty and inconsequential.

I said that the gross and crude violations seem to be things of the past. I hope so, but those of us who are charged with responsibility of keeping the house clean cannot be content merely because the number of major sins seems to be diminishing. We need to be just as much concerned with the petty thief as we do with the murderer. Indeed, this seems to be one of the problems at this time. We have enacted legislation designed to keep the recruiting race in some reasonable balance and those who jump the gun too obviously are easily apprehended so the tendency today seems to be to seek only a slight advantage that is not so easily detected, that is to only break the rules a little bit and not a lot. I am not sure but that in terms of public relations this practice is more harmful to us than the open and gross violations which we occasionally encountered in the past. If I may continue my metaphor it is sometimes easier to respect a murderer than it is a sneak thief. We cannot, therefore, afford to wink at violations merely because they are minor.

This leads me to my first specific point which, for want of a better becomes part of the offer to the prospective athlete. It is used as a re-

phrase, I have labeled the double-talking recruiter or the cute coach. We have seen more and more evidence in the Committee lately that we are developing a type of full-time professional recruiter who is not hired for his knowledge of the game or his ability to coach but is hired for his ability to persuade boys to enroll in school. This type does us no credit at all, in my opinion.

These gentlemen manage in everything they say and do to stay within the rules literally. At the same time, such a recruiter creates the impression, and he means to do so, in the mind of the recruit that something a little extra is going to be done for this boy. He never flatly offers illegal aid or any improper inducement so that if questions are asked later on he has kept himself in a position where he can take an oath, if need be, that he has not made any improper offer, that he has done nothing wrong. Nevertheless, his answers to questions are deliberately vague and evasive. He purposely leads the discussion into channels into which, by inference and innuendo, he can lead the prospect to believe that things can be done for him just a little better if he decides to come to the one really good school.

We are told College "X" has offered such and such. This cute talking recruiter does not flatly say "This is against the rules. We can't do this. We won't do it." He says "Don't worry about it, son. Anything they can do for you, we can do better. We will take just as good care of you as Institution 'X' can."

This calculated deception, I think, is very insidious. It is difficult to stop but the practice in the long run can only do us harm. The boys are disillusioned when what they thought at least were promises made to them are not fulfilled. The parents become disgruntled and the general public has a bad taste in its mouth as the word gets around. No wonder that occasionally a recruit, or his parents, will insist on the offer being put in writing.

I understand that one of the panel members to follow me will present a specific proposal designed to curb this growing evil.

The second point and another area of concern to all the Infractions Committee is transportation of athletes. Many of our recent infractions cases have involved improper payment of transportation costs and not only improper transportation to enroll in school but the promise of transportation home and back at Christmas time, Easter and the like.

With nationwide recruiting going on, I think the reason for the pressure on our transportation regulations is obvious. Perhaps the fault is with rules. On the other hand, perhaps the fault is not with the rules. We need simply to resist temptation a little more, confine our activities with more enthusiasm than some of us seem to be able to display at the moment.

I am not here to advocate anything. I am merely here to present to you points which the Infractions Committee thinks are problem areas and this, indeed, is one of them.

Another area on which temptation seems to be increasingly difficult to resist is the special summer job. I am not referring to ordinary summer employment which is perfectly OK, but rather to the tailor-made job, the unusually lucrative summer job that is created and becomes part of the offer to the prospective athlete. It is used as a re-

cruiting inducement. We have seen quite a bit of evidence lately that this loophole may be being exploited to the point where we may need some specific legislation on the subject. There is really no point to enacting strict regulations on the amount of financial aid that may be awarded during term time and then making a mockery of these regulations by allowing extremely lush summer rewards.

The fourth point that I would like to bring to your attention is another that could be called fringe benefit, somewhat analogous perhaps to the summer job idea. That is the special loan. Again I am not referring to the ordinary loan that is given to the students and is administered by the regular lending authorities of the institution. I am referring to the loans that are arranged improperly by the athletic department or by the coach, perhaps guaranteed by a member of the athletic department, co-signed by a coach. We have seen altogether too many such instances recently. For some reason or another, the tailor-made loan seems to be popular in cases involving a transfer of a student from one institution to another.

The final point that I would like to present as a basis for discussion is what I would label loose administration. All too often we find when representatives from the institutions appear before us at infractions meetings that the athletic director knows, or at least seems to know, absolutely nothing, about what is going on in the department and hasn't any notion of what the department members are up to. They are surprised by some of these activities and this of course goes double for the presidents of our institutions. They are not only surprised, they are often appalled to learn of the activities at their institutions.

Now ignorance and naiveté I suppose are to be expected in faculty representatives but certainly not in the athletic directors. Seriously, I think there is room for improving the working of our machinery through the athletic directors, making sure that the coaches and alumni know the rules and they are doing a capable and honest job of explaining the rules to prospective student-athletes.

As usual, it has fallen to George's lot to talk about the unpleasant aspects of our operation. I am not, however, disheartened or discouraged.

CHAIRMAN SHIVELY: Because of our time I believe we will have to limit this discussion to members of the panel and then when we are through we will throw it open to members and the athletic directors in the audience.

I think we will take these topics as outlined by Mr. Young and we will get comments from our panel. The first point that was brought out by Mr. Young was the double-talking recruiter. Does that recruiter mislead the boy, does he imply certain things which he does not carry out or which he does not mean?

GUY MACKEY (Purdue University): This is one of the most pertinent problems which Professor Young has outlined, the unlimited recruiting visits to the prospect and his family which put tremendous pressures on the parent and prospective student-athlete. I do believe that serious consideration should be given to some way curtail this visitation.

I would respectfully suggest that this be given serious consideration, the curtailment of visitations and the constant pressure and harassment on prospective student-athletes and parents.

C. P. ERICKSON (University of North Carolina): There is no doubt we are all aware of the recruiting problem. However it is unfortunate, Mr. Young, you sitting in the Sin Committee, because you get to condemn and I believe it presents the wrong impression.

There is a lot of legal recruiting, honest recruiting and good recruiting, and I would like to say if the large percentage of it was not that type of recruiting, your Committee wouldn't have time to be here today.

Regarding the point you made about the excessive promises, I feel that the plan we have in the Atlantic Coast Conference is a good plan. Boys are signed to a letter-of-intent and they are given a set of rules indicating what is permissible, what the school may do, what their responsibilities are and what the school's responsibilities are. The boy who is interested in applying for admission signs it. It must also be signed by his parents or guardian. I believe that unless there is real intent to get around a rule that the boy or parents and the school concerned are pretty well aware of what the situation is.

I believe it would be a good idea because certainly their recruiting is going to continue as the pressure increases to get the outstanding boy. Legal recruiting has an important place. Our medical schools are recruiting the best students to follow in their field. I think the same is true in all our universities in the fields of sciences, music and any activity you might have in a university. If any institution has departments of superior standing, I don't see why the athletic department should not strive for that same goal.

CHAIRMAN SHIVELY: If the recruiter had a printed form showing the rules and the regulations of his Conference and the NCAA for presentation to the athlete, that might solve our problem of the double talk. It certainly would acquaint the boy with the rules.

Let's go to the second point, that of transportation. Mr. Young brought out that our problem here is transportation for the student-athlete home and back during the holidays, and transportation for the prospective student who has not enrolled in the institution.

JAMES J. CORBETT (Louisiana State University): In the Southeastern Conference and, of course, the NCAA, we have a regulation regarding the official trip that each prospect may make to the university campus. He is allowed to spend 48 hours. This prospect, when he comes to the campus receives a form from the coach who is in charge of him. It specifies exactly what time he arrived, what time he will leave, what amount of money he is given including entertainment. This is turned over to the State University auditors which we are required to do.

The boy is allowed the regular University seven cents a mile per diem from home to campus and return. There is no subterfuge by which we could get around that if we wanted to.

I made every effort to see whether those who were to participate in the Sugar Bowl could not be sent to their homes after the game and subsequently back to the campus to begin their studies this past

Monday. I found I could not do that. All I could do was provide transportation to New Orleans and then to their homes, but not to the campus.

Ninety-five percent of our players are from the State of Louisiana. Rather than say we have to pay per diem expenses to boys living in Louisiana, we provided for their round trip to New Orleans from Baton Rouge and return. Ours is an auditing device which the boy and the coach signs. They are both responsible and you just can't get around those state auditors whether you like it or not.

CHAIRMAN SHIVELY: I think we are all familiar with the transportation rule that the institution may provide, one visitation to the campus for prospective students. One alumnus may pay his transportation any number of times to the campus and the institution may provide entertainment after the boy gets there.

Speaking of keeping your record, Jim, suppose an alumnus pays a boy's transportation to visit your campus. Do you have a record of that?

MR. CORBETT: We do not have such a set up. So there will be no question on that, we do not solicit cooperation of the alumni in supporting expenses for an athlete to come to the campus, as far as giving the boy money. If, on those other occasions, he wishes to put him in his car and drive him down we do have a record of the alumnus, but as far as money turned over to the University by an individual, we have a very complete consistent record from beginning to end on every athlete we have at the University.

CHAIRMAN SHIVELY: You feel, Jim, if there is any question about transportation of a prospective student-athlete you have a record of his visitation of all expenses that the University has paid.

MR. CORBETT: Entertainment, travel, yes sir.

CHAIRMAN SHIVELY: The next question is the special summer job. Mr. Young is not speaking about the ordinary job. I think we athletic directors and coaches certainly try to get our athletes jobs in the summertime, but that is not the job that Mr. Young is talking about. He is talking about the special job that is created for a particular boy and for this particular job the boy is paid unusually well.

If there is no comment on that, we will pass on to the last point and that is: Do we, as athletic directors, know what is going on in recruiting? Do we know what our alumni are doing? Do we know what our coaches are doing? Does our president know these things?

CHARLES MILEHAM (University of Cincinnati): I think a good many of us are sometimes perhaps accused of loose administration when actually we have done everything within our power as directors to see that those members of our coaching staff are familiar with all the rules and regulations set out by the NCAA pertaining to recruiting. I believe that all of us go over these recruiting measures, restrictions, what you may or may not do many, many times. Yet, I think when coaches come to us we have all found instances where we have had to go back to the book and study again and again.

I presume that all of you could make sure that all of the coaches are familiar with the regulations even to the extent of having them sign a paper signifying that they have read the regulations and that

they will uphold those regulations. Yet, at some time or other, you will find there has been a little slip here or a little slip there.

I don't know whether we can call it loose administration but perhaps looseness on the part of our staff members in carrying through on what we think we have done as a pretty good job on seeing that they have been informed.

DELEGATE: I just recently quit coaching actively and there is apparently some trend toward that professional recruiter that Mr. Young mentioned. Certainly it does not look like a good trend from an educational viewpoint.

On the other hand, if you will remember many of the fine private schools have professional admissions officers to get students. It depends a lot on how it is done. That recruiter, if he is the right kind of man, might not be the worst thing in the world.

Transportation-wise, we have very definite rules right now and the point comes up are we going over excesses in vacation trips, Christmas and holidays? In other words, it is either black or white. There is no gray and we have a rule on that.

The lucrative summer job is something that certainly is a bad trend. I have not seen much of it in the Southwest. It may be there, but I do not know of it in my particular case.

I think the athletic director ought to know what is going on. The president of an institution like ours won't necessarily, although he is a very able man. If you hold him responsible for an athletic program it is like giving President Eisenhower the responsibility of running the country and the Chicago Cubs. He has more trouble with the Cubs than the United States.

One of the things I would like to mention in closing is the situation confronting the GI. There are not very many of them in athletics now, but we have a rule that possibly is unfair. I think some of our rules may be the cause of these infractions. You can't legislate intent very well.

For example, a GI comes to you and says "I can't have any scholarship or aid. I would like to know what service to my country means. What has that to do with an athletic scholarship?" Those are the things I think we have to face honestly, squarely and intelligently.

R. A. MORRIS, JR. (Marshall College): Are we more concerned with the recruiter who promises excess and does not do it, or are we concerned with that recruiter who promises the excess and does do it? It seems to me that that recruiter who promises excess benefits will soon be found out and that reputation will get around.

I heard an athlete make this statement not too long ago. He said "This is a mighty fine place," before a large group of high school students. "There is one thing I can say about the school I went to. They did everything for me they promised and a little more too."

MR. YOUNG: We are obviously concerned with both. It does not matter whether he promises and does not perform or promises and does perform. These however, are the cruder, grosser violations that I was talking about earlier. Perhaps I did not make myself completely clear. What I was talking to was the fact that seems to be becoming increasingly prevalent that he stays literally within the rules. He does

not promise anything by way of excessive aid and illegal inducements. He does not do anything illegal. However he succeeds in creating the impression by innuendo.

The other two you talked about, those who promise without performing and those that promise and perform, are more easily detected than this other fellow who stays within the rules but creates a false and misleading impression.

JACK HEWETT (University of California, Riverside): We just established Riverside University in California. It seems to me the whole problem we are talking about could be solved if we would eliminate the whole business of recruiting. This is probably very striking because I know so many of us are doing it.

We have started our institution and have gone on record as giving no aid whatsoever. We have high standards and we are playing for the fun of the game. We are not playing for money. We are not giving the boys any help or any aid whatsoever. I think if some of our presidents and directors of athletics would all agree to get together and put the game back on its feet where it should be, we would eliminate a lot of the problems.

I. G. NEWTON (North Carolina College): Just because colleges do not offer any benefits for athletics it does not mean you cannot recruit. Athletes are students first and we have professional recruiters for students. I, for one, would say I don't see any point in chastising a professional recruiter for athletes as long as what he promises is within regulations. We should be just as happy to get athletes as we are to get students.

ALF W. HARPER (Beloit College): I am very anxious to hear the reaction of the gentleman over there who said we should be as busy recruiting athletes as we should artists and the rest of those. Let's give an athlete his due in the way of a scholarship, but first of all let's have him come to a college on the same basic requirements as all other students scholastically.

CHAIRMAN SHIVELY: I don't believe there is a university or college in the country that makes any concessions to an athlete in the way of entrance requirements.

MR. ERICKSON: All of our students take the same entrance exam and they are all judged on the same basis. I thought that went without saying. Beyond that, the athlete is required to make more quality points than the average student in the first two years. He must have half his work at 85, at our institution, and then starting the junior year, he must have the "C" average.

MR. NEWTON: I think if you check the NCAA regulations the same agency which provides scholarships for students must also provide the entrance requirements for athletes. If any institution is making a difference, then he is doing it illegally.

MR. HARRAR: If that be true, then I think athletics has gone a long way in the last 10 years.

The meeting was adjourned at 5 p.m.

FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES ROUND TABLE

Wednesday, January 7, 1959

THE FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES ROUND TABLE was held in the Caprice Suite of the Hotel Netherland Hilton, Wednesday, January 7, 1959, Ralph Bursiek, University of Cincinnati, presiding.

CHAIRMAN RALPH BURSIEK: Welcome to this Faculty Representatives Round Table of the 53rd annual NCAA Convention. I believe that we have an excellent program for you this afternoon that will fit the interests of the group, with speakers who are eminently qualified to speak on their subjects.

The program, as you may have noted, is divided into three parts, the first being "Developments in college admission tests and requirements, and their relationship to the administration of intercollegiate athletics," by Rixford Snyder, Stanford University.

The second will deal with the "proposed amendments to NCAA eligibility rules and procedures," by Reverend Wilfred Crowley, University of Santa Clara, and he will be introduced by Fred Picard, who is a member of the committee.

There will also be a report of the procedures followed by the NCAA Committee on Infractions, a subject which we hope is academic to all of you. Wendell Postle, Ohio State, will introduce A. D. Kirwan.

The first subject is on college admission tests. That is probably a unique subject for a NCAA Convention, but I am sure that our speaker is going to show us what the significance and importance of that subject is to our institutions and to ourselves. He is particularly well qualified to speak on this subject. He has been on the history staff at Stanford for nine years, so he has perspective, I think, that is required.

He has also been the director of admissions at Stanford for nine years, so he has had a very close relationship to this subject. He is also a trustee of the College Board which is, of course, important.

He has had a very close tie-up with athletics in that he has been the faculty representative to the Pacific Coast Conference for Stanford University for a number of years, so he is very close to athletics.

College Admission Tests

RIXFORD K. SNYDER (Stanford University.) When Walter Byers asked me to give this talk he wrote a letter in which he indicated that he thought that the faculty representatives would be interested in learning of the current developments and practices in admission testing.

"For example: (1) what tests are the most popular; (2) how are the tests conducted and scored; (3) the meaning of the different tests; (4) the value of such admission tests as compared to admission procedures based upon high-school records; (5) what future testing developments you anticipate within the next few years.

"Then I think the group would be interested to have your views as to the trend in admission requirements for the next five to 10 years, and the effect this will have on the award of athletic aid, recruitment of student-athletes, and any other relationships between developments in admission practices, and the administration of athletics."

He wants me to take 15 minutes. It takes the better part of that time to read these stipulations. I have tried to gear my comments, however, to his points, and to bring some conclusion to you after having discussed the first five.

By all odds the most popular test as far as college admissions are concerned is the College Board Scholastic Aptitude Test. It is the most widely used. Some 275 members of the College Board are now requiring this test of their candidates for admission.

It is a test which is taken in the senior year, although there is an increasing tendency for juniors to take it in what they call a dry run. Their feeling is that they will learn better how the examination is conducted, and also, of less significance to them but perhaps of some significance to their high-school officials, the scores do serve as a device for counseling.

This test is composed of two parts, an English or verbal section, which is designed to measure the ability to read, comprehend, and study at the college level in our mother language, English. This may seem surprising to you, but it is significant.

The second section is a mathematical section, or as it is sometimes referred to, the quantitative section, which measures the ability to reason and to analyze situations, problems, and so on, connected with the reading required in college study. It is not an intelligence test despite what many people think. Candidates with only an average IQ can get above-average scores because of diligence, perseverance, and hard work. Candidates on the other hand with high IQ's may make only average scores, particularly if they are lazy.

The second test which is very popular is another one administered by the College Board, the Achievement test. It is used by some 50 colleges at the present time as one of the bases for selection of candidates. They are, of course, all College Board members that require this particular examination, and they require it in addition to the S. A. T.

These Achievement tests are described as subject matter in content, and they are tests primarily designed to measure the level of achievement attained by candidates as a result of their study in secondary school. They can be used then to validate high-school grades, particularly when candidates for admission are drawn from widely scattered schools. But they are more frequently used for placement by those colleges in required freshman courses; that is, the level at which the freshman will begin the study of those subjects at college level.

These tests are taken almost exclusively in the second semester of the senior year, although again an increasing number of juniors are taking them, again for experience, and to see how far they have progressed, and where their weaknesses may lie.

The third test which is becoming very popular is associated with the National Merit Scholarship Program, and is a test which is prepared by the Science Research Associates of Evanston, Illinois. Dr. John Stalnaker of the Merit Scholarship Program has selected this test as the means for screening his candidates for the National Merit Scholarship, which is the largest national program for scholarships based on academic accomplishment.

This test is not primarily used, however, for admission. If it is, it is only indirectly.

The results go, first, to the schools where the students are in attendance, and it is taken by them in their junior year. But many colleges are beginning to receive the results in indirect ways. Sometimes they are given to the offices of admission directly by the secondary schools, and sometimes local alumni in various areas spot these superior candidates as the result of this test, and single them out for rushing in order to interest them in their particular college.

This is recruiting on the academic level, as distinguished from the athletic, and it may surprise some of you to know that there are colleges that are exceedingly interested in these top-flight students, candidates for admission, and do a very thorough job of screening them out for this test given by the Science Research Associates.

A fourth test is similar to this one. It is called the Scholarship Qualifying test. We in the Board refer to it as the S. Q. T. to distinguish it from the S. A. T., Scholastic Aptitude test. This test is similar to the Merit test except that it is used by other scholarship programs, and is administered by the College Board again.

The colleges also are receiving these scores in much the same way that they are receiving the merit scores, and again they are used only indirectly in admission.

Then finally there is a fifth group of tests which are more or less popular and which do fall in the category of IQ or intelligence tests. These are given largely by the high schools, and many of you are familiar with the names: the Otis test, the California Test of Mental Maturity, the Terman-McNemar, Iowa Silent Reading test, the Ohio test, and so on. These frequently appear on high-school transcripts when received by college offices of admission, and may be used to validate grades for purposes of selection, but there is no general pattern of their use.

These, I think, are the tests that are most popular, and perhaps in the order of their use.

The second question: How are the tests conducted and scored?

I have only been present at the College Board test, so I can't speak too widely on this subject. I do know that the S.A.T., the Scholastic Aptitude Test, and the Achievement test of the College Board are given under what are called highly-secure conditions, guaranteeing their accuracy as far as the taking of them is concerned, and then the collection of them from the candidates actually making out the answers.

The College Board establishes some 900 centers all over the United States and in foreign countries to administer this test several times a year, both the Aptitude and the Achievement test. The people administering it are paid by the College Board, and are generally people

qualified in testing programs. They not only give the test, they proctor it during the course of the test. The results are sent to Princeton, New Jersey, or to Los Angeles for scoring. The results then are sent to three or more colleges designated by the candidates taking them.

All of the other tests are what are generally called semisecure in character. That means that they are not administered by paid officials responsible, but generally by school teachers, counselors, and in some cases principals, and generally the examinations are then collected, the IQ test as well as the others, and are sent to the central office responsible for them for scoring. The results are sent directly to the high schools rather than to the colleges, and as I indicated, they reach the colleges only indirectly, and they are used primarily for pushing strong scholarship candidates, and for counseling and guidance of students generally in their college planning.

The next question that Walter wanted me to answer was the meaning of the different scores. Well, this is a rather large order, and you have to know something about the scores, the way they are given out, in order to even understand what I am saying, but I think I can give you a general idea.

The College Board, both with its Scholastic Aptitude test and its Achievement test, uses three digits, three numbers in reporting the scores. They begin with 200 and they end at 800. If you sat for three hours and did nothing you would get 200. If you make a perfect score, and several score students do each year, then you would get 800 points. The median score—it is so worked out each time—the median score is always 500.

Two-thirds of all the candidates, 67 per cent, fall between 400 and 600, with one-sixth getting 600 and above, and one-sixth getting 400 and below.

Now, generally the group taking this test is a highly-selective one. It is a very restricted population in that the candidates generally taking it are seriously considering and being counseled to apply to colleges or universities that have selected admissions, and thus a score of about 500, or the median score, is a respectable one. Most admission offices use 500 as a point of departure as far as using this test in admission is concerned. Any candidate above that is certainly a safe candidate, or should be a safe candidate for most colleges. Any person below 500 may be a safe candidate, but generally there are compensating strengths that are searched for to justify the taking of a candidate whose score falls between 400 and 500. This, in brief, is the way these scores are reported.

The National Merit scores, and I think most of you or many of you are probably more familiar with these because almost every high school in the country now is making use of them, are given out on a percentage range in terms of a national high-school senior norm.

The scores then are in two digits, with 97 per cent above, certainly a very excellent score, and which will usually result in the person receiving such a score being a semifinalist in most states of the country, at least in the National Merit derby for scholarships. In some states lower scores than 97 will qualify a candidate as a semifinalist, and in a few states it takes a higher score, New York State for one.

The Scholarship Qualifying test is given by the College Board as I indicated. These scores are given out in two digits, but they parallel the three digits of the Scholastic Aptitude test very closely so that the two can be roughly correlated.

The Otis, and all of those other IQ tests which I mentioned, are generally given in scores of three digits, with 100 as the average or normal. This, of course, is the IQ. The average IQ or the mental age and the chronological age of the candidate coincide. I am only a history professor, so if this sounds wrong psychologically, you will know why.

Now, if a score goes above 100 it follows that the candidate is above normal. If he goes below he is subnormal in terms of his intelligence.

There are scales, and the Big Ten for one has been interested in this, there are scales whereby these IQ test scores can be roughly correlated with College Board scores. But the correlation is a very rough one, and because of the variations which I mentioned earlier, it cannot be considered 100 per cent reliable in my opinion.

Now, the fourth point which Walter asked me to make was the one about the value of these admission tests as compared to admission procedures based upon the high-school academic records.

I think it is true of all admission offices and officers throughout the United States, that the highest correlation of any single admission criterion exists between the high-school grades and the college grades. If a candidate has done outstandingly well in high school the chances are he is going to do well also in college.

This means that if you have only one admission criterion and are in a position to get only one, the high-school record, either in terms of the grade point average or of the rank in class, is still the best single factor on which to make selections, and it has the highest prediction reliability.

The second most valid criterion for selection is the Scholastic Aptitude test of the College Board and particularly the verbal or English section of it. All studies indicate that the second highest correlation exists between those scores and the college record. But the two weighted together, that is, the high-school record and the Scholastic Aptitude test, are a better prediction factor or criterion than either of them standing alone. In short, one strengthens the other.

If you have the high-school record and if you have the College Board score, and you have the proper formula to use, you probably can work out a pretty accurate prediction of the grade point average that candidate ought to make in a freshman year in college.

Now, strangely enough, if you have the Achievement test thrown in, very little is added as far as the formula is concerned in terms of prediction of the college record that candidate will make. You can use different weightings of the Aptitude test with the College Board or with the high-school record.

For example, if the college has had a lot of experience with a particular high school, and that experience is good, then less weight need be given to the Scholastic Aptitude test. If you have had a lot of experience with that high school and the experience has been bad, then more weight ought to be given to the Scholastic Aptitude

test. If you have had no experience—these are the strays that will occasionally come in, particularly athletes from distant areas—an average weighting is probably the best and the fairest way to use the scores in relation to the high-school records.

After you have left the Aptitude test and the Achievement test there is very little that I can say as far as using the other scores with any real assurance as far as prediction of success at college is concerned. I think it has to be a subjective weighting only rather than any that is based on objective formula.

Many people who have relatively low Otis scores, for example, can turn out to be Phi Beta Kappas if the proper motivation stimulus and the right course major is followed. And I think, too, it ought to be said that the value of these other tests probably declines as the security under which they are administered lessens.

This is unfortunately true of the human nature, but it has to be pointed out that high security enhances the results, low security tends to minimize their effectiveness in determining admission procedures.

Now, the final point that he asked me to touch upon was the future testing developments within the next 5-10 years. I think the most obvious thing that can be said in this regard is that there will be a large increase in the number of colleges that will make use of tests, and particularly the College Board tests, in addition to high-school grades in making selections for admission.

This last year, for example, 47 new colleges joined the College Board. This was a 20 per cent increase in its membership in one year's time.

Now, one of the stipulations of membership in the College Board at the present time is that all members must require the Scholastic Aptitude test of 90 per cent of the candidates that it admits, and so inevitably as the College Board membership grows, the number of colleges requiring this and using it as a means of selection is on the increase, too.

At the present time some 300 colleges are making use of the Scholastic Aptitude test. I think within the next five years that number will increase to over 500, and will go up rapidly. But even more significant is the fact that state universities and state-university systems are moving in the direction of College Board tests as one of the requirements for admission.

The State of Georgia, for example, is requiring the Scholastic Aptitude test of the College Board of all high school graduates. Beginning within the next year or two the University of California will require all the candidates for freshman admission to take the Scholastic Aptitude test. The University of Michigan requires this test of all out-of-state applicants at the present time. Other state universities, particularly in the Middle West, are inquiring into the College Board tests and their use.

I think this is an indication of the trend of the times. As the school population which in turn means the college population goes up, additional and more refined means of selection are inevitably going to be sought out.

In spite of all this, though, I think it should be said that colleges still continue to fall into three categories, and I make this point as a sort of transition into my last points that Walter asked me to give.

There is a relatively small group of not more than 75 colleges in this country that have what can be called competitive admissions; that is, they have more qualified candidates applying than they can enroll in their freshman class, and, therefore, there is competition for places. This is referred to as competitive admissions.

There is a second group which is a growing group which has what might be called selective or qualitative admissions. In these schools, and I think they number probably somewhere between 200 and 300, candidates have to meet certain qualitative standards academically in order to be admitted, and then there is a third group where admission is still largely based on graduation from high school only.

I think that as the population increases with the birth flood that is already upon us in the secondary-school system and now knocking at the doors of the colleges, as this population increase seeks admission to college, there will be more and more colleges moving into groups one and two, those with competitive admissions, and those with selective or qualitative admissions. And to the extent that this is true they are going to find tests and test scores helpful in their selection.

Now we will also be, I think, finding improved techniques of testing. Aptitude tests are frequently criticized for being too much like achievement tests. Achievement tests are criticized because they are susceptible to cramming and coaching, and better than either would probably be some sort of a test that could measure what the College Board testers refer to as developed ability; that is, how far a candidate has developed his ability to do college-level work. The College Board is now working on such a test and if it can launch it successfully it probably will be the best test that has yet been devised, and so I say that in addition to more colleges using them in the next five or 10 years I think we will see improvement in testing techniques.

Now, how does all this affect this trend in admission requirements in testing? How will it affect us as far as colleges or athletics and colleges are concerned?

First of all, I think I should call your attention that there is a general tightening up of subject-pattern requirement in admission in colleges throughout the United States. More and more colleges are turning to and requiring that their candidates have more of the 15 Carnegie units in traditionally college-preparatory subjects. This is one trend.

A second trend is there is a general enrichment going on in the material covered in high school, and this is reflected by the fact that increasingly algebra, foreign language, and science is being taught in the eighth grade in grammar school, with the thought in mind that high-school seniors will go further in science, further in foreign language, and further in mathematics than they perhaps have been doing in the past, getting into the calculus, for example, in mathematics, and getting far into the foreign language in terms of both grammar and speaking and reading ability, and getting at least three years of science instead of one or two in the senior high-school years.

Well, what is the effect of this going to be on the recruitment of student-athletes by colleges with changing entrance requirements? The first thing I think, and this is controversial and my opinion only, is that as the subject-pattern requirements become more widespread and demanding, students in high school will have less time for extracurricular activities, and inevitably varsity athletics must be included in extracurricular activities in high school. The student-athlete will be caught between the requirements for college and the demands of extensive and intensive practice in order to become a so-called "blue chip" athlete.

Now, if he takes more Mickey Mouse courses, which is what we refer to as the courses which are relatively easy to take and which will enable him to get good grades so he can get into college, he won't qualify for the college of his choice. If he spends too much time on his studies he won't be so attractive to the college whose teams always must rank in the top 10 in the nation, and so he may find himself, between two fires, on the horns of a dilemma, and any other simile to which he can refer.

Secondly, and a secondary outgrowth only of this, in my opinion, may be reflected in schedule making. I think there will be increased talk and concern about entrance requirements as a consideration in scheduling opponents. This is already apparent, I think, on the two coasts of our country, and I think this is going to increase rather than decrease. Those colleges with selective and with qualitative admissions, and I pointed out that I think their number will be increasing, will become more reluctant to schedule colleges with high-school graduation only as the entrance requirement, and I think this is going to have an effect on intercollegiate athletics in the next five or 10 years.

I think there may come a time when financial aid to student-athletes will be frowned upon if it is financial aid for athletic ability only. The age of rockets and of satellites will not accept the free ride for an athlete of limited academic potential while the physicist with only moderate physical prowess goes unaided financially. Even worse, of course, if this is done, will be the problem of academic competition among the two groups after they are admitted to college, with the same student body containing both and the growing feeling of concern not only amongst the faculty, but amongst the students themselves that they really have a double-standard student body.

In summary, Sputnik and Atlas may turn out to be the two forces which will return intercollegiate athletics to the truly amateur stage and make of athletes or athletics at the college level an activity in which there can be greater mass participation because there will not be such a highly-selective athletic group.

Eligibility for NCAA Events

FRED PICARD (Ohio University). Certainly one of the most interesting subjects that is going to come before this Convention has to do with proposed changes in eligibility rules of the NCAA.

The man I am going to introduce to you really needs no introduction. He is well known to all of you, Reverend Wilfred Crowley of Santa Clara. He is faculty representative from the University of San-

ta Clara, member of the faculty, and professor of philosophy, and he is chairman of the Eligibility Committee of the NCAA.

REV. WILFRED H. CROWLEY (University of Santa Clara.) My assignment is rather simple. It came in one sentence over the telephone one afternoon. Walt asked me to explain what the Eligibility Committee did, or if we did anything or verify that cynical definition of a committee which keeps minutes and loses hours.

Then he asked me to explain these changes in the eligibility rules, some of which I understand will be controversial, and I was naive enough to think that they wouldn't be.

I would like to reverse the statement on the program and just mention first of all the composition and the duties of the Eligibility Committee. Those duties are set forth in Article III, Section 1, which is up for revision at this Convention.

At present we have two Council members, and I am the non-Council member. The Council members are: Henry Hardt, Texas Christian University, and DeLaney Kiphuth, Yale University.

According to Article III, Section 1(c), we have the full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes who participate in NCAA events. Also the Committee is authorized to apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association.

The task sounds rather formidable, but it isn't so formidable as it sounds because Walter Byers gives us a considerable amount of help in applying those rules.

How are they applied? Well, in most cases it is rather automatic. The chairman of the various tournament committees send out certification blanks in advance of the tournament, and they are returned, and with them goes a copy of Article IV, Section 1 of the By-laws, containing all the eligibility rules.

Now, if the certification blank shows that the participants are eligible, then it is automatic, they are just recorded in the executive office in Kansas City. However, if there is some doubt about the eligibility of anyone who has been certified, then recourse is left to our Committee. Most of the time the questions that we have to decide are presented to us well in advance. If they are not presented 24 hours prior to the beginning of the tournament we can do nothing according to the By-laws. No action can be taken on any objection to anyone.

Now, the Article in the Executive Regulations allows the chairman to designate a faculty member of the host institution who can handle any eligibility affair, and refer it to our Committee if he finds it necessary. So usually the problems come well in advance of the tournament or meet. During the last year our Eligibility Committee rendered decisions on 15 cases, and the Executive Director gave nine decisions which didn't require any further clarification or action by our Committee.

If the issue admits to a clear-cut decision either by reason of the wording of the law, by an official interpretation of the Council, or by previous traditional action of the Eligibility Committee, then the chairman writes to the institution requesting the decision, and sends copies to the other two members.

If the chairman gets the question and is in doubt, then he consults his colleagues on the Committee, which is sometimes rather difficult, if there is not too much time, because Connecticut, Texas and California are widely separated.

In the last year we had three split decisions on the Committee, and it was necessary to ask the opinion of the other two members before I could render a decision. However, they can always render a decision contrary to that of the chairman at any time.

Section 2 of Article IV, however, states that we have no power to make an exception to any of the rules. There can be a waiver of those eligibility rules by the Council in years of Olympic game competition, and in national emergency, so I think there has been some misunderstanding about the powers of the Eligibility Committee. We cannot make an exception according to Section 2.

But as in all laws there arise certain questions and need for clarification. Whenever you make a law you cannot foresee every single case. So here are some of the questions we have been asked during the year, and we gave decisions on these.

What about a freshman after competing in his first semester, drops out of school, returns a year later in the second semester, and completes his freshman basketball competition? Has he three more years of varsity eligibility?

If you have a freshman team and you allow one sophomore or one upper division man to play on that team, can it still be called a freshman team?

A student enrolls in a four-year college and is a member of a freshman team that engages in no outside competition. Then he goes to a service academy and he is then given freshman standing once again, and participates on another freshman team that does not engage in outside competition. Does he still have three more years of eligibility for NCAA events?

If a student is a member of a freshman team that engages in outside competition at institution "A," and then transfers to institution "B," and is a member of a freshman team that does not engage in outside competition, does he still have three years of varsity competition remaining for NCAA events?

If a student drops out of school for a year, gets a job, while on the job he takes six semester hours of work at another institution, he then returns to the original institution, should he be classified as a transfer student?

And then there have been a number of questions, and probably the most commonly occurring question about part-time competition. A few minutes in a game or one game, and then no more during the season, does that count as a full season of competition as far as NCAA events are concerned?

There have been a number of questions about foreign students transferring to an American institution. Can they be considered as transfers from a junior college?

Do students who, during the period of their ineligibility, compete on an AAU team all during the basketball season forfeit a season of eligibility for NCAA events?

Those are the questions of interpretation that come up from just a few paragraphs of rules. Now, I think that shows what we do and, of course, as I say, we are helped considerably by Walter Byers.

There are some proposed changes in the amendments of Article IV here which will clarify some of these questions that I have proposed.

First of all, perhaps I had better note this does not come from our Committee. Many of you are probably interested in these changes, but there is a change, first of all, that has originated in the Council concerning the composition of the Eligibility Committee, and modifies its duties to some extent also. That will be found on page 150 of your Convention Bulletin:

"The Eligibility Committee shall consist of three members. The members shall be elected by the Council—" and here the change—"—from the membership of the Council for terms of six years," and so forth. If that is passed all members must be members of the Council.

Another change is with regard to their duties. They will "be empowered to rule upon any question submitted by a member institution as to whether a given student-athlete is eligible for intercollegiate athletics under the requirements of the Association, both as they pertain to all intercollegiate competition, or a particular meet or tournament conducted under the auspices of the Association."

I suppose that would involve interpretation for the most part of Article III of the Constitution, the so-called amateur rules, which would bring the duties of the Eligibility Committee somewhat away from Article IV of the By-laws.

Finally, something which I think has been favored by a number in the Association, and has been talked about by officers, "the Eligibility Committee's rulings may be appealed to the Council upon the request of any member."

As the By-laws read today there is no appeal from any decision given by the Eligibility Committee. The word is final. I think this is wise. It's always good in all laws to have a body to which a decision can be appealed, so this provides for that, and I think some have requested that for some years.

If you look over on page 151 you will find the actual changes in the eligibility rules themselves. Now, these are eligibility rules for NCAA events, not for conference competition or individual competition, but for NCAA-sponsored events.

The first one just clarifies, and you can see from one of the questions I gave you, what is a full-time student. He should be a full-time student in order to participate in or to be eligible for NCAA events, so the insertion there simply clarifies the point.

"He must, at the time of competition, be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution, which, in any event, shall not be less than 12 semester or quarter hours."

So that's a clarification of what a full-time student means.

Then "B" involves a junior-college transfer, and I think it is a rule and regulation adopted by a number of conferences. I think it is a wise rule that we need here because otherwise there is sort of a loop-

hole in the NCAA rules. We add this to Section 1 (d): "A student who transfers from a junior college after attendance at any four-year college must complete one calendar year of residence at the certifying institution unless he is a graduate of a junior college or is readmitted to the four-year college first attended."

Now, that is a wise rule, I think. It puts the student who goes to a four-year institution first, and then to a junior college in the same category as a boy transferring from one four-year institution to another. Our Committee believes that will close up a loophole in the rules because a student could enroll at a four-year institution and after a few weeks he could leave or even be lured away and attend a junior college and enroll in a different four-year institution a year later. He would be eligible immediately for NCAA events, and so the junior college, therefore, as the rule stands now without this modification or amendment, is a means of cutting down on the requirements of transferring from one institution to another.

The two exceptions are if he were to be a graduate from a junior college then he would be eligible, and the other exception is if he would go back to the original four-year institution that he attended he would not have to serve that year of residence to establish eligibility.

Then Article IV, Section 1 is a new paragraph in the form of a proposal. This is a Council proposal. It is not from our Committee. It is to be found on page 152 under "C". "He must have completed two full years of two full semesters or three full quarters each and two calendar years must have elapsed (intervening residence at a junior college notwithstanding) from his first registration at the certifying institution after transfer from a four-year collegiate institution from which he had been dismissed for academic or other reasons, or was athletically ineligible at the time of withdrawal."

It demands two years to establish residence in such a case, so if a student is dismissed from a four-year institution for academic or disciplinary reasons, or withdraws when he was academically ineligible, perhaps on academic probation, and then goes to another four-year institution he has to complete two full calendar years of residence before he can become eligible for NCAA events.

Although this did not originate in our Committee I don't think it is merely putting down a penalty. I think it serves to emphasize the primary role of the athlete as a student who is required to conform to academic and disciplinary requirements at his institution, and I think it can also serve to discourage another institution from profiting from the delinquency of a student-athlete.

While our Committee has not passed on this, I personally would be in favor of it.

The next proposed amendment is to amend paragraph (f), Section 1, as follows: "He must not have received or satisfied the requirements for a baccalaureate or equivalent degree, except that a student who is eligible during the term in which he completes his work for the degree remains eligible—" cancel these words "—until the opening of the next regular academic semester or quarter—" and insert "—for any NCAA event that begins within 30 days after the reception of his degree."

Why the change? This arose out of a specific case, and it favors the schools on the quarter system. There was one case, I think it was in gymnastics, wherein the boy received his degree and the championship event began just a day or two after the new quarter began, and those of you on the quarter system know there is a very brief interval there. We thought that it would be just and fair if we would allow a 30-day period. In tennis and golf, many participants have their degree three weeks prior to the beginning of a tournament. As the rule reads they remain eligible with their degree for three months after.

This is the climax of his career and just because he has his degree and there are a few days difference there he should not be ruled ineligible. I think that we should allow this 30-day period.

The next one is an amendment which is interesting to many, I understand. It is to insert a new paragraph (f), Section 1, and then to change the lettering accordingly: "He must complete his seasons of participation within five years from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution; however, intervening periods in the armed forces of the United States, or time on a bona fide church-mission assignment will not be counted in applying this rule."

This amendment requires that the seasons of participation allowed to a student-athlete be limited to five. Now, this also was a request from the Council. I believe it is a rule that is in effect in many conferences today.

There are two exceptions there—military service and a church mission. If a student is selected or called to the armed forces, or called by his church on a mission, then the time spent away from the institution will not count in applying the rule.

This is not only aimed at this so-called "red-shirting" which we have heard a lot about for the last year or two, which some coaches and athletic directors incidentally condemn very strongly, but it serves to emphasize that normal progress towards degree should be the main objective of the student-athlete. It also serves to stop stock-piling of athletes, permits more equitable competition, and allows a large number of students to receive the benefits of intercollegiate athletics. I think it is a wise provision for intercollegiate athletics.

The next one is an insertion: "He must never have competed in any athletic competition under an assumed name or otherwise, with intent to deceive." That's inserting a new paragraph (h) in Section 1.

This one and the next one are in the form of penalties. The last one comes from the Eligibility Committee, and the first one has originated in the Council. Since I have been on the Eligibility Committee I have never faced that. If it has been done, if it would be done deliberately, and disqualification should be the penalty.

The next one arises out of an actual case this year. It is a new section and a penalty clause: "Anyone who participates ineligibly in a National Collegiate Championship event forfeits his eligibility for one season for all National Collegiate Championship events."

We did have a case this last year where a student had participated as an ineligible freshman. The case was brought to us, what would we do? The man was ineligible in such-and-such a year. Now he has

qualified again for an NCAA event. Can you deprive him of his final year?

The answer had to be in the negative, according to the way the rules read. There was no penalty there at all for such an action. There is a penalty in the Executive Regulations. You can cancel his points in an individual meet, and you can take away his trophies, but you can do nothing else, so we think that if such a case happens then it should be covered by these eligibility rules.

I think we will have a question session afterwards and probably I can clarify some of the statements I have made.

Procedure of Committee on Infractions

WENDELL POSTLE (Ohio State University): The next subject on the program this afternoon is "Report of procedures followed by NCAA Committee on Infractions in collecting and evaluating evidence and conducting investigations."

We have with us to discuss that subject another professor of history, A. D. Kirwan, of the University of Kentucky. He also has a background in athletics. He coached football in high school for a number of years, and also coached football at the University of Kentucky, but at the present time he is chairman of the Committee on Infractions for the NCAA, and we think there is no other person who would be more capable to discuss this subject than Professor Kirwan.

A. D. KIRWAN (University of Kentucky.): In the seven years that the enforcement program of the NCAA has been in operation there have come, I think, before the Council or before the enforcement authorities, a total of 211 cases, charges that have been brought against member institutions. Of those 211, 81 of them never became classified. I mean by that they never were given a number and, therefore, do not fit into the general pattern that I am going to discuss here. Sixty-one of that 81 simply washed out completely on preliminary investigation.

There are 20 more that are still pending a preliminary investigation. That leaves 130 cases that have been handled or have been processed at least to a certain point in the program, and of those 130 cases they can be divided almost exactly into three equal parts in the distribution that has been made of them.

In 42 of the 130 cases, or just about a third, institutions were found in violation of the program of the Constitution and By-laws, and penalties were imposed.

In almost an equal number, 44 cases, violation was not established after investigation, and no report was made to the Council by the Infractions Committee.

In the other third of the cases, approximately a third, or 44 cases, some 15 of them are still pending, have not yet completed processing. In 15 of them there was guilt established, but in the opinion of the Committee and the opinion of the Council appropriate disciplinary action had been taken by the institution or by the conference, and so no penalty was imposed by the Association itself.

Now, of the 42 cases in which penalties were imposed by the Association, 35 of the total had to do with violations in the field of recruiting, or the awarding of excessive aid to prospective athletes.

The question may have occurred to you, how does the Council arrive at the conclusion that violation has occurred? How are cases processed? How do they find out that a violation has occurred, and how do they determine whether or not an institution is guilty?

The answer to that is partly supplied by the committee of which I have been a member for the last four years, the Committee on Infractions.

The Committee is an agency of the Council. It is a creature of the Council. It is responsible to the Council. It has only one purpose. That is to make investigations of charges that are presented against member institutions, to make a finding of fact in regard to the allegations, and if in the opinion of the Committee a violation has occurred, to draw up a report in somewhat orderly form, and present that to the Council for the Council's eventual disposition.

That Committee is composed of four members. Ex officio and non-voting, but yet perhaps the most important member of the Committee is the Executive Director, Walter Byers. The other members of the Committee are: Nicholas McKnight, Columbia University, George Young, University of Wisconsin, and myself.

The investigative work, the thing that I am to discuss with you today, the question of collecting and the evaluating of evidence, and the methods that we follow in conducting investigations, is a subject of considerable interest. I have been on both sides of this particular thing, and I can assure you that it is not a dull or uninteresting experience, no matter which side of the table one is on.

The Committee investigates all reasonably-substantiated charges from responsible sources, and, of course, we have to decide what is a reasonably substantiated charge and what is a responsible source. We consider more the nature of the allegation, the character of the document, or the information that we get more than the individual who is concerned.

One of our chief sources of complaints is from coaches and athletic directors of member institutions who have reason to believe that a violation has occurred.

Another type of individual who makes a complaint is a newspaper man, a columnist who may write a story that would indicate that a violation has occurred. We often consider that a responsible source, and we correspond with that columnist to find out.

Anonymous letters sometimes are not altogether disregarded. If an anonymous letter indicates that there is something that the Committee can get hold of, some place that we can start on the investigation, we will even use and consider it as a source from which to start. As a rule, the anonymous letter is not very valuable, but sometimes we have had some that gave right valuable information.

Let me say emphatically that never do we use the evidence in the anonymous letter in making a case against a member institution. In all cases where the Committee has come to the conclusion that a violation has occurred, it has done so on evidence that has been substantiated by people who divulge themselves, and who were questioned by the institution under investigation. The Committee is not very much impressed with vague and generalized charges that come before it.

Quite often letters are received by the NCAA office or members of the Committee that institution "A" or institution "B" is not living up to the code. Oftentimes, there is no specific charge that's made as to any particular instance where a violation has occurred. That sort of thing the Committee disregards, because we think we would be quite unreasonable to drop in on any institution and say, "Now, we have been told that you are not living up to the rules. We don't know what rule, but we would like to make a general survey." We wouldn't go into that sort of thing.

But once there has come before the Committee what we can consider as a reasonably-substantiated charge where specific names, and places, and dates, and incidents of violation have occurred, and particularly if it is from someone who we may consider as a responsible source, the first thing the Committee does is to undertake a preliminary investigation.

A preliminary investigation is for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not a formal investigation should be made. In this preliminary investigation quite often we must make use of investigators.

Art Bergstrom, who is a regular member of Walt Byers' staff, does most of the investigation. We have also made use of several other private investigators.

One of these investigators is sent out to explore the charge that has been presented to the Committee. The first thing the Committee does is to notify the institution involved that a charge has been made, and that a preliminary investigation is being made of the charge, but that we will not be in communication with them further unless the investigation reveals that the charges seem to be substantiated, in which case we will communicate with them again. If not, they may forget about the thing.

Why do we do that? As a matter of fact, we have been questioned about that procedure. Some institutions and some individuals, some conferences think that we should not notify the institution because it is quite often unduly alarming (perhaps two-thirds of these charges never materialize into cases anyway) and it's sort of disconcerting to an institution to be notified that they are under investigation, and that somebody will be around asking questions of some of their personnel.

We have considered that, and we think that that is unfortunate that a president or head of an institution has to be unduly alarmed in this way, but we think it's better that he hears it from the Committee than that he hear from some other source that some investigator is around talking to prospective students, or talking to alumni, or talking to other recruiters of the institution. We think that it is justifiable on those grounds.

If an institution against whom a charge has been made is a member of a conference, as soon as this preliminary investigation is undertaken the commissioner or the chief officer of the conference is also notified. This understanding has worked out very well with the conferences.

We tell them we are in the process of investigating a particular charge against a particular institution, and we name the institution to the commissioner of the conference involved. At that stage, the conference may pursue any line that it wishes to in regard to the processing of this case by itself. It may proceed to join the NCAA Committee in an investigation. It may decide to conduct its own investigation. It may decide to wait until the completion of the investigation by our Committee, at which time it may or may not conduct one of its own. It may, before or during the processing of the case by the Committee and by the Council, take any action that it sees fit to take in regard to the case. In other words, it's absolutely an independent agency insofar as any inhibition that there may be upon its activities while the investigation is under way.

In the process of this initial investigation, these investigators will go any place, and they will talk to anybody that they think can give any information that will be helpful in a more thorough understanding of the matters that are involved in the case.

In a recent case, investigators literally travelled from one coast to the other, and they made many stops en route along the way.

One thing these men do in the conducting of the investigation—never misrepresent themselves. They always reveal to the person who is being questioned that they are representatives of the NCAA, and that they have sought out these particular people to find out what they can about charges of rule violations that have been made.

I say that because quite often in some parts of the country when decisions have been handed down, charges are frequently made that "star chamber" proceedings have been followed, that investigators who misrepresented themselves have come in and have won the confidence in devious ways of innocent people, and have persuaded them to make statements which were not true.

That is not true. On one occasion, we did get a report from a private detective who had been employed by an institution to investigate a particular incident of recruiting. That investigator sent us a complete report of the case.

In getting his report, he had misrepresented himself to many people. Although he was, I think, more than 60 years of age, he had represented himself as a divinity student, and he had gained the confidence of some students in an institution who had told him stories.

We could not use this information as evidence. We could use it, however, we thought, as a path to follow, and so we went back over his tracks with our people, telling these people who were in this anonymous report, who we were and what we wanted, and we found that we got the same story over again.

In that way, we have made use of anonymous reports, reports that were gained originally by methods that we ourselves would not sanction, but we would not make use of that until we had secured the same information in what we thought was an honest and honorable, and a just manner.

After the preliminary investigation has been made, and if the preliminary reports indicate that the charges have been reasonably-substantiated and it looks as if the case must be more thoroughly

investigated, then the Committee instructs the Executive Director to file a formal investigation with the chief officers of the institution involved.

At that time, the specific charges are revealed to the president of the institution. Not only are the specific charges made known, but the evidence in a general way that the Committee has is made known to this chief officer. The Committee asks for him at that time to undertake his own investigation, and to cooperate with the Committee in developing the case thoroughly.

We submit to him at the same time a number of specific questions which he is asked to answer with the help of members of his staff. The answering of those questions is pretty much of a chore. It takes some time as a rule. Sometimes a matter of weeks transpires between the filing of this official inquiry with the chief officer and the time that the answers come back.

Sometimes the answers to the questions may clarify the situation and the case is dismissed at that stage because a satisfactory explanation is made. More often than not, however, there develops at this stage disputed evidence and testimony.

As a rule, answers that come back from the institution deny the charges that have been made and specifically deny evidence that the Committee has before it.

That brings up the next stage of the investigation, which is resolving of the conflicts in evidence before the Committee at this time. It quite often entails a rechecking of the witnesses who have originally given information to the committee.

It involves generally a meeting between the Committee and the president or his representative from the institution that is under investigation. Those meetings, for which there is no time limit established, are rather informal. The Committee is small, and one, or two, or three representatives of the institution meet with us to try to resolve the disputed testimony.

If at the end of that time there is no resolution of the disputed evidence then the Committee has to make up its mind whether or not it will accept the testimony that would tend to clear the institution, or to find the institution in violation. That is a very, very difficult sort of thing, and the general rules of evidence I think are followed then by the Committee.

Really it's sort of common-sense rules, I think, that we follow. That is where witness "A" says this, and witness "B" says that in direct controversy. The Committee has to take into consideration who witness "A" is and who witness "B" is, and which of them, if either, would be in a better position to know the facts, and which of them, if either, would have more of a reason to make, I might say, a not completely honest answer to the inquiry.

Quite often the disputed evidence involves testimony that the same witness has given at different times; that is, at one time he may have said this, but upon further inquiry he says this. Again the Committee has to decide at what stage or at which time was this man telling the truth, because quite often he had to be telling the truth at one time or the other. He couldn't have been telling

the truth both times, and he couldn't have been falsifying both times.

At this meeting which the Committee has with the representatives of the institution, the substance of the pertinent evidence that the Committee has is then made known to the representatives of the institution. Certain things are held back which the Committee cannot reveal, but which the Committee cannot use, either, in determining the case.

I mean by that anonymous communications, communications sometimes from individuals who will reveal themselves to the Committee, but place as a condition that their names must not be revealed to anyone else. The Committee knows who they are in many instances, but they will not permit their names to be made known to anyone else.

All we can do in that instance is say to the representatives, "We have additional evidence of this nature which we will not use unless we can substantiate it with someone else who will reveal himself, but we want you to know that that is also in the file."

Quite often the institutions under investigation, or against whom charges have been made, ask for permission to examine the file, and they are never quite satisfied when we tell them that we cannot permit them to examine the file. But the reasons that we cannot, it seems to me, are quite obvious.

In the first place, there is an awful lot of raw, unevaluated information in these files. Some of it is wild rumor. Much of it involves other institutions in addition to the one that is particularly charged; that is, a lot of cases will involve a number of different institutions, and there will be information in the files or in the same document that might incriminate several institutions. We can't for that reason.

Much of the evidence, as I have just said, is of a confidential nature, confidential testimony that's been given, and we are bound not to communicate that.

As I have said, the Committee never makes findings of violation on confidential testimony only. It has to be testimony that is substantiated by someone who is willing to reveal himself so that he may be questioned by the institution that is charged with the violation.

The question also is raised from time to time: Why does not the Committee submit allegations to the conference to which the member institution belongs, and let that conference proceed with its own investigation, and the committee simply stand off?

There are several reasons why the Committee thinks not, and the Council has instructed it not to follow that sort of procedure. It is true that where the conference undertakes an investigation, and the NCAA is conducting an investigation over the same matter, it seems like a waste of time and waste of energy.

Also, it has been said that it seems to indicate on the part of the NCAA distrust of the enforcement program in the conferences. Well, I can assure you that that is not true.

The Committee and the Council, too, have the utmost confidence in the enforcement programs of the conferences, but there are several reasons why the Committee feels and the Council has so instructed it to carry on its own investigation where a violation of

NCAA laws has occurred. In the first place, there are sources of information that are available to the NCAA Committee which are sometimes not available to the individual conferences.

I am sure the reverse of that must be true also, that there are sources of information who will reveal information to the conference commissioner who will not report it to the NCAA. But that is one reason. We quite often find that we have been able to get additional information which the same people would not reveal to their own conference.

In the second place, and I think a more substantive reason than that one, is that so many of the institutions are not members of conferences and, therefore, the Association would be in the position of enforcing a program, and imposing penalties on certain of its members, but keeping hands off of other members.

A third reason, which is closely related to that, is that there is such a wide variation in the enforcement programs of the various conferences around the country that it would be simply an inequitable procedure for the NCAA to withdraw from that.

After the Committee has reached its conclusion, and if its conclusion is that there has been a violation of the NCAA legislation, it then submits a formalized report, detailing the nature of the charges, the history of the case, the bits of evidence that have been examined by the Committee, the conclusions the Committee has reached, any corrective measures that have been taken by the institution that is involved. That report is then filed with the Council, with each member of the Council prior to its meeting so Council members will have a chance to study it before they come to the meeting. At the same time, a copy is filed with the chief executive officer of the institution that is involved.

What happens from then on is a different story. The Council in a sense has to go over the same sort of thing that the Committee has in reaching its conclusion. The institution is invited to send a representative to meet with the Council in case it does not accept the report of the Committee, and more often than not, that procedure is followed, but what goes on in the Council is a different story.

I would just like to say in conclusion that the members of the Committee at the present time feel somewhat optimistic about the enforcement program. We hope that we are not naive. We do not believe that the time is approaching when there will be no more offenses committed, but we do feel encouraged for several reasons.

First, there are more people cooperating with the program at the present time than ever before. There are more coaches, more athletic directors, more newspaper men, and more people of all classes of society who are interested in athletics who are making reports of violations where they have knowledge of violations. They are sending that information in to the Committee.

A second reason that we are optimistic is that the violations are occurring today as a rule are not as major as occurred quite often in the past. They are not as easy to ascertain either as they were perhaps in the past.

Most of the violations occurring in recent times have to do with what the Committee refers to casually as "fringe benefit" cases—matters of transportation, arranging for transportation of student-athletes who live some distance away from their institution, or summer jobs, and that sort of thing.

Another reason the Committee feels particularly encouraged about the program is that quite a few of the institutions in the last year or so are taking disciplinary action against members of their staff who are guilty of violating the code.

General Discussion

DONALD H. WOLLETT (University of Washington): I wanted to ask two questions of Father Crowley in connection with the rule relative to the reconstitution of the functions of the Eligibility Committee.

As I read the italicized material which is to be omitted, it formerly said that the Eligibility Committee would have full responsibility and authority on all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes in connection with NCAA events. That's changed to "be empowered to rule upon any question submitted by the member institution."

Does that represent a complete change of approach? In other words, is there no longer original responsibility on the part of the Committee, but rather is the Committee simply now in a position where it is able to receive requests for rulings, but initiate nothing itself?

REV. CROWLEY: I don't think so. This did not originate with our Committee. It originated in the Council, and I believe the chairman of the subcommittee who drew this up was Ollie Cornwell.

The Eligibility Committee will rule upon any question submitted by a member. It may be appealed to the Council upon request of any member.

I suppose that the responsibility and authority would still be there, but there would be an appeal that could be made to the Council, and, of course, Section 2 is still in force. There could be no exception made by either body.

MR. WOLLETT: The reason I raised the question, of course, is because the words "sole responsibility" are taken out and the matter is now couched exactly in the reverse. I am merely asking for information in order to have some light on the subject.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: The intent of this proposed amendment is to eliminate direct consideration of eligibility matters by the Council.

It was felt that the Council should not spend several hours on a particular eligibility problem, but rather the Eligibility Committee might first consider the question and pass along its report with recommendation.

It actually gives the Eligibility Committee broader powers.

MR. WOLLETT: The same rule says the power to rule upon any question submitted by the member institution as to whether a given student-athlete is eligible for intercollegiate athletics. That does not refer necessarily to the student-athlete of the inquiring institu-

tion, but is it possible under that rule for me as a representative of the University of Washington, to ask a question, say, about the University of Minnesota, or any other institution? Is that the interpretation?

REV. CROWLEY: According to the wording of the rule that would be correct.

MR. WOLLETT: I have one other question that I would like to ask Mr. Kirwan. It is just a point of information, and perhaps I missed it in the course of his discussion.

In the report that you make to the Council after the completion of the investigation is there a recommendation one way or the other as to Council action?

MR. KIRWAN: It's not actually written into the report. The Council generally asks the Committee, if it finds the institution in violation, "Do you have a recommendation of a penalty to impose?"

The Committee is prepared to recommend a penalty to the Council, which the Council may accept or alter in any way that it sees fit.

MR. WOLLETT: Would it be a fair question to ask you to indicate to what extent the Council has followed the recommendation? In other words, does it pretty well follow the recommendation?

MR. KIRWAN: I would say that substantially the Council has followed the recommendation. In saying that I want to make it quite clear that there are a number of instances in which they have altered the recommendation, but more often than not I believe that they do accept the recommendation of the Committee.

VERNE C. FREEMAN (Purdue University): Looking at this same section which we have just been discussing here concerning eligibility rules, I note that the way in which this change is proposed for the amendment of Article III, Section 1(c), we have these words, "be empowered to rule upon any question submitted by a member institution as to whether a given student-athlete is eligible for intercollegiate athletics under the requirements of the Association, both as they pertain to all intercollegiate competition, or a particular meet or tournament . . ."

How would such a plan as this work out? What would this mean if we are to undertake what really seems to be an enormous task to me? We have our eligibility committees within our conferences. They would currently be ruling on these matters.

I wonder if this isn't picking up a task that's almost inconceivable.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: It has nothing to do with conference requirements, nothing to do with institutional eligibility requirements. It only has to do with such a case where an athlete violates one of our rules.

Those questions have come before the Council in many cases, and we simply want to give to the Eligibility Committee the ability to determine whether or not it is a violation of one of our rules, not of yours or of the conference, whether or not he is eligible to compete.

For a boy illegally recruited, given excessive aid, or subsidized after he got there, the question is: Is he now eligible? Many things like that come up under our rules, and this applies as to whether he is eligible to participate as a result of violation of our rules. It does not apply to a conference.

Sometimes you would rule a man ineligible in your conference where we might not have.

MR. FREEMAN: Wouldn't it be possible under the construction that we have here of these words for any one of our institutions to bring this matter up again? I mean, the finality of the thing is really challenged here for the sum total of all of our possible infractions.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Yes, I would say again that any institution has a right of appeal. If any institution would want to challenge the ruling of the Eligibility Committee on that boy it would have a right of appeal to the Council.

MR. FREEMAN: Irrespective of whether this had to do with . . .

PRESIDENT GARDNER: NCAA events, or anything else.

MR. FREEMAN: . . . with NCAA events. Now, that is a definite change. That would be a definite change.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Which? The right of appeal?

MR. FREEMAN: No, the matter of bringing this up.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Yes.

MR. FREEMAN: —even though it didn't refer to some of the NCAA events.

REV. CROWLEY: It is and it isn't. There are two cases on which we have given decisions involving Canadian boys. We have applied Article III, principle of amateurism, in a number of cases. We have two cases right now where we are being asked whether or not these hockey players are eligible for competition.

The Committee which preceded the present one had always rendered those decisions.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: There is one point about that amendment which bothers me somewhat, the amendment which the Council is sponsoring about the five-year rule.

I am against this "red-shirting" as much as anybody else, and I think the progress is good. However, there is one point which should be considered before a vote is taken on this particular proposal.

This does not apply to a case, shall we say, where an athlete goes for two years, and then for financial or health reasons, or something else, is out for a period of two years. He is not academically ineligible. It's a personal matter where perhaps finances enter in. He then returns to the same college.

Under this rule, if passed, that means that that athlete would be limited to one year after he returns to college following two years out for financial reasons.

There may be some hardship cases which we would want to consider. I mention this simply because it's raised in the Council.

Some of you may wonder about it, and the question, of course, is: Can we achieve the intent of doing away with a lot of this "red-shirting" and still make allowance for the boy who for financial or other reasons is working his way through, and is out for two years catching up before he goes back.

It is a question you are going to have to think of.

REV. CROWLEY: I think that's a good issue, Frank. I have been asked about it, too, and it definitely would work a hardship.

Maybe we could have someone from a conference which has this five-year limitation, tell us whether or not this would impose such a hardship and how often it is unfair to a boy.

MR. WOLLETT: In connection with that last question we have cases exactly like the one just described here which were presented last month to the Pacific Coast Conference.

We had a case of a boy whose father had both legs amputated, and it created a condition of deep financial necessity. The boy also went to the military service, and he got a waiver from the Coast Conference on whether he could play intercollegiate baseball next spring under the five-year rule. I can see where truly hardship cases like that deserve a little latitude in relationship to the five-year ruling.

MARCUS L. PLANT (University of Michigan): We have a rule such as this in the Big Ten which was enacted last year, except that we limited it to four years, but in the rule we wrote a specific provision authorizing the Conference Eligibility Committee to make exceptions in the rule in cases in which there was hardship appearing. The cases that we had in mind were the type of cases that Mr. Gardner has mentioned, where the boy drops out of school because he is sick, or because he has been injured, or because he needs to work for a year to get some money to continue.

HENRY B. HARDT (Texas Christian University): The Southwest Conference, of which we are a member, has almost exactly this same rule, but with us it works excellently, I believe. We limit our participation period to five years except that armed-forces time may be deducted. With us it works excellently.

I can see, however, that in many institutions that do not have what we call the full-ride scholarship that it might be very difficult financially for a student simply because with us where he has the full ride he can stay in school if he wants to financially. Therefore, that idea of needing the time to go out and earn some more money and to come back, that might really be a severe handicap to a person.

My feeling, though, is that for anything of that kind it would be very, very difficult to find out which cases are really hardship and which cases are not. In a case such as that, if that were to be decided by the Eligibility Committee I would certainly not want to be on that Committee.

REV. CROWLEY: I would agree with you entirely.

EMIL L. LARSON (Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference): Our feeling on this idea is that when a student has been in school 10 semesters, or any portion of a semester over that, he is not eligible for athletic competition. That does not bring about that general idea of being subsidized until they can be taken out of cold storage and used.

Generally 10 semesters in school, and that may be spread out over a period of time. It doesn't necessarily follow that there is any too great a virtue in starting to school and finishing up all of the work within five years. I am not at all sure that that proposed amendment is quite the soundest procedure.

REV. CROWLEY: Wouldn't you think it still might be open to this charge of "red-shirting," though, to keep him out and develop him?

MR. LARSON: Well, I suppose there might be that, but I am not sure that that regulation will take care of the situation with regard to our various duties. We haven't had a ruling or haven't had exceptions.

CHARLES E. JORDAN (Duke University): We have almost identically the same rule in our conference, and we find that it has worked as the gentleman from the Pacific Coast Conference has said, excellently. We rather favor that it be continued that way for the simple reason that it may eliminate additional loopholes which prompt question for the Eligibility Committee which has to determine who is, who isn't, which is, which isn't a hardship case. We think perhaps it is better on the whole to keep it as it is, even though it may work a hardship in some isolated cases.

FRANCIS SMILEY (Colorado School of Mines): I would like to add my voice to consideration of this five-year academic-year idea, particularly from the viewpoint of the smaller schools, but in addition to that I would like to ask a question of Mr. Kirwan, if I may.

In the consideration of infractions, do you ever use testimony that comes to you by letter or memo that is witnessed rather than talking directly with a person as a witness across the desk?

MR. KIRWAN: Oh, yes, quite often, and particularly in the way of affidavits, sworn statements that come to the Committee. As a matter of fact, most of the evidence that the Committee actually examines is documentary evidence. It is a report that is written up by an investigator who has talked to people, or else it is a communication from the institution itself.

MR. SMILEY: Before whom is this sworn statement made?

MR. KIRWAN: Well, if it's sworn it's generally before a notary public.

I might say that the Committee doesn't place a much greater value to sworn testimony than to unsworn. If you want me to I could go into that, but it's probably a little bit too long.

BERNIE HAMMERBECK (Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference): I have several questions which I would like to direct, if I may, and I suppose they could go to Father Crowley even though he is not involved in the authorship of some of these amendments.

The first pertains to the amendment concerning the responsibilities and authority of the Eligibility Committee. Now, formerly the Eligibility Committee has concerned itself solely with eligibility cases arising out of NCAA competition. Are we now not departing from that and undertaking a new philosophy where they will also be entertaining questions concerning more than NCAA competition?

REV. CROWLEY: Not always. We have given, and my predecessor that I mentioned, gave decisions on that principle of amateurism, whether a boy, say, had signed a pro contract in hockey or in baseball, and whether he was here and now eligible according to the Constitution of the NCAA for intercollegiate participation.

That has been done previously by the Committee, so I don't think we are doing anything very different by the wording there.

MR. HAMMERBECK: My other question concerns pages 151 and 152, the eligibility rules amendment. I would like to direct your attention to two things. The first is "A," which concerns the requirements or

ruling of at least 12 semester or quarter hours, and the other is on the next page, "D," which is an amendment of paragraph (f) of Section 1.

Under some circumstances I can see where those two might be in conflict, while "A" says that if a term is in progress the boy has to be enrolled for at least 12 semester or quarter hours, and yet in "D" we are concerned about a case where a boy is through school. Is that not correct?

REV. CROWLEY: Yes.

MR. HAMMERBECK: This being the case I assume that "D" would take precedence?

REV. CROWLEY: Or if the competition takes place between terms he must have been so registered in the term immediately preceding the date of competition.

MR. HAMMERBECK: That's true, but it states that he must at the time of competition be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of 12 hours.

Now, if we are concerned about this subsequent term, which I believe was the main concern . . .

REV. CROWLEY: The interterm.

MR. HAMMERBECK: —are we concerned solely with the interterm?

REV. CROWLEY: Yes.

MR. HAMMERBECK: If that's the case I can see no point in proposal "D."

REV. CROWLEY: In "D" we are concerned about the interterm, and "D" is related, if it takes place in that interterm or interquarter period he has to be registered for these number semester quarter hours.

MR. HAMMERBECK: Let's go back to "D." I believe one of the examples you gave was an NCAA tournament, say, for example, in boxing, which was involved in the first week in April when the spring term might actually be in progress.

That's where the inequity would be involved, or if that is not a concern then the rule would be satisfactory if it did not exist. What we are concerned about is a boy who has completed his work in the winter quarter some time in March, and he is interested in competing in this NCAA event which actually does not fall until the start of the spring term. We are trying to establish his eligibility for that NCAA event.

Now, we are proposing amendment "D" to make that boy eligible for that event. Is that correct?

REV. CROWLEY: Well, not particularly, it wasn't for boxing. As I recall, I will have to look up my file, but I think it was a question of gymnastics or fencing.

If it's within 30 days we wanted to give ample time for the boy to continue his eligibility because we are giving three months, 90 days, to certain sports.

MR. HAMMERBECK: This 30-day provision attaches itself to the reception of his degree. How about the instance in which the degrees are granted only once a year, in the spring?

REV. CROWLEY: In the case that came to us this institution was granting those degrees quarterly, you see, and if he had finished his work. I suppose you have something in the Pacific Coast Conference, if he has finished his work and is eligible to receive a degree then this rule wouldn't apply to him.

MR. HAMMERBECK: As I understand amendment "D" it would permit an instance where an institution grants degrees only in the spring, namely, June, and in that instance a student could complete his work about the first of February, and would be eligible to compete in an NCAA event the first week in April. The 30-day provision attaches itself only to the granting of the degree.

REV. CROWLEY: It doesn't mention the granting of the degree. Possibly we should add something. The completion of the work for the degree would make it more satisfactory.

MR. HAMMERBECK: That's what I had in mind.

REV. CROWLEY: That would be much better to add. We will offer that as an amendment.

DELEGATE: It's in there now.

H. J. DORRICOTT (Western State College of Colorado): First, satisfy the requirements for a degree. "He must not have received or satisfied the requirements for a baccalaureate or equivalent degree, except that a student who is eligible during the term in which he completes his work for the degree remains eligible . . ." for that particular sport.

This thing came up to the Council because of baseball. We give the baseball player the privilege of participating in NCAA championships even though he has completed his work for a degree. He may have been awarded a degree, and he is still eligible to compete in baseball championship at least 30 days after he gets his degree. We want to give the same opportunity to a basketball player, to a gymnast, tennis, track, etc. We think that this particular proposal will do it.

FORREST ROSE (Southeast Missouri State College): If the words "completion of degree" were substituted for "reception of his degree," wouldn't that solve your problem?

REV. CROWLEY: Just what we were putting down, I think. We put it down this way, but maybe your wording is better. "For any NCAA event that begins within 30 days after he completes the requirements for the degree." That would be better, wouldn't it?

MR. ROSE: Exactly.

ROBERT F. RAY (State University of Iowa): I shall endeavor to make the question brief, but the answer I cannot be accountable for.

This concerns the first proposed amendment, that clause which Mr. Freeman referred to which will empower the Eligibility Committee to give new interpretations to the rules not only concerning meets under the auspices of the NCAA, but as they pertain to all intercollegiate competition.

Under Section 3 of Article IV you find that "The Eligibility Committee shall not, prior to the conclusion of any tournament or meet under the auspices of this Association, rule on any protest received during the progress of such tournament or meet, or within a period

of 24 hours immediately preceding the same if the student protested has been duly certified by the institution as eligible for competition in that tournament or meet."

It seems pretty clear that when these articles were drafted the powers of the Eligibility Committee were to be limited to terms of meets conducted under the auspices of the Association. How can we make this particular section jibe with the proposed amendment unless the powers of the Committee remain limited to those meets sponsored by the Association?

Or, to put it another way, may a student who may be otherwise deemed eligible by his conference or his institution not really know whether he is in jeopardy until he enters that period just within 24 hours of any athletic competition?

REV. CROWLEY: With regard to the first question which I think was, "Does this make us go beyond what an eligibility committee should do as defined in the By-laws," I don't think so necessarily. I think we have in the past been asked questions as to whether or not the principle of amateurism, Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution, was being violated or observed by this boy in baseball, or hockey, or a hundred things. While the intent of the rule setting up the Eligibility Committee was to limit it to the eligibility for NCAA events, I think in view of the work the Association has undertaken in the past few years in the enforcement program, that it is quite consistent to have the Eligibility Committee doing this work.

I didn't originate this thing, but I don't think it's inconsistent in terms of what the Association has been doing in its other committees, and what the Council has been doing.

MR. RAY: I am not sure this answers the question in terms of how this amendment will be made to jibe with Section 3. I don't see how it can be made to jibe.

REV. CROWLEY: Where would the contradiction be?

MR. RAY: The contradiction says that "The Eligibility Committee shall not, prior to the conclusion of any tournament or meet under the auspices of this Association, rule on any protest received during the progress of such term or meet, or within a period of 24 hours immediately preceding the same if the student protested has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for competition in that tournament or meet."

What I am getting at is this: Cannot a protest apply to a game between Oregon and Washington as long as it is made prior to 24 hours of that meet? How are you going to change this so that that is allowed?

REV. CROWLEY: I don't think so. All this amendment says is that the Eligibility Committee can rule on any question submitted by a member institution as to whether this given athlete is eligible for inter-collegiate athletics under the requirements of the Association.

The intent of this rule that you are talking about, Section 3, is quite different. It seems to me the intent of that is to prevent an institution withholding information until 24 hours or so before a tournament, and then throwing it out, and weakening a team and getting rid of a player. I don't see the contradiction.

MR. RAY: Twenty-five hours before any meet not sponsored by the NCAA anybody in this vast organization may protest the eligibility of a player at any institution, and the Eligibility Committee must come into play throughout the United States. It's going to be a very busy Committee.

REV. CROWLEY: They can go ahead and use the student-athlete after they get a ruling. There is nothing there that says they can't.

GEARY EPPLEY (University of Maryland): There are two types of rules in the NCAA. We have one type of rule, the amateur rule, that applies to everything, and then we have other rules that apply specifically to NCAA events it seems to me, like the one-year residence. You can have one-year-residence rule or not, and not violate NCAA rules in conference competition.

REV. CROWLEY: That's right.

MR. EPPLEY: If you violate the amateur rule, or any of the rules that apply to all events, why then that's what this applies to. That's the way I understand it.

REV. CROWLEY: That's the way I understand it.

MR. EPPLEY: Two types of rules.

REV. CROWLEY: Yes.

MR. EPPLEY: Those that apply to NCAA events, and those that apply to all of them. The amateur rule applies to all of them.

CHAIRMAN BURSIEK: Father Crowley, Dr. Snyder, Dr. Kirwan, on behalf of those present and the Association our warmest thanks for a very fine job. Meeting adjourned.

The meeting was adjourned at 5 p.m.

GENERAL ROUND TABLE

Thursday, January 8, 1959

THE GENERAL ROUND TABLE convened in the Pavillon Caprice of the Netherland Hilton Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, 9 a.m., January 8, 1959, Herbert J. Dorricott presiding.

CHAIRMAN DORRICOTT: The first part of the program this morning is devoted to a report of the 1958 NCAA Television Committee. Rix Yard, Denison University, is chairman of the Television Committee and will make the report.

Report of Television Committee

RIX N. YARD (Denison University): As this meeting indicates this morning, it has been a very quiet year in television, at least quiet from your Committee's standpoint. We hope it has been a successful year and we hope it has met with your approval. The Committee would like to express appreciation to the National Broadcasting Company, and in particular to Tom Gallery, sports director. Also, to Lindsey Nelson who we felt did such a fine job announcing our national series.

Quite naturally any Committee of this nature cannot operate without a very efficient program director. We are indeed lucky and fortunate to have Asa Bushnell as our program director. He handles most all of the details and is very familiar with the printed report that we have available for you this morning. I'd like to ask Asa to run down just a few of the highlights from the report since I know that they were not available to you before this morning.

ASA BUSHNELL (Eastern College Athletic Conference): We have had an effective chairman of our Television Committee this year despite the fact that he is sometimes given to extravagant statements as he just indicated. But I appreciate it.

You have copies of the printed Report. I would like to call your attention to certain items in the booklet. This particular portion of our report to you at this meeting will be rather brief for the reason that many of the features of the first report are rather reminiscent of reports of the last few years since the pattern of procedure has been very much the same now for four or five years.

If you will turn with me to Page 7 I would like to read just the opening paragraph in order to underline it for you. The first subdivision of the report "The Development of the 1958 Television Plan" with reference to the problem entailed:

"Ten years after the 'television problem' first appeared on the agenda for a National Collegiate Athletic Association convention, the organization in 1958 continued to use what might be called a contemporary or current solution for this problem, and continued at the same time to look forward to what might eventually be considered the final answers to all of the many perplexing questions involved in the problem. The 1958 solution was once again a well defined and carefully detailed plan for the limitation and control of the telecasts of intercollegiate football games."

And as the second paragraph indicates the 1958 Plan resembles rather closely the 1956 and 1957 Plans which have been well received and which have operated quite successfully.

On Page 10, mention is made of the fact that this particular Television Committee set one record in that it held only three meetings. I remember the first one when we were meeting almost very couple of weeks. In this particular instance only three meetings were necessary, last January and February when all of the plans were made and this week here in Cincinnati when we reviewed and evaluated the experiences of the year.

One point should be mentioned. That is dealt with on the bottom of Page 10. This year's Committee eliminated the position which had been part of the TV set-up for a number of years. That did away with the liaison public relations officer, principally, I think, because our very effective operative of last year, Wayne Duke, was not available because of his other duties for the NCAA.

In place of such a position we relied upon appropriate officials of the network to handle publicity. In the matter of public relations, we experimentally left that field to be covered by the NCAA office, by the Program Director, and by a novel arrangement which we used for the first time, the presence of a member of the TV Committee at each of the national telecasts as a special representative of the Association and the Committee. These representatives at the scenes of national telecasts performed public relations functions.

Now on Page 12 I would like to read just one component of the 1958 Plan because it was new. Actually, the provision is as old as NCAA television controls, but the regulation involved persists in being misunderstood so I think for the sake of clarity and emphasis I would like to read Article XI of the Plan.

"The sponsor(s) of the series shall choose the component games (within two weeks after the day on which the national television rights are awarded) in conformance with the foregoing principles, subject to agreement by the Television Committee that the schedule thus chosen does meet the requirements of this Plan. The sponsor(s) shall make arrangements for the telecasting of the games directly with the member colleges competing in them."

There is a widespread belief, not only by the public but also within our membership, the Association membership, that the Television Committee makes schedules. But it does not do that and it never has.

On Page 16, you will see a review of the years' votes that have been taken on the subject of controlled television by the Association. The mail vote which was taken on the 1958 Plan was the fifteenth occasion on which the Association has expressed its opinion in the matter of television controls. That referendum showed a majority of 194 to 19 for approval of the 1958 Plan which had been devised by the 1958 Committee. That 91.1 per cent favorable majority is not far from the 92.9 average of the over-all record of voting.

On Page 17, I call attention to the fact that the referendum was completed in time for the award of a contract for 1958 as early as February 25. NBC was selected at that time to carry the games and that early date enabled efficient handling of the whole operation.

As you probably know, and as is shown on Page 17, the four sponsors of the national series in 1958, were Sunbeam Corporation, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Gulf Oil Corporation and Bayuk Cigars. This was Sunbeam's third appearance as sponsor of the NCAA Television Program.

On Page 18, we get to the second section of the report which has to do with the operation of the 1958 Plan. It is well to give attention to the express purposes of the 1958 Committee, purposes quite similar to those of preceding Committees. The basic purpose was preservation of the game of intercollegiate football along with promotion of its general welfare:

"In the operation of the Plan, the Committee endeavored to gain a proper combination of protection and promotion, with appropriate use being made in the latter connection of television's unmatched facilities as a publicity and advertising medium."

The protective devices which were used were those which had been successfully employed in previous years and the promotional features were several with regional televising chief among them.

You probably recall the schedule of games which were included on the national series. It is listed on Page 19. There were nine national dates, seven on which single games were telecast and on two other dates, the first and last dates, the network was split, left with two games being presented.

Attention is called to the fact that the full programs of regional telecasts on the four other dates in the schedule, the four dates not used by national telecasts, were received in seven of the NCAA geographical districts. Only District 7 was without a regional program.

We turn to Page 21, the matter of ratings, which are rather important and significant. The Nielsen Rating Service was used again in 1958 to measure the public's reaction to and reception of the national series. The program's average this year slipped somewhat from the quite high 30.5 which was achieved both in 1956 and 1957. But the 1958 program, in spite of that drop, did have a creditable mark of 26.2. The game with the highest rating was Army-Navy, 34.4. Following that rather closely was Texas-Texas A&M on Thanksgiving Day with 31.7 and Iowa-Notre Dame November 22, 27.2. It is believed on the basis of the ratings and the figures prepared by Nielsen that the average audience on the nine national dates was something in the neighborhood of 14,000,000.

On Page 23, you will note that though the program plan is rather liberal with respect to small college games telecast only two actually took place the past season. Three were approved but only two of them materialized.

You will see on Pages 24-25, that under the rules which allow certain exceptions for local telecasts there were eight sell-out exception telecasts authorized by the Committee. Only seven of those were actually put on the air. In regard to 400 mile exceptions, four were approved and three presented and telecast on dates not covered by the series. Four extra program telecasts were authorized and two actually presented.

The figures on team participation in television in 1958 are rather interesting. We had a total of 123 separate team exposures of one sort or another via simultaneous television during the 1958 season. This represented about a 13 per cent increase over the 1957 total, this increase being accounted for almost entirely by the greater number of closed circuit television presentations. There were 58 different colleges whose teams were seen on television screens in 1958, in one type of presentation or another.

In mention of the fact the increased popularity of closed circuit television you will see on Pages 27-28 the list of the 13 games which were presented by closed circuit. In most cases there were a number of outlets for those presentations.

Subscription television continues to be of considerable concern to each successive Television Committee. I think it is worth your careful reading of the section headed "Subscription Television." Because of complications in Washington, the companies interested in subscription or pay TV have been concentrating the past year on the development of wire network systems rather than over-the-air systems and the approval of the latter has been delayed by the FCC. Two of the companies, Skiatron and Telemeter, have recently indicated that they expect, through the use of wire services via network set-ups, to reach the point in 1959 of having some actual presentations of football and of other sporting events.

On all nine dates of the television series, the program was preceded by a special 10-minute television program sponsored by General Mills. This quarter-hour feature included portrayal of the campus schedule of a typical football player, reviews of the careers of past stars and outstanding games of former years.

On five of the national dates, presentation of the day's game was immediately followed by a 15-minute NBC network show reporting results of all contests taking place throughout the country. You will see there they simply included some additional features this year which had not normally been in the scoreboard format before.

I call your attention to the section on Pages 30 and 31 headed "Halftime Programs." Messages from the NCAA were incorporated in the halftime program without interruption of the public's view of on-field activities. This was accomplished by having the announcer read a statement of pertinence with the NCAA seal superimposed on the television picture. These statements, which were prepared by Wayne Duke of the NCAA headquarters staff, pointed up various important components and features of the intercollegiate athletic program and its administration by the NCAA.

The nine subjects covered were:

1. The Association's 52-year growth to a membership of 519 colleges and universities, athletic conferences and other organizations, all devoted to sound administration of intercollegiate athletics.
2. The Association's emphasis upon the fact that a college undergraduate is a student first, an athlete second.
3. The Association's development through one of its 13 sport rules committees of the new look in college football, the greatest of the athletic spectacles.

4. The Association's quest for expanded sports and recreational facilities needed by the increased college enrollment of the near future;

5. The Association's sponsorship of a 75-year-old series of national championship meets and tournaments now embracing 15 events;

6. The Association's College Division program designed to promote the interests of the smaller institutions on its roll;

7. The Association's publication of Official Guides and Rules Books for 15 sports;

8. The Association's program for strict enforcement of rules requiring proper conduct of intercollegiate athletics;

9. The Association's embodiment of the country's colleges speaking of and acting upon athletic matters at the national level.

At the bottom of Page 31, you will see the fees which were paid for various games on the program, and you will note also that the television budget for 1958 was \$66,000 and the budget was met by a four per cent assessment on television receipts received by the member colleges which appeared on the national series. In other years, all television rights receipts have been assessed but this year the assessment was limited only to the money received for nationally televised games.

In spite of that, on the basis of the financial report which we had at our Committee meeting early this week, it is evident that there will be a considerable refund even on that lesser assessment of this year

Under the heading of "Reactions to Plan," I would like to read the concluding paragraph although that will encroach somewhat upon the report which Danny Hill is about to present.

"The member colleges were particularly pleased with results achieved in 1958 when, under the cumulative benefits of the TV Plan's long-employed protective features, intercollegiate football's aggregate attendance for the season reached the impressive figure of 19,280,709, just 400,000 short of the all-time high registered in 1949, the last year of the pre-TV era. Also, the per-college attendance average attained in 1958 by the nation's 618 football-playing colleges (there had been 682 of them in 1949) did establish a new record—31,199. (For detailed information, see Part III of this report.)"

Without exception, the member colleges accorded full and helpful cooperation to the Television Committee and to the carrying network as well. Thanks in no small measure to this excellent support the Committee's operations through the year were carried out satisfactorily and without undue difficulty or untowards incident.

MR. YARD: I think Asa has pointed out the important parts in this report to you. We hope you will read them over carefully. Your suggestions to the 1959 Committee will be very helpful.

For the second year in a row we have asked the NCAB to prepare the statistical part of our report. Quite frankly, we think they have done an excellent job. It is quite understandable and I am quite sure that Danny Hill has a few figures that he would like to point out to you. His section starts on the bottom of Page 32.

DANNY HILL (National Collegiate Athletic Bureau): Before referring directly to the report, I would like to make a few brief comments.

As Rix pointed out, this is the second year that the Service Bureau has undertaken the attendance research and in doing so we were directed by the Television Committee to continue the study of the impact of television on college football ticket sales and to initiate a new project of sizable proportions, that of counting the noses of all persons who saw football games at the 618 football-playing colleges. Before I am corrected there are actually 625, but there are only 618 which we could use for comparison. Next year we will be able to count 625.

The two allied projects brought two significant conclusions and you can refer to the introduction on Page 32 of this section of the report.

The unrelenting restraint of football telecasts on ticket sales which has been thoroughly documented in previous reports by the National Opinion Research Center, continued in 1958 with no significant change in pattern. As Asa Bushnell pointed out, the box score figure of 19,280,709 persons attended college football games last fall. This figure surpasses by about 25 per cent all previous total attendance estimates. Always previously attendance studies had been on paid attendance only, not only in connection with Television Committee research but all other agencies' attendance studies and, relevant to the TV research only for about 225 teams of the 618 that I have mentioned previously.

In that connection, I'd like to review for you briefly the formula devised by the NORC in previous years for measuring the impact of television. Each year we refer to that impact and the comparisons in the report but it might be well to review the formula used.

The NORC took the NCAA institutional membership list for the 1946-47 season which approximated 226 schools. The average attendance for those two years 1946 and 1947 was used and is used as a base figure of the pre-television era, and then each succeeding year the attendance figures for those same 226 schools has been compared to the pre-television base period of 1946-47.

However, in the intervening 11 years there have been many factors which have changed the significance of that comparison. Many of the schools have enlarged stadiums. Some of them enlarged more than once. There are now some 490 member institutions instead of 225. Some of the schools have had changing fortunes either up or down which have had a significant impact on their attendance so that the base figures of 1946 and 1947 are almost obsolete as a base.

The over-all trend which I will get into in just a moment, which we have discussed year after year, is not significantly changed but in certain areas of comparison, in comparing regional versus national or in comparing certain regions or certain areas of this study, the comparisons have become almost meaningless. In this year's report, some of the comparisons which have been made previously have been eliminated. This has been pointed out in this report. Some have been continued just for the sake of continuity and because the TV Committee is interested in watching the pattern of these com-

parisons year after year and I will point out at least one of those in talking about this report.

For the future we are recommending to the Television Committee that a new base be established for comparison and that base will consist of the average attendance over the previous five-year period. For instance, we would compare the 1959 attendance with the average attendance of each school over the 1954 to 1958 period and in 1960 would compare the 1955 to the 1959 period. We think this would make a more valid comparison.

The study will be enlarged to include all of the member institutions so that the research on it will be doubled. The significance, I think, will be more accurate because, as will be pointed out, in our total attendance report it is found that projecting attendance figures is certainly unreliable. That is another comment I want to make about disturbing factors we have encountered in our research work.

Past reports have included "Paid Attendance Totals" which were not in truth factual, because the totals so-called were projections, percentage-wise, of samplings of attendance. As I have pointed out, there were 226 institutions sampled so to speak and the attendance figures computed or compiled for those 226 schools were projected percentage-wise to cover all of the institutions playing football. In doing this it was necessarily presumed that the other two-thirds of the football-playing schools, most of them small institutions, shared the over-all trend ascertained by this sampling. This kind of projection was proved unreliable on some other occasions, notably the presidential election when the election went counter to poll predictions. Those are based on sampling projections.

Our census taking at all football games has shown the estimate at smaller institutions has been unrealistically low. The attendance figure would be in the neighborhood of 15,000,000, and it is actually over 19,000,000. It should be stated that over-all the analytical conclusions which have been presented in these reports by NORC are sound as far as our findings are concerned and are certainly consistent with our own findings. It is only over an 11-year period, the base on which we have operated, that it has become obsolete and therefore some of the comparisons not as significant as they might be, so we propose to change that base.

If you will turn directly to the report you have in your hands I will try to hit some of the highlights of the research.

Please refer to Page 33, the paid attendance trends in 1958. You will note that for the fifth consecutive year college football ticket sales increased and that 2.7 per cent of average gain was almost double the previous season's advance. Paid attendance finally surpassed this base average of 1947-1948 which I spoke about, jumping to 101.6 per cent of those base years. But it is still short of the record level of 1949 which was the last pre-television year.

This gradual recouping of attendance losses confirms what NORC predicted five years ago. After the leveling off period there would be a gradual gain in football ticket sales, which there has been. For the first time in nine years the rise in football ticket sales has exceeded the over-all increase of population, disposable income and student

enrollment, the three economic factors which have been found in the past to bear most directly on football attendance.

Before this favorable shift be too readily interpreted to mean that television effect is subsiding it should be noted that college football in 1958 enjoyed an exceptional season from the standpoint of weather or game attractiveness. This is not based on the NORC research but a questionnaire submitted to the schools. The recession which exerted a retarding influence on the year's economic indexes, disposable income, was generally believed to have spent itself before the 1958 football season began.

Despite the favorable circumstances of the increase, ticket sales still lag nearly 30 per cent behind the 10-year growth of what we have called the economic PIE, again the population income, enrollment.

Please turn the page and refer to the first table which is a year-by-year listing of these three ingredients, population, income and enrollment, and Table 2 which is a direct comparison of the combination of those three factors in Table 1 which we call "PIE" and a comparison between it and college football attendance. You can see that college football attendance does exceed that economic factor combination.

We have thought that perhaps it might be more graphic, certainly more dramatic, to convert Table 2 into a graph where the first section, that is the PIE factors, are considered as a level line. Instead of going from 100 per cent up to 131, just consider it as a level line and then compare college football attendance to it. In that respect you can see that since 1949 the attendance has gradually fallen behind the PIE, population income enrollment. Jumping from —30.2 to —29.5 this year, it has somewhat exceeded this economic factor.

The effect of exposure to TV competition shows that the greatest attendance increase in 1958 was in the Rocky Mountain area and it is significant that this area alone had any weekends devoid of college football telecasts. The East, facing the heaviest TV competition, experienced the least attendance improvement. This situation is not new this year. It is a continuation of old situations and referring to Table 3 you will note that the change in attendance over the last year was almost in exactly inverse proportion, not direct inverse proportion, to the per cent of competition. Those sections with the most competition had the smallest change. Those which had the least TV competition had the most optimistic change in attendance.

Types of television competition, Page 37. A record 26 per cent of all college games in 1958 faced some sort of television competition. And this was about 4 per cent more than the previous record which had been reached twice. Table 4 is merely a breakdown by percentages of the type of TV competition faced by the colleges in each District which you may inspect at your leisure.

On Page 38 is Table 5 which is one of the tables seriously affected by the obsolescence of the 1947-48 base. However, it is an important comparison which the TV Committee wants repeated year after year and will be done. Next year it will be done under the new base of a five-year average.

You will note, however, and this is apparently the same as the previous year, that all colleges which face no direct TV competition had 113.8 per cent of their pre-television attendance, while those which did face direct television competition had experienced 99.5 per cent of that attendance, a differential of about 14.3. It should be pointed out that this 14.3 is considerably below the approximately 30 per cent which had been always estimated by the NORC. The graph on Page 35 indicates this to us also. It should be pointed out in that connection that probably this 14.3 is not as reliable as it might be because many of the games which formerly faced direct TV competition, now do not because they have shifted to Friday nights and Saturday nights to get away from that competition.

Starting on Page 38 is a summation of over-all football attendance trends, the first actual census of attendance in football games at collegiate institutions. Incidentally, this census which resulted in the figure of 19,280,709 people is not just for member institutions. This was a census of all football-playing institutions in the nation. It turned up some interesting information. This boxcar figure again, persons which attended 2,673 games, of 618 colleges. And as pointed out, this was not an all-time high. In 1949, there were 64 more teams playing so that the boxcar figure for 1958 was considerably higher. Nevertheless, last year did set a record in average attendance per team of 31,199, as pointed out in the paragraph at the top of Page 39.

Two-thirds of all college teams shared in the 1958 season's attendance improvement over the previous year. That is a total of 406 reported crowds improved, 181 reported them down, and 31 unchanged. Many of the 31 unchanged were smaller institutions which reported in round figures of 500, 1,000, etc., but some of them were the larger ones which uniquely had exactly unchanged figures.

One interesting contemplation which resulted from this study is that, if we believe as mentioned before, that the real TV differential is in the vicinity of 30 per cent it is interesting to contemplate this means over-all attendance by now should have approximated 30,000,000 were it not for television competition. Even so, the 5,500,000 presumed kept away by television competition represents only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the pre-controlled programs TV viewing audience estimated at something over 200,000,000. Such rationalization simply emphasizes the magnitude of the TV problem which is costing the collegiate program \$10,000,000 in ticket sales annually.

Putting aside conjecture, it should be noted that the newly discovered dimension of college football attendance it not importantly affected by the difference between paid and unpaid totals. Even counting students whenever admitted without charge of any kind over-all ticket sales are barely 10 per cent below attendance totals.

Inadequate respect for the combined drawing power of the smaller colleges appears to be the reason the game's total crowd appeal has not been fully understood. As shown in the table on the following page, on Page 40, the 462 collegiate teams averaging less than 5,000 attendance per game account for almost 20 per cent of the over-all total. The table at the bottom of Page 39 is a table of year-by-year attendance, boxcar figures which we were able to compile

out of our files and with the help of the colleges throughout the country, of total attendance.

The final section of our report on Page 40 contains two tables which we compiled in connection with this over-all census and which were released to the wire services. These two tables break down by sections the attendance comparisons of the last two years and have changed both in total attendance and in percentage attendance. Then, there is a breakdown by brackets of attendance—those averaging over 10,000, 5,000 and 10,000 brackets, etc. And again a comparison of 1958 and 1957.

As this report shows, the over-all attendance in 1958 is up 5.41 per cent. Over-all change in average per game is up only about 2 per cent and is unnaturally low because of the 87 additional games played in 1958 which were in the lowest attendance brackets. These were primarily accounted for by the games which were cancelled by "flu" but which were played again this year.

MR. YARD: We'd like to conclude our report this morning with a reading of the recommendations and conclusions.

"With its twelvemonth of activity at an end, the 1958 NCAA Television Committee desires to record its belief that the Association's 1958 football television plan, combining national and regional features, was both popular and successful—not quite as popular with the TV viewer as those of preceding years, but somewhat more successful from the standpoint of improving in-person attendance at college games.

"The Committee believes that the limitation of football television must be continued in 1959 and subsequent years. This policy has accomplished much over an eight-year period: it has checked the withdrawal of colleges from the football playing ranks; it has checked the football attendance shrinkage, indeed, the evidence shows that 1958 was one of the best attendance years in college football's modern or television era. To hold its gains and add to them, the policy must of necessity be maintained.

"The Committee believes that many television problems have been solved by the college's cooperative action in working through the NCAA, but one of the most difficult problems—proper provision for subscription television and closed circuit television—remains unsolved, chiefly because its scope and nature are not yet known. The solved problems were a serious threat to the existence of inter-collegiate football; the unsolved problem will continue to be a menace until it is defined, faced, and resolved. The 1959 Committee may very well be the group which will have the responsibility for this important task.

"The Committee believes that its successor group should review and examine all television plans used in preceding years, as well as all other possible operating plans before framing rules and regulations for consideration by the Association for 1959.

"The Committee believes that the 1959 Television Committee should organize immediately following its appointment, and should proceed as promptly as possible to discharge its assignment. The Committee is confident that such early action will greatly expedite the conduct of the 1959 program.

"The Committee believes that the 1959 Television Committee should be in position to devise the best program possible, and to this end should not be restricted unduly either by Convention instruction or by the present Committee's recommendations in determining what provisions to include in the 1959 Television Plan."

That concludes the conclusions and recommendations; now to turn to the resolution:

"Whereas, it is the desire of the member institutions of the NCAA to continue a reasonable program of television reconciling to the greatest extent possible the conflicting interests (1) of the colleges in maintaining attendance at their football games and thus obtaining the necessary support for their athletic and physical education programs, (2) of the public in viewing college football on television, and (3) of both colleges and the public in preventing the monopolization by a few institutions;

"Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the NCAA hereby agree that there shall be a national television program for the 1959 football season to be directed by a Television Committee appointed by the Council of the NCAA;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that said Committee shall hold hearings at which all member colleges and other interested parties shall have full opportunity to be heard and to make proposals for the 1959 television program;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that, as promptly as possible after such hearings, the Committee shall formulate a 1959 television plan in accordance with the general spirit and purposes of this resolution and after full consideration of the suggestions contained therein, the information obtained at the hearings and such other explorations as it deems necessary and proper in light of the constantly changing conditions in the field;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the 1959 Television Committee shall give full and careful consideration to the possible and probable impact of subscription, closed circuit, and delayed television upon college football and shall include in the 1959 Television Plan such provisions with respect thereto as it deems necessary to prevent adverse effects upon college football;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the plan as devised by the Committee shall go into effect if and when it is approved by mail referendum vote of two-thirds of those voting;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that no member institutions of the NCAA shall make or extend any commitments, arrangements or contracts for any form of television of college football games (including subscription, closed circuit, and delayed television) until the adoption of the approved plan, and then only for the 1959 season and in conformity with the provisions of that plan."

This concludes our Television Report. Let me say once again it has been a pleasure to serve with this Committee and I think the Committee itself is to be congratulated.

CHAIRMAN DORRICOFF: The resolution which you have just heard will be presented tomorrow at the regular Business Session for your consideration.

During the past few years, there has been an increasing interest in development of the letter of intent and your Convention committee has arranged for a panel of experts to discuss with you all of the ramifications of such a program and the feasibility of such a program on the national basis.

Discussion of National Letter of Intent

JEREMIAH FORD II (University of Pennsylvania): The topic of this panel discussion is the letter of intent and its feasibility on a national basis. This topic is before you as the result of the suggestion of last year's Athletic Directors' Round Table.

To further this discussion, we have a panel of experts who will speak on the subject of the letter of intent as it would apply to their part of the country. After they have presented their views we will welcome discussion from the floor and we will try to put together some kind of a rationale that would point to the feasibility of a national letter of intent.

Southwest Conference

HOWARD GRUBBS (Southwest Athletic Conference): I represent the Southwest Conference which has eight members. These schools are located in the states of Texas and Arkansas. We have had the letter of intent plan in operation in our Conference for some five or six years. Its official name is Application for Financial Aid.

In general, the rules that we have adopted regulating this plan are as follows. When a prospective student by the submission of an application for financial aid signed by him and his parents or guardian indicates his preference for a Southwest Conference school his decision will be accepted as final by other member schools. Should the student change his indicated preference he will not be allowed to participate in athletics in another Southwest Conference institution during his freshman year and/or his first varsity year in which he would otherwise be eligible.

The signing date for applications for financial aid for spring graduates cannot be prior to March 10, for students signing football applications; April 1 for students signing basketball applications; and June 1 for students signing baseball and track applications. Students graduating at mid-term may sign applications involving any sports on or after January 1.

Our Conference does not have an over-all limit on the number of scholarships which can be awarded by any one institution. We do, however, have a limit on the number of letters of intent which can be filed with our Conference office; in other words, those on which the member institutions can get protection. These limits are as follows:

Twenty-two freshmen football prospects. Three football prospects who are not eligible for the varsity or the freshman competition; this type of player is primarily a junior college transfer who is not a graduate of the junior college.

Three football players who are immediately eligible for varsity competition; by our Conference rules, this applies to those junior college transfers who have graduated from junior colleges.

Also protected are four basketball players, three track participants and three baseball players.

We have adopted certain procedures that the various institutions must follow in signing youngsters to these applications for financial aid. I might describe briefly here that the youngster signs four copies of the application. He simply states that he wants to attend this institution. They state to him, provided he can meet the entrance requirements, they will award him a scholarship which is listed there. It may be a full scholarship, it may be part scholarship, it may be a grant-in-aid with work attached to it, any combination, and this information will be listed on the application.

The student retains one of these copies. One copy is sent to the Conference office. The Conference office then informs the student that his copy is on file there. The other copies are retained by the institution, one of which is approved before the youngster's transcript is received and approved by the Committee at that institution appointed to approve all students.

Our Conference likes this plan. It has done two things. On the institutional side, it has eliminated the last-minute raiding of prospective athletes by one institution. As you know, that causes quite a bit of ill wind around the first of September when those things happen. I think by far the most important is that it has given the student an opportunity to make up his mind early as to where he plans to attend school and so far as our own institutions are concerned it gives him an opportunity to lead a more or less normal life for the rest of the time he is in high school and during the summer months following his graduation from high school.

Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference

WILLIAM R. REED (Big Ten Conference): The instrument which is employed in the Big Ten Conference and which meets the common conception of the letter of intent is termed a tender of financial assistance. The terminology implies that, like other forms of letter of intent, it is attached to arrangements for financial aid.

I believe that I can give the pertinent features of the tender of assistance program in the Big Ten Conference without reference however to the details of the financial program itself.

First, no financial assistance involving any consideration of the recipient's athletic ability or interests may be awarded except in accordance with this written tender of assistance of which I am speaking. This tender, since any award must be made by the regular scholarship agency of the university, is signed by the financial assistance officer of the University and is countersigned by the director of athletics.

The tender form is addressed to the individual and is descriptive of the basis and of the content of the award employing a check system to indicate the variances in the bases and content of the award. There are two bases upon which aid may be given. One is that of high school scholarship and another on the basis of need. These are alternately checked.

There may, when there is an application of a need formula, be involved in the award somewhat less than the total cost of education for the period of the award. Therefore, a check-off system is possible

to indicate by categories the nature of the award, the assistance that is being provided.

This check-off system is intended to discourage any description of, or comparison, of the content of the award in terms of its dollar values.

Combined with the tender is a form for the acceptance of a tender. This form states the student's understanding of the conditions of assistance and of its terms. Five copies of this combined tender and acceptance form are prepared by the university. One is a file copy, one copy goes immediately to the commissioner, and three copies go to the prospective student.

These tenders may be issued to the prospective student no earlier than May 1 in the case of a fall matriculant which is to say a spring graduate. Or, December 1st in the case of a mid-year matriculant or mid-year high school graduate.

If the prospect wishes to accept he must do so within 21 days of the receipt of the tender, or, alternately, August 1st, whichever is earlier. He accepts the tender of assistance by signing the copies which have been sent to him and returning two of them to the school. One of these copies which is returned to the school is a file copy, the other is forwarded immediately by the school to the commissioner.

The commissioner's copy is the permanent record of the acceptance and upon its receipt the commissioner advises any other school which has tendered that individual of his acceptance elsewhere. This is important not only for information purposes at the school but also for purposes of tabulating the number of tenders which are outstanding under the quota limitations to which I will refer.

The acceptance of a tender does not commit the student to attend the school. Acceptance merely means that the student may not thereafter receive financial assistance from any other Conference member and retain his eligibility for athletics at that school. In other words, we do not impose a penalty of ineligibility for a switch after once having accepted a tender of assistance. We do prescribe, however, that he may not thereafter receive financial assistance from any other school and retain his eligibility.

I refer to the quota system. One hundred grants may be put into effect in any one year. This quota is not, however, broken down by sports.

I don't know that I am in a position to speak upon the effectiveness of the program. More properly, I think that should come from someone at the institutional level. This program has been in effect now for two years. I think it may be said, however, that there are within the Conference two very discernible effects. I am sure that the system has served to regularize recruiting within the Conference. There is a better understanding among the members with regard to practices of recruiting by other members because of the standardization of procedures which follows from this system. Also, I am sure that it can be said with some certainty that the program, because of its cut-off dates, has eliminated that frenzy of late recruiting and switches in school interests or choice as a result of late pressures and some harassment. I would emphasize, however, that these are

effects discernible within the Conference and because it is limited in its operation to the Conference we are, of course, interested in the possibilities of a system comparable to this or comparable to the others which will be described on some more extended basis in order that there can be greater uniformity in respect to a student's declaration of his interests.

Southeastern Conference

BERNIE H. MOORE (Southeastern Conference): This letter of intent is part of the grant-in-aid program of the Southeastern Conference and has been in operation for about 20 years. It has served the Southeastern Conference very well. It has regularized recruiting. Without the letter of intent we would have a lot of confusion. I would hate to try to live with recruiting without the letter of intent.

The prospective student addresses a letter to the chairman of the scholarship committee of one of the member institutions and this application for grant-in-aid or scholarship is worded like this. The prospect says: "I wish to attend . . ." whatever institution he is addressing it to " . . . providing you can award me some form of scholarship. If this request is granted I shall accept and report for registration on or before . . ." and usually that date is September first, 1959. "I have not applied to any other Southeastern Conference institution for a scholarship or grant-in-aid. It is my understanding from the representative of your institution who interviewed me that (1) this application will be acted upon within three weeks from the date of its receipt by you; (2) if scholarship is granted by you I will not be eligible to compete in another Southeastern Conference institution during my freshman and sophomore years." He will not be able to receive aid from another Southeastern Conference institution during his freshman and sophomore years. Neither will he be eligible to compete at another Southeastern Conference institution. "The total amount of aid which I may receive shall not exceed tuition fees, board, room, books and laundry. The acceptance of an aid in excess of this will cause me to be ineligible."

Application for scholarship cannot be signed by applicant or parents prior to December 7 of the year preceding enrollment.

We in the Southeastern Conference have developed the custom over the past 20 years of doing most of our recruiting the first semester or in the fall of the year. We have set December 7 as the signing date for this application. We hope to have most of these letters of application in by the first of February so that these prospective athletes may have the balance of the year without a lot of recruiting pressure. Each institution has about 40 to 50 applicants and that will be all that will be accepted or received. These prospective students will not be recruited by member institutions and will not visit any institutions for the balance of the year.

In the Southeastern Conference, we have 140 football and basketball grants. Each institution has from 80 to 112 football grants and 10 to 20 basketball grants. Fifty-five new prospects may be signed each year for football and basketball. As I stated a moment ago, the average will be about 40 to 50 new football and basketball prospects. The other sports, baseball, golf, etc., are not counted in this 140.

The program has been good for the Southeastern Conference. It has eliminated most of the recruiting in the spring and summer and it has been good for us. Whether or not it is good for another section of the country, I would not know.

In this application for grant-in-aid we sign only two forms. The institution keeps one form and the other is sent to the commissioner's office. When the grant is made to the boy either the chairman of the scholarship committee or the faculty chairman of athletics must write this prospect a letter setting forth the duration of the scholarship and the terms of the award. This is addressed to the boy, as I said, by the chairman of the scholarship committee or the faculty chairman of athletics.

Eastern College Athletic Conference

RALPH FUREY (Columbia University): I represent an area which, of course, differs tremendously from the relatively small conferences who have been represented in the last three talks.

The Eastern College Athletic Conference has 116 members. We extend through Districts One and Two. We have a wide variety of institutions in our membership. There are four national service academies, a substantial number of public institutions, a very large number of private institutions, big, small and medium, and a number of institutions parochial in nature.

To this date the Eastern College Athletic Conference has not had a letter of intent or a tender and I am not at all sure that it would ever be possible for us to have one, granted that we wanted one.

It might be of interest to have you fellows from other parts of the country understand some of our problems.

The admissions situation and financial aid situation are more tightly tied together than are the situations which have been discussed by the other three previous speakers. They talked about tenders and letters of intent which were definitely tied to offers of financial aid as opposed to a combination of aid and admission. To make it completely clear in regard to what our problem is, I should say that with the exception of the special schools (service schools and the parochial schools to some extent), the largest group of Eastern schools use the College Entrance Examinations Board as one of the major methods of evaluation in regard to admission. They also use the College Service in regard to financial aid.

There are approximately 300 schools in the country who use the College Board Examinations and the vast majority, approximately 250 of those 300 schools, are located in Districts 1 and 2. Of those 250 schools in Districts 1 and 2, approximately 150 of them have adopted a common admissions date.

Let's not confuse this with a closing date on tender. This is admissions and for this particular spring it is May 20. I guess that applies nationally to other schools in the country. Up to this time, any student can make multiple applications and most of our fellows do. Regardless of how many admissions he has been granted before that date, he can withhold his final admission until May 20.

Furthermore, there are about 175 of these institutions who use the College Board Financial Aid formula as an indication to their

financial aid offices as to how much a particular student needs. In most cases, the need formula is used as part of the scholarship grant. Not in all, as there are a number of schools in the ECAC who use the NCAA grant-in-aid formula.

This formula is hooked to the admissions date, May 20 for this particular year. A boy who has made multiple applications to three or four institutions has until that closing date to say whether or not he will accept that aid.

We also have on the East Coast a small, tight organization, the Ivy League which would be comparable in size to the conferences which have been represented at this meeting. The Ivy League has its own methods of operating admissions and financial aid.

Because we are a small group, just as these are, we can exchange information and do so. Our admissions offices exchange information on all dual applications and in the case of financial aid our financial aid officers, usually assistant deans, meet and discuss applications before issuing any grants-in-aid. They exchange information based on: (1) the College Board formula and (2) their own institutional evaluation of what they think the boy is worth, if anything.

In our particular case, regardless of these closing dates, this gives the student complete freedom of choice. In all cases up to the opening of college the boys would have the opportunity to change their minds if that is what they want to do.

In outlining our situation, I have tried to get over the very complicated problem we have in an area that involves two Districts and 116 institutions that vary tremendously in size and type. The opinion of many of us who have thought about and talked about this particular problem is we don't see why a letter of intent or a tender wouldn't be attractive to us, but we just don't see how it could be worked. As far as my section of the country is concerned I would feel that we would be opposed, from what I have heard, to a national letter of intent.

MR. FORD: I think you see that the letter of intent is philosophically acceptable and workable in some areas of the country. Now I think we should address ourselves to the question is it acceptable philosophically and is it workable on a national basis?

General Discussion

RICHARD BAUMBACH (Tulane University): I am a member of the Southeastern Conference. I would like to take a few minutes to supplement what Bernie Moore has said about the tremendous value of the letter of intent in our Conference and what I think it can do on a national basis.

First, I think we want to continue to keep in mind the fact that we are talking about a letter of intent to cover applications for grant-in-aid or scholarship aid for athletics. I know Ralph and the Eastern Group want a boy to have opportunity up to the last minute to make the change. From a practical point of view, I don't believe any of the top universities in the East can give a boy that last-minute opportunity to change. They have set May 20 as the date to make

up his mind and I would imagine that 30 days after that pretty nearly every top-notch university is pretty well filled up for the year.

The letter of intent is definitely not a cure-all for the problems that we face but I think there are four real advantages.

First, it is a tool for the reduction of illegal recruiting. It does not seem out of line that within a month or two a boy should come to some conclusion about the institution he would like to attend. When he makes up his mind and makes that decision even at a late date it surely eliminates the summer pressure type of recruiting.

I believe that many boys start out with the idea that they want to go to a college and in accordance with NCAA regulations. Along in the winter and spring they still feel that way about it, but the pressure of recruiting is intensified as time draws nearer for school to begin.

The second advantage is that it surely eases the life of our coaches. I think it gives them more time to devote to football coaching rather than recruiting at the last minute. I know the coaches in our Conference feel very relieved around January and February to feel that they have completed their recruiting and, except for the follow-up type of recruiting they have to do without a national letter of intent, the job is done and they can get on with preparations for the coaching in the fall and spring.

A third advantage: it saves money. If we know at Tulane that we have signed 30 boys, we can count on the vast majority of these coming to Tulane. We would save a lot of money that we presently spend on that last-minute, second recruiting job of being sure they don't leave our Conference and go to some other conference.

Fourth, and I think perhaps the most important, is the fact that it minimizes the opportunity of developing in the young high school boy an idea of his importance, which we all know is beyond reality. It kills my soul at times to see some of these little boys just finishing high school gauge their importance by the big-name coaches that recruit them. The boy starts out in college with a bloated idea of his importance, only to make the third team eventually and have the whole dream of his life crash when he wakes up to the realities of what college football really is.

I think those are the four advantages that we have found are paramount in our section of the country. If the letter of intent could be adopted on a national basis, it would eliminate some of the difficulties that result from the fact that after we sign them in our Conference we then have to go to work to be sure other conferences don't come in and recruit our choice boys.

To offset the fact that the Eastern group particularly doesn't need a plan of this sort, I have suggested a voluntary plan of a national letter of intent. Without going into great details on it I believe that we could have the NCAA propose a national letter of intent on a voluntary basis. Those conferences and independent institutions that want to become a member of this voluntary group could then agree to a form of a national letter of intent and the principles for recruiting and the NCAA would protect that national letter of intent on the basis that Tulane signs a boy then we would know that boy was expected to come to Tulane if he wanted aid or athletics. We could

not touch any other boy who signed a letter of intent in any other voluntary institution nor could we approach boys who decided or gave some indication they planned to go to a non-voluntary institution.

That does not provide details but I think it would permit particularly a section like the East to sit on the side and wait a few years to see how a national letter of intent would work among those institutions that are in favor of it. If nothing more came of it than the fact that six or eight of the major conferences decided on a joint letter of intent I think eventually it would prove of value to the whole country and eventually we would have a majority of the institutions take the stand.

JOHN L. BRICKELS (Miami University): I have never felt that the letter of intent is anything except a contract. It is not uncommon for a boy to change his mind on a course of study or institution, and I feel we are being unfair to them.

I would like to ask Mr. Moore this. When you sign these people the first of the year, do you give that right to the individual who wants to make a change?

MR. MOORE: When the boy makes an application for this grant-in-aid he understands that if he receives the grant-in-aid that he will not be eligible to make application for grant-in-aid at another institution.

MR. BRICKELS: Don't we have a rule in the NCAA that all athletic grants-in-aid must go through the scholarship committee? I would think it should go through those same channels whether he is an athlete or whether you are going to deny his admission.

MR. MOORE: All our athletic grants-in-aid go through the regular scholarship channels of our 12 member institutions and are not acted on other than by the scholarship committee of that institution.

MR. BAUMBACH: The parents also have to countersign the letter of intent so that prevents instances of high-pressure selling the boy while he is on campus.

We had an instance this year of a boy being pressured that way. When he got home and talked it over with the parents, the parents said "Wait a minute. For one year, you have been siding another way and we are not going to sign this until 48 hours from now and you are going to sit back and make up your mind." The boy changed his mind and signed another way. With the parents as a control, I believe it minimizes high pressure.

We all have to make a lot of decisions in life. We have a lot of young men in college and high school getting married, and they can't get out of that contract without a lot of trouble. I think when they sign a contract to go to a university they should stay with it.

RIXFORD K. SNYDER (Sanford University): I speak only for our University. I think Ralph Furey has expressed the problems as I see them with regard to dates.

Those of us who are members of the College Board would have the problem if there was a January or February date deadline for signing letters of intent before they had been admitted to the University and running the chance that they might not be admitted. I, therefore, have several questions I would like to ask.

First of all, I'd like to ask Mr. Grubbs and Mr. Moore if they foresee a later date, such as May or perhaps June 1, as being equally effective in their program. Too, I'd like to know if the Southeastern and the Southwest Conference have a reciprocal arrangement or agreement with regard to their letters of intent and, if so, how this works out. If they do not have it, what problems do you see in regard to reciprocity which might in turn influence the rest of us on a national basis.

MR. GRUBBS: There is no reciprocal arrangement between the two Conferences. The reason for that bears on the other question. The reason we don't have any such arrangement is that the Southeastern Conference begins signing youngsters on December 7 and Southwest Conference on March 15. Obviously, for it to be fair for everyone, the dates would have to coincide. Discussing this with Bernie, we have been willing to go into a reciprocal arrangement providing they would go to March 15 and they have been willing to go into a reciprocal arrangement provided we would go to December 7. There you have the difficulty of making this thing work on a national scale.

What is the correct date? The Southeastern Conference date is not the correct date for our Conference. We could not go as early as December 7 because the high school football teams in our particular area play out a championship schedule and their last game occurs the Saturday before Christmas.

Another thing that is a drawback to a very early date is that you force the recruiting of these youngsters either into their junior year at high school or into their playing season of the senior year, neither of which is desirable. We arrived at the date so the football season is over and there are a few weeks for the recruiting season before the sign-up period occurs.

MR. SNYDER: This highlights the problem of dates. You can't get together as the Eastern group generally would have a third date which would be feasible to them and to us.

EDWIN R. KIMBALL (Brigham Young University): We do not have a letter of intent. I am wondering if we have given much consideration to the effect that it has upon the boy in his last year of school when we set these dates so early.

Howard just stated that if they advanced their deadline to December 7 that we recruit in the boys' playing season. I'd like to call attention to the fact that athletics is merely secondary and that we haven't given much consideration to putting this into his study period. I think that if we do have a national letter of intent it should be late in the year so that we don't force this decision upon the parents and the boy so early.

The last year of the boy's high school is a year in which the family plans. It is an important year in his career and I feel we are spoiling it for the boy and also the family. While many of the family feel that the boy may go on to college, a lot of them are not prepared to make that decision until he actually graduates from high school. It seems to me that if we did go on to a national basis, which I feel might be advisable in the light of what we have heard, that it would be much better to place the date sometime in the summer so that we are thinking in terms of the boy. I believe this should be a major consideration.

MR. MOORE: I think that this question that was brought up here is a very important factor in the letter of intent. I stated that we had built up a practice or a custom in the Southeastern Conference over a period of about 25 years of recruiting these boys the first semester or in the fall of the year.

We think that what we do is the better plan because our recruiting in our area is over early. All the boys, practically all the boys in the Southeastern Conference area, have made applications for scholarships.

I have made a very thorough survey among our high school principals in the Southeastern Conference area and they are well pleased with what we are doing on this grant-in-aid plan. They say that they would rather have this boy sign early, get it over with, so they could take the boy during the spring semester and he would not be disturbed. He would not be visited and he has a much better opportunity to make his grades in the second semester and graduate than if we were still recruiting the boy all spring.

The pressure is off the boys in our area. They know where they are going to school, we are not going to visit them and they are not going to visit any campus. We are not antagonizing the high school coaches with it and we are not antagonizing the high school principals.

If the high school coach objects to talking to these boys during the fall of the year or inviting them to attend football games, our coaches refrain from it.

MR. FORD: Could we have an expression of opinion from one of the independents?

EDWARD KRAUSE (University of Notre Dame): There have been some points brought up here as to how we expect a football prospect to make up his mind before the end of a school semester. I think the normal procedure for any student attending most universities is that he has to make up his mind sometime during the spring. Therefore, I think we would move in the right direction if we also would insist that our football or athletic prospects would signify or make up their mind about what school they want to attend sometime during the spring.

I think there is one other thought that might be brought out. The December 7 date seems a little early because boys who are thinking about going to any college should have the opportunity of visiting that college to find out if that is the kind of school that he wants to attend. After that, he can make up his mind.

I think a national letter of intent would do three things: (1) I think it would be the best thing for the boy; (2) it would be a great thing for the coaches, as it would give them a chance to concentrate on something else during the summertime, and (3) I think it would be a good thing for the school.

I. G. NEWTON (North Carolina College): I'd like to know what phase of cooperation exists between the athletic program and the scholarship committee? In other words, if a boy signs a letter of intent by December 7 and he does not qualify academically, what course does the boy have in terms of going to another school?

MR. MOORE: That is a common problem for all of us. If the boy does not have sufficient credits to enter an institution after he has made an application, naturally he would be free to go to any institution where he would have sufficient credits. That, of course, is the basis of entrance to any college. The boy understands that if he does not have sufficient credits that his grant-in-aid will be automatically canceled. It is based on his ability to get into college at the end of his senior year.

FRED THOMASON (University of Tennessee): I am the Dean of Admissions and Records at the University of Tennessee. Last April I visited one of the best secondary schools in my state. I talked with the principal and I was talking to him not about athletes, but about top students. He said, "You are entirely too late to get these students. They have been signed up by the big Eastern schools with big scholarships. If you want to get these students you must come down here in the fall because they make up their minds early and go to these schools."

I visited at the same time a girls' preparatory school in my own state and I heard the same story. I think that our December 7 date is certainly very satisfactory from my standpoint as an admissions officer and also from the standpoint of the students. Certainly it works in our Conference.

KENNETH L. WILSON (Big Ten Conference): I also wear another hat as president of the commissioner's group. We spent nearly a day discussing the national letter of intent. It is interesting to note an informal vote that nine commissioners thought it desirable, one voted against.

As to the feasibility, we ran into the problem we are talking about now, the date. There were a number of us who felt that the December date was entirely too early. We were in accord on one thing: a boy who has signed a letter of intent in one conference and then at a later date changes causes probably more misery for those of us in the enforcement business than anything else. It causes more ill feeling and it would be a great thing if we could come to some mutual date.

I have had a lot of contacts with high school principals in our area and, Bernie, they differ a little. They feel that they wouldn't want their boys disturbed by excessive recruiting in the fall but think later in the spring and the summer is more desirable.

MR. FORD: Could we have an expression from somebody in the Atlantic Coast Conference?

JAMES H. WEAVER (Atlantic Coast Conference): I don't have the expression you want, sir. We have a grant-in-aid but our date is later than either the Southeastern or Southwest. However, we haven't had any experience and I don't believe that I would be qualified to say.

I think, however, that the earliest date you can have that would be satisfactory would be the best date. I am certainly sold on the idea that the national letter of intent would be a fine thing. It might be if we could not reach a common date that we could have one as a national date and the conferences could go along with their own dates until you could work into one date nationally.

One of our coaches in our Conference expressed it this way. He said he thought the grant-in-aid is the greatest thing since Coca Cola.

DELEGATE: I would like to ask two questions one of which is predicated on the other. Is this national letter of intent actually national in its application, or would it be applicable only to the NCAA schools? If it is applicable only to the NCAA members what would be its value regarding NCAA schools' relationships with non-NCAA schools?

MR. FORD: I would imagine it would apply only to NCAA schools and the NCAA would be defenseless against the raids of another organization.

This has been a most profitable morning. I think a lot of our views have crystallized on the subject of a national letter of intent. I thank the panel.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

COLLEGE ROUND TABLE

Thursday, January 8, 1959

THE COLLEGE ROUND TABLE convened in the Caprice Suite of the Hotel Netherland Hilton, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 8, 1959, at 2:15 p.m., Ralph A. Ginn, South Dakota State College, presiding.

CHAIRMAN GINN: This is the Round Table sponsored by the College Committee for the smaller institutions of the Association. The College Committee is composed of nine members, one from each of the eight geographical districts of the NCAA, and one member-at-large.

Report of College Committee

CHAIRMAN GINN: In my report I would like to say that we have had very good co-operation from people within the College Division in working on the different events and projects during the past year. I am thinking of the committees for the College Basketball Tournament, the College Cross-Country Meet, of the regional events, and for some of the studies we have made during the year. We appreciate that very much. The only way we are going to progress in the College Division is to have the help of all the people who are interested in this Division.

There are many institutions interested in the College Division. I believe the membership of the NCAA at the present time is about 486 and if we were to try to classify them now we would probably arrive at a group in the College Division of about 334. Anything we do, I am sure, will create much interest.

We want to carry on the things that our member schools want us to do and the only way that we can find out is for you to inform us. We try to gather information through questionnaires but we rely a great deal upon the members of the Committee. Each man, working through his District and talking with his neighbors and so forth, has been directed to find out just what you want in the way of NCAA services.

We are quite proud of the progress that we have made in the last few years. During the past year, we had two National College Division Championships—the second Basketball Championship and the first Cross-Country Championships.

During the past year we initiated and inaugurated some pilot regional events. You will hear more about these later.

You probably noted in your Convention Bulletin the report of the College Basketball Tournament Committee. You will have a more detailed report a little bit later. I would point out that the Basketball Tournament did pay off. Every team that participated got a little more than their expenses.

My report would not be complete without extending our appreciation to the NCAA office. Art Bergstrom has done a lot for us. He is affiliated with the NCAA office and works with the College Committee.

We also have received wonderful support from the NCAA Council and Executive Committee. I think that they have given just

consideration to everything that we have proposed and have supported us in things that are feasible.

Anytime you have questions, I am sure that any member of our Committee will be happy to try to answer them during the year. We are certainly open and want suggestions from the membership on what we are to do. We want to do what the majority wants.

I think all of you are familiar with the fact that we have a Vice-President-at-Large. This position was created with the idea that this man would represent the College Division within the NCAA. He has a responsible job, has a lot of opportunity, and has taken advantage of those opportunities and done his job well. We will have a report from him at this time.

Report of Vice-President-at-Large

THEODORE A. HARDER (Santa Barbara College): Since the office of Vice-President-at-Large was created in 1954, it has been the custom of the individual holding that office to make a brief report on the occasion of the College Round Table. Generally this report has followed along the lines of presenting to the College Division membership the work of the Executive Committee and the Council during the past year along with a certain amount of information on amendments to be presented for voting at the current Convention.

With the publishing of the College Division Newsletter this past year, I believe you have all kept in touch with the Executive Committee and the Council actions. I also note that our program calls for a discussion of proposed amendments by Art Reynolds and so I shall not go into that particular phase of our business.

Instead, I should like to devote my time to a discussion of some of the problems we face as a result of the progress we have made. The past year has been a most eventful one for our College Division. The Newsletter has been instituted with three editions, the first College Cross-Country Championship was held with a good number of entries, the College Division Basketball Tournament was an outstanding success again. The College Division Events Reserve Fund has been established and now has a balance of \$15,000.

Perhaps most outstanding of all, though, has been the establishment of the College Division Regional Championships. I believe everyone will agree with me that we are making progress. However, with this progress comes certain responsibilities and certain problems.

First, our experience in the regionals has indicated a need for some sort of a formula to determine College Division classifications in certain sports. To date we have used the major and minor basketball lists to determine if a team is eligible for our tournaments. I think all will agree that this system works out admirably as far as basketball is concerned. But what about track, what about baseball, tennis, and golf, and cross-country? Is there any relationship between the prowess of an institution or its philosophy in basketball and these particular sports that I mentioned? I don't think there is a great deal of relationship.

I know of an institution whose basketball team is what we might say mediocre and to which little or no emphasis is applied in the

course of a year but whose track teams are national contenders, loaded with Olympic talent. We have to have some sort of a means of determining whether that institution is College Division in all events or just in basketball.

Let us turn our attention then to a second problem. Frequently I have been asked by institutions "Where do we go from the regionals?" Specifically they desire to know if the regionals mark the limit of their athletic endeavor or can they go further? Well, obviously any member institution of the NCAA can enter an athlete in any one of the championships where the competition is on an individual basis. This, however, is not true in sports such as basketball and baseball. For example, under our present system, even if a college team were the best in the world as far as basketball is concerned it would not have a chance at the University title. At least it would not have a chance for at least two years.

In the minds of many people the NCAA title holder should represent the best in the land. I certainly agree with this theory. I suggest we give some consideration for the adoption in the future of a plan which would provide for the winner of the College Division to automatically qualify for a position in the University play-off or other NCAA Championship meets or tournaments. For example, the Basketball Tournament winner in this Division would automatically qualify for the University finals. Track and field regional winners would qualify for the NCAA Championships. The same would apply to golf, tennis and the other sports.

In baseball it might be necessary for us to follow a pattern similar to the way we now operate in basketball. Please bear in mind, now, gentlemen that I am not suggesting this for next year, nor the year following. I am merely presenting it as a plan to work toward. I know there are many people, I am sure, who would point out the economic difficulties of the problems faced by the smaller colleges who might qualify their men and to their question I have this answer. Your Television Committee is now wrestling with the problem of the possible advent of paid television. Everyone familiar with the problem is aware of the tremendous financial potential, far greater than we now have. Rather than have our TV Committee make the same mistake made back in the early 1950's, of having all the funds go to the competing schools, I recommend that some thought be given to the channeling of some of the revenue to the College Division Reserve Fund which would guarantee the expenses of any College Division winner to the national championship in that respective sport.

Only in this manner can we definitely say that the NCAA champion is the best in the land. Obviously we are not ready for the plan at the present time. Our regionals are just getting underway. However, I do think the plan is worthy of consideration in the future for I am certain it will provide a great incentive for College Division competition.

The last point I wish to touch on is the growing danger of public apathy toward the total college sports program which is apt to come about with the growth of the professional games. During the past season I witnessed two of our finer universities on the West Coast draw 36,000 and 40,000, respectively, on successive Saturdays.

This, I will grant, is pretty good attendance, though far below what they have drawn in past years. However, on the day following their games, the local national professional league team drew 102,000. Imagine this on two successive Sundays, and they weren't contenders for the championship, either.

I don't believe superior football, if such is the case, is the whole answer. To my thinking, the fault lies entirely with the collegiate institutions and can be summed up in the following manner. First, an indifference to the public and its wishes. A tendency to adopt the "public be damned" attitude. For years we have taken a stand that our program was above public opinion. Yet I would point out to you that public opinion was a factor in causing our curriculum administrators to suddenly put emphasis on science, math, and languages, after the advent of Sputnik.

Secondly, I believe there has been a failure to cooperate with the press on matters of news value. Remember, recording news is their job and if we can't provide it for them they will go where it can be found, to the pros.

Also, I think we have been remiss in making sure that the individual who broadcasts our games via radio is familiar with our program. He is interpreting our program to millions of people over the air and whether he does a good job or not we have no way of knowing until after the reports are in. I think we need to check on that source a little closer.

The third problem is bickering among our own institutions, too much singing of the blues. I am firmly convinced that the drop in average attendance figures of the California schools that were members of the Pacific Coast Conference was chiefly due to the practice of continually alibiing for the fact that their teams were weakened by penalties placed on them in the matter of declaring certain athletes ineligible. Your National Collegiate Athletic Bureau reports of December 14 on college football attendance showed that an over-all decline in Pacific Coast Conference attendance of 1.8 and for the California schools of that Conference a decline of 4.5 per cent. However, during the same period, the major independents in California experienced an increase in attendance of 47 per cent, while the over-all attendance of the smaller colleges of the Pacific Coast increased 28.4 per cent. I think you realize now what I am talking about.

It stands to reason if you tell a man repeatedly that your team has been weakened he will be reluctant to spend his money to watch your team. Instead, he will go to see a team he believes to be at full strength. I know of no business firm that makes a practice of telling the public their product is below par. In other words, let us be positive in our thinking concerning our sports program.

No doubt there are many of you who feel that these problems apply only to the major schools and are not of our concern. Several years ago as a member of the TV Committee I could see this situation developing and at that time I, too, thought that it was of no concern to the small college. However, I have come to realize that when the public's allegiance shifts from the big schools to the pros it will do the same in time as far as your school is concerned. It will also shift from your school. Unless we wish to play to empty

stadiums and empty gyms it is high time we take notice of the fact and stop hiding our heads in the academic sands.

Report of College Basketball Tournament Committee

WILLIS J. STETSON (Swarthmore College): In behalf of the College Division Basketball Tournament Committee I would like to first take this opportunity to thank the College Committee for the opportunity it affords us to make a report on this Tournament to the membership.

Your College Division Basketball Tournament Committee is pleased to report considerable progress in the development of the College Division Tournament. The establishment of eight four-team regional tournaments to replace the first and second round set-up of 1957 event proved to be a popular and successful move. As in the inaugural year 32 teams started play to determine a national champion with 14 of the elite group being conference champions and 18 selected on the basis of their season's record from teams-at-large.

The winners of the eight regionals advanced to Evansville, Indiana, where the final series of games was conducted in the beautiful Roberts Municipal Stadium. The University of South Dakota emerged as national champion, as you recall, by defeating St. Michael's of Vermont, which was definitely a dark horse team.

Evansville College won third place by defeating Wheaton College, champion in the first year's tournament.

All the games throughout were of the highest caliber and there were no apologies needed for any of the play within the tournament.

Receipts from the 1958 Tournament made it possible to pay all game and team expenses and to distribute prorated shares of the net receipts. The NCAA Executive Committee has voted to place the Association's share of the net receipts in the College Division Reserve Fund, a fund earmarked to partially pay the expenses of future College Division events.

Your Committee is well pleased at the progress the tournament has made in its two years of operation and looks forward to many successful College Division Basketball Championship events.

Plans for the 1959 Tournament call for conducting the event on the same format as followed in 1958. The finals will again be held in Roberts Stadium in Evansville, Indiana, March 11-12-13, with Evansville College as the host institution. The regional tournaments will be held March 6-7 at eight sites to be selected. There will be 11 conferences receiving automatic qualification and 21 at-large teams to be selected in 1959.

Effective with the current year a conference must be an allied member in order that its championship basketball team automatically qualifies for a spot in the Tournament.

Your Committee is also recommending to the Executive Committee of the Association a plan for rotation in the draw at the site of the finals so that starting with this year the teams will rotate and the various regional teams will not then be playing the same regional team each year at the site of the finals.

You might also be interested to know that it is the opinion of the Tournament Committee that great interest in College Division basketball across the nation was given real impetus by the selection and publication by the nation's top 10 College Division teams each week during the 1957-58 season. That service rendered by the UPI News Service is continuing this year and if any of you are interested in seeing how it actually works there is in today's CINCINNATI ENQUIRER the listing of the teams of the College Division and how they rank across the nation.

Your Committee would also like to request the institutional representatives here today to urge their sports information directors to make mention of the NCAA College Division Tournament whenever the opportunity presents itself. We feel that in this way more people will be able to recognize the College Division Tournament which is in operation.

Since this will be my last year on the Tournament Committee, I am sure you will grant me the privilege of expressing my thanks to the members of the Committee who have worked so diligently in behalf of this event. Also, to Walter Byers for the cooperation and help from his office. A special word of thanks and appreciation goes to Art Bergstrom who has been the Committee's strong arm from the inception of this whole event. Last year, Wayne Duke rendered us invaluable service in making the 1958 Tournament the success which it was.

All of these men whom I have mentioned and those who have served across the nation by being members of Selection Committees have made this indeed a national tournament. It is through the cooperation of all of these folks that the Tournament has now, I think, begun to walk after first beginning to crawl. And by the continued attention to the business at hand and the cooperation not only of the men directly responsible for running the Tournament but by the continued support of the membership, I feel that there is only one direction that this interesting College Division Basketball Tournament of the NCAA can go, and that is onward.

Report of College Cross-Country Meet Committee

WILFORD H. KETZ (Union College): The College Cross-Country Meet Committee also is very happy to report that our initial effort in cross-country, November 15 at Wheaton, Illinois, was most successful. We got off to a late start as far as fixing the date was concerned but we were extremely fortunate to have not only the cooperation from the NCAA but also to have people like Harvey Chrouser, director of athletics at Wheaton, and Gil Dodds, the cross-country coach, in command.

The race itself was run over the Chicago Golf Course. It is a beautiful lay-out. The course was in the form of a four-leaf clover and each of the leaves was roughly one mile in distance. The course was entirely grass with no traffic. Bleachers were erected at the start and finish of the race and the runners passed within 100 yards of the bleachers every mile.

Now in order to get a course that evenly divided you would expect that it would be somewhat peculiar as far as terrain is con-

cerned but that was not the case. The mile marks for example were passed in 4:58; 5:02; 5:05; and 5:08.

Each mile had its area of uphill and downhill, the grades were not sharp, the corners were easily maneuverable. Consequently we were deeply grateful to the Chicago Country Golf Club for letting us use their premises.

I think that we are quite fortunate as far as our date is concerned because entries in the College Division can also, nine days later, run in East Lansing in the University Division. Of course, it is inevitable that we should want to make some comparisons as far as our success and that of the University Division which is a well established meet. In the first place we were somewhat surprised and very happy that 11 states were represented in the College Division. We had 13 full teams complete the course, the University Division had 14. They had representatives from 27 teams while we had representatives from 20. They finished 106 men, we finished 95.

The only man that was in both races that finished well up was Ed Vander Heuvel from Central Michigan and he finished third in the College Division and second in the University Division nine days later.

The people at Wheaton did a splendid job of running this Meet. It was most businesslike. The people of the town itself were behind it; as a matter of fact, the Chamber of Commerce picked up \$200 of the deficit. The Meet itself cost about \$700 to run. Two hundred dollars came back in entry fees. The Chamber of Commerce gave \$200, Wheaton College absorbed \$200 and the NCAA in their trophies, etc., absorbed approximately \$100.

There was a coaches' dinner the night before the race. Movies and also colored slides of the race were taken and they are available for anyone that is interested upon application to Gil Dodds.

The results of the race itself were mimeographed and available for distribution within 20 minutes after the race was run. Because of the excellent course, because of the convenient location, the adequate facilities for housing and feeding and the superb organization that Harvey Chrouser and Gil Dodds had furnished, and also because Wheaton College wanted it again, we were most happy to recommend that the Meet return to Wheaton, November 14, 1959. We feel confident that the size of our field is going to outstrip that of the University Division.

Our mailing list this year was 287. Your Chairman has said that he has about 334 on his list as belonging to the College Division. We feel that the basketball list which we used was a good start and under the conditions the only possible thing to use. Nevertheless, the Meet Committee has recommended to the Council that we be permitted to set up our own individual list with the help of the various District representatives.

I am happy to bring to you this report of a fine start and we certainly thank the many colleges that did enter for what must have been an occasion for rearranging their cross-country schedule.

CHAIRMAN GINN: This problem in regard to the division between the University and the College Divisions has been mentioned and I want to inform you that our College Committee is working on that

so that we can have a guide and criteria set up for the Divisions in the different sports. It will probably take a little time to develop it in each sport. In looking ahead to our competition within the Division we have embarked upon a regional plan, in other sports, and we hope that some of these will grow into national championships.

Report on College Division Regional Events

JAMES C. LOVELESS (Depauw University): You are receiving now copies of proposed playing regions that I will refer to a little later. I thought it would be a little more meaningful to you if you had a copy of that to see.

I hope that I can present this report in an enthusiastic manner because everyone that has had anything to do with pilot tournaments on the regional basis and to project recommendations on the future of participation, has been enthusiastic about regional competition.

Last spring pilot tournaments were held in baseball, tennis and track and field. We thought this necessary to find out what some of the bugs might be and work them out where possible before we recommended further participation on this level. Baseball was held at Springfield College under the able leadership of Edward S. Steitz, Springfield College, who was assisted by a committee formed in that area made up of Districts 1 and 2. The schools represented in the finals were Springfield, Trinity, Gettysburg and St. Lawrence. Springfield was the eventual winner in a very fine tournament.

Tennis was held at Kalamazoo College. Kalamazoo College and Rolla Anderson did an outstanding job with this tournament. He was assisted by a Committee made up of Darrell Pollard of Albion, Christian Coffin of Denison, Ed Snively of Depauw, Bill Boyd of Chicago, Lysle Butler of Oberlin. This pilot tournament was also an outstanding success. This first championship was won by Kalamazoo College.

The regional track and field meet was held at Fresno State College with some 135 individuals representing 12 institutions competing. This regional was conducted under the direction of Hal Beatty, Dutch Warmerdam and Flint Hanner.

More than to announce the success of this first venture on a trial basis, I am glad to announce that recommendations have been made for the coming spring that in each playing region similar to the ones you have in your hand we hope that there will be enough interest to sponsor at the regional level baseball, tennis, golf, track and field. Those playing regions are: Pacific Coast, West, Midwest, Northeast, East and South Central.

The members of the College Committee thank all of the schools who cooperated in the pilot tournaments last spring and urge all of you to carry the work back to your various areas and encourage cooperation in the program coming up this spring.

Impending Legislation

ARTHUR REYNOLDS (Colorado State College): I might quickly review in case any of you do not know that a two-thirds majority of delegates present and voting is required to amend the Constitution.

Any change in the Constitution must be submitted in writing to the Secretary of the NCAA at least one month before the Convention and then must be circularized to all members at least three weeks ahead.

The By-laws may be amended by a majority vote. Notice must be sent to all schools if there are amendments to be voted on related to Article VI, that deals with recruiting, Article VIII, that deals with playing and practice seasons, and Article IX, the Article that deals with the amending of the By-laws.

Let's run through rather quickly the changes in the Constitution. The first one, I think, would be a valuable change.

"In all cases, the institutional agency making the award of aid shall give the recipient a written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms thereof."

It is a matter of having a written statement made to the recipient of a grant-in-aid that he is going to receive.

The second amendment of the Constitution deals with any member of the athletic department of a member institution receiving compensation either directly or indirectly for scouting of athletic talent or negotiating of talent contracts. I expect many of you have received various gifts, maybe some money, from various groups. Note that it provides there that it would be considered as unethical conduct. I think probably it is somewhat debatable as to whether it is either good or bad. I have talked with various men. Some say it would be a good thing to include this in the Constitution. Others oppose. One difficulty that is immediately obvious would be the difficulty of enforcement. If it were included how would you enforce the prohibition?

The third revision is the principle of educational objective. I think most people would agree that it would be a good thing to have that to maintain intercollegiate athletics as an integral part of the educational program and the athlete as an integral part of the student body and by so doing retain a clear line of demarcation between college athletics and professional sports. I think most people would agree wholeheartedly with that.

The first amendment to the By-laws is designed primarily to tighten up the language of the use of the Eligibility Committee. The membership would be entirely from the Council. The Eligibility Committee deals with eligibility of student-athletes playing in NCAA events and this would also include student-athletes playing in all intercollegiate competition so far as the principle of amateurism and so far as recruiting are concerned. I think it would be a good amendment to make to the By-laws.

Dropping down to the "Membership of Rules Committees," the part that affects us most definitely here. We would enlarge the Basketball Rules Committee from 10 to 13 members. We would continue to have eight members selected from the eight Districts. Then there would be three members selected at-large, one who should represent the junior college basketball interests and one who should represent secondary school basketball interests. Then note that of the representatives-at-large that one representative-at-large would be selected from the College Division level Districts 1 through 4; another

of the representatives-at-large would be selected from the College Division institutions of Districts 5 through 8.

The Football Rules Committee revision will be substantially the same, increasing the membership to 14 members, eight representing the eight geographic districts with four at-large. There would be one additional one who would represent junior college football interests and one additional one to represent secondary school football interests. Then note that of the members at-large that one of them would come from College Division institutions of Districts 1 through 4 and also one would come from our College Division group of Districts 5 through 8.

Track and Field is about the same with one representative coming from the Eastern four districts of College Division and also one coming from our Western group.

So far as Wrestling Rules Committee is concerned, the only change there is that high school wrestling would have two instead of a single representative.

The Baseball Rules Committee would have a total of 11 members now, eight for the eight geographic districts, two at-large and again one of the members at-large from Districts 1 through 4 of the College Division and one from Districts 5 through 8 of the College Division.

It seems to me that all of these provisions would be definitely advantageous to the College Division group, and I think we should support each one of them.

The eligibility rules were discussed yesterday afternoon. To reiterate there, those eligibility rules apply only to NCAA events. One proposal would require a boy who first enrolled in a four-year institution and for any reason was dropped from that four-year institution or was athletically ineligible at the time he left that four-year institution, to stay out two full years. I do not think this would be advantageous to the smaller schools. I think as you examine that probably most of us would feel a single year of being out would be preferable over the two-year period. It seems to me it is definitely contrary to the interests of the smaller schools. I personally would be opposed to it.

The proposal specifying that a boy must complete his athletic participation within a five-year period from the time of his first matriculation at a school would tend to work a hardship on the smaller school. Many of your boys have to stop to work and earn the additional income to be able to complete their degree. Note that they do make an exception there: "however, intervening periods in the armed forces of the United States or time on a bona fide church mission assignment will not be counted in applying this rule."

I am going to suggest that we ask that an amendment be made attaching to this additional point the NCAA Eligibility Committee shall determine hardship cases in those instances where financial need forced a student-athlete to drop out of school to earn additional money to complete his education. I think that would protect the interests of the smaller schools and the student who does have to drop out to earn additional money.

Public Relations for College Division Institutions

CHAIRMAN GINN: Our panel today was set up in response to suggestions that we received from member schools indicating that they would like to have information concerning public relations for College Division athletic programs.

We think we have a very fine panel and it was through the efforts of Wayne Duke, assistant to the NCAA Executive Director, that this panel was arranged. We are very happy to present them. Our moderator is Fred Stabley, sports information director of Michigan State University and president of the College Sports Information Directors of America.

Introduction

FRED STABLEY (Michigan State University): I am delighted to be here on behalf of the organization I represent, COSIDA.

I don't know how well oriented you are at what we are attempting to do at this session. I was not too well oriented myself until I got a letter from Wayne Duke, and there he did a job I couldn't possibly duplicate in words. I'd like to read it. He says: "The idea for this panel originated with the NCAA College Committee which serves the interests of approximately 330 College Division members of the Association. It was felt by the Committee that too often College Division institutions take a negative view toward publicity and public relations in the belief that larger institutions have, and always will, monopolize publicity media. It was the Committee's thought that such a panel might show the possibilities available to College Division institutions by relating examples of what some smaller institutions and conferences are doing in this area, how their programs are conducted, budget, personnel, successful programs and techniques employed in dealing with the press, public, and alumni, etc."

That covers a lot of territory, but we had a session last night of the panel to distill this thing down to something that we could handle. I think we did it and I came away with certain very concrete impressions that I would like to pass along to you.

First of all, I was amazed at the great job now being done by some of the men who are going to speak to you on the program and I have no doubt by some of you sitting in the audience listening. I had no way of knowing until then and I was more than agreeably surprised. These fellows know where they are going and why.

Secondly, I was surprised, that the degree of identification between the programs we have at a big place like I represent at Michigan State and the programs these men are going to discuss are almost identical in approach and techniques and kinds of problems you have to face. There is no difference in kind. It is just a matter of difference in degree, difference in size, and the things that apply to us apply to you and vice versa. I learned a lot from listening to these men last night.

Thirdly, I was impressed by the great potential of what can be done by more enlightened public relations and press relations work on the part of small colleges, the hundreds of them that belong to the NCAA. I am very sincere when I say this that I don't see any rivalry at all between College Division interests in this respect and

major colleges. What's good for you is going to be good for us. What's good for us is going to be good for you.

To repeat, it is a huge subject but we organized it in this fashion and this was based largely on the wise selection of panel members. There seem to be three basic major areas in which you can discuss this subject. There is your national level, as represented by two members on the panel here, whose jobs are in the national sphere. Then there is a conference level to which many of you belong. Then we have two that are working at institutions as either full-time or part-time sports information people and they will talk on the situation from the local level.

Let's start with the big scope and narrow it down to focus as we go and let's call up first Danny Hill who represents the NCAB. I think you all know what it is. It is the statistical arm of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. It publishes the guides and rules books in the various sports and does a number of other allied services. Danny was a sports information director himself at San Jose State. For one year he was the NCAA liaison officer on the television program particularly on football and he was a member of the original NCAA Public Relations Committee.

National Level

T. L. HILL (National Collegiate Athletic Bureau): I'd like to discuss briefly three or four phases of the Service Bureau operation which I think might be of interest to you and we hope from the standpoint of the purposes of this panel will be of some service.

I think first I'd like to make a general observation about your own consideration of the public relations programs and the importance of the College Division. Those of you who have read the Television Report or who have heard any of the comments about it know that we have just completed an attendance survey of football playing colleges throughout the nation. In that survey, we have discovered—I say “discovered” because it was certainly a revelation to us and I am sure to all other persons—that the part played in the total picture by the College Division schools was far greater than anyone had ever imagined and that the average interest as expressed by attendance in the small colleges throughout the nation is certainly higher than it had ever been projected in the past. Of the 19,000,000 or so people who saw football last year at least 20 per cent of those persons attended games of College Division schools. So we are aware anew of the importance of the College Division and also of the fact that they can make vast strides in public relations if they so desire. They have at least the collective might or power.

The Service Bureau conducts the only national statistical service. We have two designations, major and College Division, based on strength of schedule. We have performed the same services *per se* for both divisions for as long as this Bureau has been in operation, which is about 22 years. The results have been in some cases great for the larger colleges and proportionately much smaller for the College Division schools. One of the main reasons is because we get complete cooperation from the so-called major schools and what I would call spasmodic cooperation from the College Division schools.

I believe that many College Division schools and officials do not realize the potential in the services which we can perform on a national level. Obviously, many of the schools attempt to perform the same services for publicity value at any rate in their own region, but on a national level many College Division schools do not participate at all. We send the same forms to all schools and this is not only for NCAA members but all colleges. Last year 26 members did not report a first down and many reported only casually on the football statistics for the season. Sometimes I think the reports were prompted by the fact there was a man on the particular team that figured in the national statistics, or the team did. If such was not the case, no report was forwarded.

From our standpoint we would like to have the reports all the time because there are often ways we can utilize them that the publicist or person assigned to this particular task does not realize.

We feel statistics enable us to publicize particular schools regardless of won and lost records. If we can get better reports I think the emphasis of the reporting of the College Division would be well served.

As Fred said, the Service Bureau is also charged with the publishing division of the NCAA. We have about eight record titles. We publish the Lacrosse Guide for the Lacrosse Association so it is nine actually. Contrary to the opinion of many we strive valiantly to get pictures of College Division players on the covers of these Guides, particularly those other than football and basketball. If you will examine the Guides of this year and last year you will see College Division schools are represented. In fact, six of the nine Guides for 1959 carried cover photos of College Division institutions. This is one of the areas where we certainly can perform that service.

We run into a major difficulty because it is very hard for us to get suitable pictures from College Division members. We are, of course, aware of the problems involved, budget limitations or lack of personnel. Even with small budgets there are ways that good pictures can be turned out and this is not only true of the Guides, either on the cover or within the Guides, but it is true of any national publications. Pictures sell themselves. If it is a good picture it will sell itself and that is true of *SPORTS ILLUSTRATED*, *SATURDAY EVENING POST* or the NCAA Guide. If the picture is good it will sell itself.

I am somewhat embarrassed that I complain about not receiving good pictures and have not much of a solution for you along those lines. It has been suggested where there are budgetary problems that schools in one conference or one area can sometimes pool their resources to obtain adequate photographic help, either the hiring of a commercial photographer or providing the supplies for a campus photographer.

If there is any question about what makes a good picture or what kind of pictures we need, and other magazines need, we certainly would be most happy to make comments about it. Any newspaper sports editor in your area or picture editor could help you along those lines.

In some cases where we finally picked a College Division photo we have had to spend three or four months, and this is not exagger-

ation, and three or four exchanges of pictures to get a proper picture for the cover. Although we have for cover art demands which are stringent, it should not be difficult to get a suitable picture.

As long as I am talking about the Guides, we feel that these present a picture of college athletics of the nation's colleges. They achieve considerable circulation and I hope achieve more each year because my main job at the moment is to develop the Guides. We distribute, for instance, 100,000 Football Guides and Record Books and lesser numbers for basketball and the other sports. This represents a pretty good circulation and a place to publicize the nation's colleges. Anything that you can do to help make that a better product reflects on your own program and in many cases, such as through good photos, can directly help you.

Another place where we need your help and we can help you is in the matter of scheduling and records. When we send out forms asking for your schedules or for records or for any other information, if we can have those forms completed and returned promptly, we can serve you by publishing this material. Many schools—fortunately it is a diminishing number each year—don't have their schedules printed in the book because they never arrive in our office or they arrive beyond our deadline date. If you can help us along that line, I believe we can help you by using the material.

MODERATOR STABLEY: Our next speaker on the national level is Wayne Duke, assistant to NCAA Executive Director Walter Byers. Wayne formerly was athletic publicity director of Iowa State Teachers College and the University of Colorado and since 1952 has been in the NCAA executive offices. He, too, has served as public relations liaison officer for the Television Committee.

WAYNE DUKE (NCAA Assistant): The most important aspect of College Division public relations insofar as the National Collegiate Athletic Association is concerned is the reactivation of the NCAA Public Relations Committee and plans for the subsequent publication of the NCAA Public Relations Manual.

Undoubtedly some of you are familiar with the fact that the NCAA in 1953 formulated the Public Relations Committee. In December of 1954, a Public Relations Manual was published by this Committee under the direction of the Council and Executive Committee of the Association. This Committee has been somewhat dormant and this Manual has been somewhat dormant for the past several years.

Last August at the direction of the NCAA Council, the Committee was reactivated with a primary job of restoring the Public Relations Manual. The current NCAA Public Relations Committee is composed of nine gentlemen, most of them sports information directors and including the Executive Committee of COSIDA, the College Sports Information Directors of America.

Attached to this Committee is a three-man subcommittee for College Division public relations, composed of Warren Berg of Luther College, Charles Ray of North Carolina College, and Bob Paul, chairman of the NCAA Public Relations Committee and sports information director at the University of Pennsylvania. A fourth member is to be named.

This subcommittee will work on College Division public relations projects. Its first assignment will be to assist in the reactivation of this Public Relations Manual, a fifty-five page handbook on public relations originally distributed in 1954 to faculty representatives, athletic directors, and sports information directors of member institutions of the Association. The timetable for the publication of this Manual provides for review at an August session of the College Sports Information Directors of America, and publication and introduction at the 54th annual Convention to be held next January in New York.

This Manual has been organized to provide an active file of successful public relations practices, a file to which materials may be added periodically so that the book may be a constant reference. It will be the job of this subcommittee to channel information into the Manual concerning public relations problems and practices peculiar to smaller institutions. Sometime in the near future an intensive and extensive questionnaire will be distributed to the athletic administrators and public relations representatives of College Division institutions to determine how this Manual might best serve the interests of the smaller institutions and in what areas the NCAA Public Relations Committee might undertake projects to improve College Division relations.

The NCAA executive office is involved in several other projects of direct public relations value to College Division institutions. We feel every publication of the Association renders a direct public relations service to smaller institutions—the series of Guides and records books, Television Committee reports and football attendance studies, surveys on playing and practice seasons and scope of inter-collegiate athletic programs.

One of the more tangible public relations pieces published by the executive office is the National Collegiate Championship records book, containing the history and records of the 16 National Collegiate Championship events conducted by the Association. This booklet was published for two reasons: (1) to promote the national championship events per se, and (2) to promote the various sports in which national championships are conducted. Certainly the promotion of the College Division Basketball Championship, for example, serves to promote College Division basketball generally. Distribution of this booklet to newsmen throughout the country provides that double stimuli.

One area in which the NCAA executive office is directly involved is promotion of the College Division Basketball Championship. We feel we have a long way to go but we feel we have inaugurated a solid promotional campaign. We provide through means of the headquarters office in Kansas City and through the good facilities and extra effort of people in our Service Bureau, Danny Hill and Homer Cooke, national round-ups to the wire services in New York. Members of your College Basketball Tournament Committee, constantly in contact with Art Bergstrom, the man in charge of College Division relations in Kansas City, provide information regarding progress of all teams throughout the country who have an opportunity to participate in the College Division Championship. This information is assembled for national round-up purposes and sent along to

our Service Bureau for distribution nationally through the wire services in New York. We feel that these round-ups do a good bit toward providing information on College Division basketball.

The inauguration of a College Division basketball poll by one of the wire services has served to promote College Division basketball. At the instigation of the College Committee, contact was made with the wire services to determine whether or not they would be interested in a college basketball poll. Whether you believe in polls or not, you must admit it did provide a lot of interest in college basketball throughout the season.

Another means of providing information relative to the College Division Basketball Championship has been achieved through the distribution of the tournament handbook to key spots throughout the country.

Now, what do we want from you and what can we give you that will help you in promotion of College Division basketball? We'd like to have your conference service bureaus or your conference offices mail us your conference schedules, particularly those conferences whose champions qualify for the College Division tournament. We would also like to have those institutions who are eligible for independent positions in this tournament provide us with brochures and releases. With this in hand we will be in better position to provide the tournament and College Division basketball the promotion they deserve.

From the standpoint of internal relations, we believe The College Division Newsletter inaugurated this past year has created much interest among College Division members and provided these members with greater knowledge of the affairs of the Association. This is also true of some 20 printed publications and the many mimeographed communications directed to the membership.

Danny Hill has touched upon the many facets and services of the NCAB and I have attempted to outline briefly the present services and plans of the NCAA executive office. We want you to know we are at your service. We hope you will provide us with ideas for ways in which we might be of assistance to you in this important activity. Provide them directly to the NCAA executive office in Kansas City, to the NCAA Service Bureau in New York or through your district representatives on the College and Public Relations Committees. The keynote of NCAA activity during the coming year will be public relations and much of this emphasis will be placed on College Division relations.

Conference Level

MODERATOR STABLEY: This is the conference level of operation in this public relations picture. I'd like to call first on John Waldorf, commissioner of the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association. He has been for the last eight years an outstanding athletic official in his own right and from what I heard last night he and his conference run a program from which not only small conferences can learn but some big ones can learn, too.

JOHN WALDORF (Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association): That is probably the finest introduction I have ever received. Usually I am introduced as Lynn Waldorf's brother, or Bob Waldorf's brother,

or Paul Waldorf's brother. Or, the fact is mentioned that my father was a bishop of the Methodist church. It has been a source of amazement to me in my career the number of coaches for whom I worked who still do not enunciate distinctly when they refer to me as the son of a bishop.

Some seven years ago we inaugurated in our Conference a series of weekly news releases. At the present time we have 93 outlets. Included in this are: the major wire services, the metropolitan dailies in the State of Missouri, all campus outlets, newspapers, publicity men, as well as the directors and coaches in the conference. Also included are the NCAA Service Bureau and in many cases the commissioner of nearby college conferences.

Statistics are mailed immediately after each game, special delivery, into my office at Marshall, Missouri. The statistics are on a standard form, much like all statistical forms for football. The release date for releases from my office is Tuesday.

There are two or three weaknesses in the small college concerning statistics.

First, is a little reticence at times on the part of our coaches in filing the statistics on time. I have found that a few collect telephone calls go a long way to remedying that evil. Actually the coaches are doing an excellent job now. It would be better if our budget would permit our members to wire our statistics like they do in the major conferences. As it is, there is one other reason why we couldn't wire them in. Being in a small town our Western Union service is not too good. In fact, in Marshall if you are going to die or have any major trouble you ought to have it during the week because if it happens on Sunday nobody is going to find out about it until a day later.

Another weakness is the fact that when we first started, the boys that kept the statistics on the sidelines in football were very enthusiastic for their own school. Often times we received statistics from one school and one from the other school in the same game and it looked like two different ball games altogether. We have solved this by sitting the two statisticians together and they are doing an excellent job.

We also have a weekly news release in basketball. We start with a pre-season brochure giving the facts and figures of individual schools—seating capacity of the field houses, thumbnail sketches of the members of the department, names of the faculty representatives, etc.

The coaches mail in immediately after each ball game a scorebook copy of the game. There are two ways they are doing it. One or two schools use a system of simply inserting a carbon. Others have men designated immediately after a game who sit down and make a copy of the score book and send it in. Here again our release comes out on Tuesday.

We send out a release prior to and after the indoor track meet. We show the running point winners, records of previous events, and other items of interest to the public press, and radio. In outdoor track we do the same thing except we add golf and tennis because our meets are held at the same time.

Cross-country was a new sport to us this year. We are starting the same type of release that we do for track.

We handle all conference teams through our Conference office. The coaches write in giving the selections for first, second and third team. These are put together and released from the Conference office. We list only the first and second teams. We do state that so many men were nominated so it always leaves the boy with the idea that maybe he was considered but he didn't make the first two teams.

There is one other feature I like a lot in our all-Conference selection. We do not include a boy if his own coach has not included him. We found that we had boys by the wrong name, boys that were substitutes instead of starters, and then once in a while we had a boy that should not have been on there because of academic or personal failure. The radio and press work with us very fine in this respect.

One of our outstanding programs in the matter of public relations concerns our sportsmanship selection each year in football and in basketball. The boy that wins this award is awarded a wrist watch on behalf of the Conference. It has come to mean quite a thing.

We ask the game officials to select a sportsman. We ask a certain member of an athletic department to select a sportsman from a team of his opponents and we ask a member of the home press or radio group to select a sportsman on the team of the visitors. Thus, no one may vote for one of his own men. It gives us a pretty comprehensive study.

We usually try to time announcement of the sportsmanship award winner at the same time of some public meeting. We found our presidents think a lot of this and they like to present this type of an award in front of the public. It means a lot to our boys and I can say that from watching the teams operate on the court or on the field that I think it has had a very definite fine reaction as far as our playing personnel is concerned.

Report cards are used in both football and basketball and it is on these cards that our officials select their sportsmen. On football, we list all the fouls. We have eliminated a lot of fouls we do not want on a football field, the unsportsmanlike conduct and unnecessary roughness fouls. I am glad to see that curve going down; it is a kind of thing the public does not like to see, either.

If a field is poorly lighted or if it is poorly marked or the operation of the scoreboard is unsatisfactory, it is marked on the cards and we do our best immediately then to contact the schools involved and get it corrected. Here again we are thinking of the public.

Our basketball cards are very similar to this football card. Of course we do not record the fouls. It would be impossible to do so. But we do do one other thing. We ask the officials to grade our coaches, both our home and visiting coaches, our home and visiting players, and our home crowd on their sportsmanship. I realize there may be some personalities involved and when there are we throw out the card. We ask them only to do this on the basis of what they see at other schools, what they run into at other schools within our conferences or on courts where our teams play. We found these to

be very effective. The results of this sportsmanship report are sent to our coaches, our directors, faculty men and our presidents. As you may imagine, it has not proved too popular with our coaches but the faculty group and the presidents enjoy it very much.

I am still of the old-fashioned school. I think we ought to have basketball games here and we ought to have bull fights over here and we ought not to try to put the two together. I don't think the crowd wants to see it. A few may say "Didn't old Jim show them to-night?" Remember, there is another half of the crowd that thought it was the worst exhibition they could possibly see. The results of all these cards are put together and we come out with standard procedures which are publicized to our news release list.

The results of Conference meetings are released from the Conference office and we find that our actions as a Conference are reported in all sections of the state at the same time and the same statement is given. Another fine feature of that is we discuss this release at our Conference meeting so it embeds in the minds of all the individual schools the actual action we have taken.

We work with the officials at all times. We have a small travel allowance and budget for officials and in our state there are 550 miles between two of our schools and as a result we have to take officials from that particular section. We use interpretations of the two major conferences in our area and pull our officials together and discuss mechanics and signals. In that way, we can tell not only the coaches but tell the pressbox, the fans and the operator of the public address system just what is going on out on the field. We think that is good public relations.

I thought you might be interested in the actual cost of our release program. In 1958, we spent \$148.80 in postage. We spent \$159.76 in stencils, envelopes, mimeograph paper and other supplies.

I performed the labor myself. Inasmuch as I have had several arguments with my wife as to which was my vocation and which was my avocation, I thought I'd see how much time I spent. It came out twelve hours and six minutes a week. So, if you were going into such a program yourself you can figure out the time spent.

One of the most important problems from the small school angle, whether state supported or not, is the tremendous student growth which is taxing the capacities of all our plants. Our departments are undermanned and our teachers are underpaid. Our athletic and our physical education departments are no exceptions. We are trying to put more boys through our physical education departments, we are increasing our curriculum for our men in physical education, putting more boys through the intramural program, using more boys on the squads, looking for new sports. This all costs money and we are limited by budget. It seems to me if we are going to get the thing done we are going to have to appeal to the public for the support of our programs. To do that, we must have the best program of public relations that we can.

MODERATOR STABLEY: I know you will agree there were enough ideas right there to keep us going for some time. Before we discuss this at this stage I'd like to bring on Arthur Walton, professor emeri-

tus of Knox College, and faculty representative at Knox for years. He has been at one time or another a coach of baseball and track.

ARTHUR C. WALTON (Knox College): Our Midwest College Athletic Conference is somewhat different than the one that Mr. Waldorf just spoke about in that we are all privately supported liberal arts colleges, therefore, our budgets are perhaps more equally represented in each one of the schools than it would be if we had some tax-supported schools within our group.

About eight years ago, our group decided that a central publicity office would be an advisable thing to have in the Conference. Since that time we have had an office separate from that of the commissioner. We publish a brochure with a preview in the fall, for example, of football and cross-country in which the eligible members of each school have been indicated, the coaches, the faculty representatives, a short description of the school, the school's activity and the results of preceding years' activities in that particular sport.

The same sort of thing is being done for the winter sports—basketball, swimming and wrestling—and then again in the spring we put out another one for the sports of track, golf, tennis and baseball. In the last year baseball has become a Conference sport.

Most of our schools do not support indoor track and most of them do not have hockey. Some of the schools do, but those are not regarded as Conference sports so there is no Conference brochure for these sports.

Just as Mr. Waldorf mentioned, we have a weekly release distributed by the Conference. That is for Tuesday release and we make use of the wire services and large dailies in our area. Ours is a four-state Conference in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. Therefore, Minneapolis-St. Paul papers, Cedar Rapids and Des Moines papers, the Milwaukee and Chicago papers are included on our lists. In most cases they have cooperated very well giving a short resume of the weekly release and of the scores. Generally, they do not print the box scores for our group.

We also send to the local radio stations in the areas of the particular schools. They are fairly well grouped in units and those releases appear frequently either on the Tuesday night or the Wednesday morning radio reports.

We also send to home town newspapers weeklies and dailies, and we have had excellent support from them. Each one of those papers usually contacts the individual college for additional information.

The news release is also sent to each of the faculty representatives in the individual schools and to the student newspapers.

Each of our schools has a publicity department although usually he is not a full-time individual. Most of them have student assistants and much of the statistical work is done on the field or on the court by the student assistant and it is correlated immediately at the end of the game and is incorporated in the report that goes into the Conference office.

We also have found that we occasionally get requests from home town papers for data on individual contestants and we have been able and anxious to send information to those areas.

We work on a limited budget of \$350 a year. The Conference publicity man is also handling publicity of his own particular college. We don't go outside for publicity men. I have a strong suspicion that he draws on his own local budget for some of the materials that are utilized in actual Conference publicity. However, we feel that our Conference is closely enough knit so that each individual school profits even though it may be a general release.

MODERATOR STABLEY: I think you will agree this was a beautifully drawn picture of the situation at the level of two very successful smaller conference operations.

SHOBER BARR (Franklin and Marshall College): I have several questions I'd like to ask. I presume both of these Conferences have from six to ten members.

MR. WALTON: Ten is ours.

MR. WALDORF: Six.

MR. BARR: I think that is an excellent job. Mr. Waldorf, did I understand you to say in your distribution or publicity releases you also include other College Division schools than are in your Conference?

MR. WALDORF: Yes. In other words, from now on I will have Mr. Walton on my mailing list. It goes to commissioners of smaller college conferences. If there is an outside school playing as many as two or three games in any sport with our Conference members, we include that publicity release to those schools also.

MR. BARR: Do I understand you are also the commissioner of the Conference?

MR. WALDORF: Yes.

MR. BARR: How much help in your office do you have to do that?

MR. WALDORF: Just me.

MR. STETSON: Mr. Walton, do I understand the publicity is handled by a publicity man from one of your institutions?

MR. WALTON: We had one man for four years who then left the Conference and another man has held it the past three years.

MR. STETSON: Does the \$350 which you said was your budget include any reimbursement to him?

MR. WALTON: No, that is for his office. He gets an additional sum.

HAROLD BEATTY (Fresno State College): What do you do with sports writers and papers in large cities where you are competing with the major schools for space? Do you have any public relations program between your office and sports editors or sports writers in the large city dailies?

MR. WALDORF: About the only way that I have been able to do it is by personal contact with them in each location. The St. Louis and Kansas City papers have been wonderful to us. They have given us fine space and I think you will find they are well behind our program and we are certainly very deeply appreciative of that fact. As far as bringing them in for any particular meeting or anything like that, we just haven't the money to handle it.

MR. WALTON: Ours is much the same situation. Our publicity man has visited the sports editors of these large dailies that I mentioned, has personal contact with those men and, therefore, they look each

week for his release. We don't always get a large amount of space but we do get a mention each week and also since our annual Conference meeting is always held in Chicago we have had excellent coverage on the meeting itself.

MR. STABLEY: I can report since I am in that Midwest area that we regularly see releases of the Midwest Conference stories in the Chicago papers. They do a good job.

F. E. SMILEY (Colorado School of Mines): Either of the gentlemen can probably answer this. Is the assessment to the schools for these public relations activities part of a regular one assessment for the Conference or is it a separate assessment?

MR. WALTON: Speaking for the Midwest Conference, it is part of our regular annual assessment which was raised to include that a number of years ago when we found that the office was working out to considerable satisfaction. There was no objection on the part of any school. We felt that was much better rather than try to have a special assessment purely for the publicity purposes.

MR. WALDORF: I am paid a certain sum that is to cover everything. That includes my travel on official visits to the schools, what remuneration I receive and for publicity, and so far I haven't lost too much money.

RAYMOND KEMP (Tennessee A. & I.): I want to know if you run into any overlapping of interests or conflict between the publicity directors at the school and the Conference publicity directors.

MR. WALTON: Our Conference not only has an athletic grouping but the presidents have their own grouping. Our publicity men have their own section, our business managers have their own group and the faculty has a steady group within the Conference that meets annually. There has been some overlapping but no friction or no different stories coming out on the same event.

MR. WALDORF: My experience has been exactly the same except that I find that the school publicity man is very anxious to get anything he can possibly get from the Conference office.

In the course of administration of the commissioner's office I do have to make official visits to each campus at least once and often twice a year. When I arrive on campus I visit the publicity man, faculty representative, president, coaches and directors. I also go downtown and contact on that particular trip all news outlets on our release list.

MODERATOR STABLEY: How many publicity men at your particular institutions are full-time men.

MR. WALDORF: I am not certain we have any. Mr. McDonald, is your man a full time publicity man?

ANDREW J. McDONALD (Southwest Missouri State College): Yes. He has a number of duties and has plenty to do.

MR. WALDORF: None of them are students. They have some other capacity within the college itself and evidently part of their remuneration comes from publicity and from their regular job on the campus.

MR. WALTON: In checking through our Conference, I know of two that are full-time men, not just sports publicity but the general pub-

licity of the college. The others all have at least one course which they are teaching on the academic level. We do not have any students handling publicity. We have student reporters from individual school papers and the athletic departments as part of coaching set ups, have student assistants who keep statistics, but none of them send out direct releases.

Institutional Level

MR. STABLEY: We strayed right there into the local level but perhaps it is just as well because we are getting into it right now. Let's drop into a couple of representative sports information offices and two I know personally that are very successfully run. First, I'd like to call Warren Berg of Luther College, a full-time teacher, associate Professor of Economics and Business Administration, and on the side he does sports information work. He is very active in an organization I want to tell you about a little later, nicknamed COSIDA, and in other activities in NCAA.

WARREN BERG (Luther College): Luther is a small liberal arts college as you may have gathered from the name. We have an enrollment of approximately 1,000 at the present time. We belong to a state athletic conference. We are located in a small town up in the northeast corner of Iowa and so we draw our students primarily from a four-state area. We are 65 miles from the nearest daily paper and this has certain problems but it also has certain rewards.

I think there is a value in having a full-time staff member handling the sports information. I know it is true in my case. There is a certain continuity to the job. When I took over this job about six years ago I knew nothing of sports publicity and I had to learn by experience and I am still learning and I think if we hand this type of job to a student that we are going to get very little accomplished. I know that is true in our own conference.

I have a full-time teaching load but I also have some assistance in the sports publicity area. I have a student photographer who also does a certain amount of leg work on gathering names, home towns and so on for rosters and so forth. By the way, I rely on a professional photographer for most of the photographic work. Our local photographer, like me, has taken this on somewhat as a hobby and all he is interested in is being repaid for the materials that he puts into it so we get some pretty good photographic work fairly cheap.

I have a student secretary. I have two main problems at the present time. One is that my secretary can't spell. You can see that this is a problem particularly since I don't have time to proofread all the releases. The second problem is that our conference discus champion is flunking my accounting course. This is another real problem.

I send out pre-game releases at least once or more a week depending upon the nature of the game. We cover all our home games and many of the away from home games. We give full statistical coverage on the home games to eight newspapers and then we call less than full statistical coverage to 15-20 newspapers, radio, TV.

We take head and shoulder pictures of the entire squad, everybody who tries out. I send features from time to time—NCAB material tie-ins, all-Conference selections, all-academic teams, anything I can get my hands on in the nature of a feature. Head and shoulders pic-

tures are used for the stars, of course. Generally we send one picture of each player on the starting team to the daily papers and to the TV stations, and then we will send a picture of a man with a canned release to each of the hometown papers at least once during the season. John Jones, freshman from Hometown, Minnesota, shows great promise on the Luther football team. The coach says he is one of the finest prospects he has ever had. He shows excellent coaching in high school. This sort of thing. It gets picked up and gets good coverage.

There are a number of things which have been valuable for me, coming into this line of work green as I did. I found that a press day before the football season works well. I didn't think it would, but we tried it out and we got very good coverage on it. We invite the members of the press up to our campus, we serve them a lunch, they get a chance to throw questions at the coach and we go out to the field and they take whatever pictures they want of the team members and go back and do a pretty good feature on us. We have been able to draw 5-10 newspapers and TV stations to our press day. I think that is pretty good for a small college.

Another thing which we have been able to accomplish in Iowa is something to which I can lay no claim, but it is most important to us. The DES MOINES REGISTER runs a College Division feature and during the football season it is almost on a daily basis. They have one man assigned to it and he shows the records of all small colleges in the state individually and then by Conference on Monday. He will have on Tuesday a notes column and on Wednesday he will do a feature on some player in the state. Thursday, he will do what he calls a scouting report on a key play in a key game and through the week almost every small college which has had any success at all in an athletic way gets several mentions in the daily paper. If you know the state of Iowa, you know that the DES MOINES REGISTER has pretty wide coverage.

Instead of a newspaper getting 22 releases from 22 small colleges and throwing them all in the wastebasket, John Turnbull, who does the story, picks up certain parts of each release and he throws it into a column.

This column is carried in all editions of the paper. If there is a story, for example, on one of my canned releases, it may be carried only in our local edition. If it gets in John's feature column, it goes throughout the state. I think College Division conferences can sell this idea to the daily papers in your area.

COSIDA has been a real help to me. Fred is president of COSIDA and I have attended the national conventions the last three years and I have picked up a great number of tips from the men who do this job at the larger schools. It is surprising how similar the problems are and how many of the things that they do can be done on the College Division level.

I learned what type of picture a newspaper desires and how to shoot a picture and backgrounds and that sort of thing. I got a different concept of the job. I thought of it at first as publicity and myself as a horn tooter. I found out differently. My job is to provide information for the newspapers and that is what I try to provide. It is

a service bureau. I think the old name "sports publicist" should be relegated to the ash heap and as you notice from the name of our organization it has been.

My budget for sports publicity is under \$1,000 in a normal year. That includes the extra portion of salary that I receive for sports publicity which I will tell you is \$400 per year. It includes the secretarial and student help, the photographic work, and my mailing. If I attend meetings this runs up a little bit higher.

I said at the beginning I learned from experience and I am still learning. I think there is real value in an association as I have had in the past few years with men at larger schools and I urge you men, being from smaller institutions yourselves, to consider these points. I think that we can improve the sports public relations at the College Division level by an organization such as COSIDA. I think that each one of you should consider having your own sports information director affiliate with the organization and certainly if possible to attend the convention. There is real value in it.

I think that there is value in having the sports information director allied on a state and conference level. We are just starting that in our conference as there can be a worthwhile exchange of ideas such as you have heard from these men.

I think that we can use the NCAA and NCAB services more fully and I am sure that one of the results of the deliberations these past couple of days here will be the NCAA Public Relations Manual which will be extremely valuable to the College Division institutions in particular.

MODERATOR STABLEY: I think they all appreciate that applause but more flattering is that there are so many notes being taken over the room. I hope that translates itself into lots of action back home.

This is Allan Hall, University of Akron, who is a real man in motion. Besides handling sports publicity, he is manager of the activities building, assistant track coach, business manager of athletics and secretary-treasurer of the sports publicity association of the Ohio Athletic Conference about which I'd like to know something too. That latter organization sounds intriguing.

ALLAN HALL (University of Akron): We are a municipal university, what is called a streetcar college. We have no dormitories at all. It is located in a municipal city of about 300,000. We attract most of our students from Summit County. The enrollment runs about 2,000 and we are a member of the Ohio Athletic Conference.

The sports publicity office is located not in the publicity department but in the athletic department and I am primarily responsible to the athletic director. We have two newspapers in the city. The evening paper is an Akron paper. The morning paper is a Cleveland paper and has a large news bureau in Akron. We have one man assigned to us primarily writing University of Akron athletics by the Akron paper. We have four radio stations and one TV station.

We also service UPI and AP in Cleveland. As Warren said, it is not a drum-beating campaign anymore; it is service. You have to be able to provide information to these people.

The one thing that is a little different from Warren's is that we have no calls for features. All our athletes are home-grown usually.

Coming right out of high school and the newspaper in town knows our athletes' histories better than we do. I do no feature writing at all on athletes, no sending out of pictures to different towns throughout Ohio since our athletes are from our own city.

One section of the University that helps me out is what we call the editor's office containing mimeograph machines and a small print shop. The other facet that I like real well is what I call the run-in printer. We have a man in town who is very interested in University athletics who will, on the drop of a hat, print up a brochure or a cover or whatever I need in quite a bit of a hurry.

Our area is saturated with sports. We have the Cleveland Browns to contend with, the Cleveland Indians, Ohio State, our own high schools. There is quite a bit of interest in the high schools in our area. We have two high schools in the area who are very great football schools, Massillon and Canton, McKinley, to contend with.

Our one main feature throughout the year is our Acme game. Planning starts as soon as the football season is over. The game was originated five years ago and has grown into what we consider the greatest pageant in Ohio. We had six bands at the game last year, a soccer game, the Massillon High swing band, the Grotto performed, and in between all this, we had a football game. We had over 32,000 people attending and outside of Ohio State attendance that is the largest attendance at a football game in Ohio. The entire summer is taken up with the promotion of this game. Incidentally, we lost the first four games and still the crowd grew so it has something to do with the promotion, I hope.

The thing I'd like to stress right now is the brochures which we call the bull you can fold. We put out each year one basketball and one football brochure. The rest of the year we distribute the regular release each week concerning up-coming games.

This is what the basketball brochure looks like. Incidentally, I have copies of these books up here if you'd care to get any.

Last year we were fortunate enough to win our Conference championship and participate in the NCAA College Tournament. This is a special tournament brochure, very quickly done and while just mimeographed, it was well-received in Evansville, Indiana. The cover was printed in our print shop and I did all the assembling myself, which reduced the cost very much.

This is for a night that we had for our basketball coach, Russ Beichley Night. Russ is a graduate of Wittenberg College and we put together the record of Wittenberg, our season record, a little bit of information about the two schools and our own coach.

At the end of the school year, I published an Athletic Review citing the records in each sport and listing all the letter and numeral winners.

These are some of the things we put out at the University of Akron.

The main thing I'd like to stress, though, is the personal contact, the personal aspect of this job, the visit to the sports office. Go down and talk to these people, and you can straighten them out on something they don't know. Maybe it is a game coming up, maybe a man is going to score his thousandth point. If you can't get there in person there is always the telephone. Make a telephone call at least

three times a week, a personal call, a friendly call something like that. Let them know you are around and maybe over the telephone you can give them a lead.

We are fortunate in that we have a TV show on Friday nights and I take films of an athletic event or get one of the players, the coach, athletic director, the chairman of the athletic committee, faculty representative for the show. We sit and discuss University of Akron athletics, where we are going, how the team is going to do the next coming game, things like that in an informal presentation. As a matter of fact, we don't see each other until five minutes before we go on the air. Personal contact is the greatest thing that I can think of to put across your university sports publicity program.

MODERATOR STABLEY: Are there any questions, suggestions, ideas that you'd like to bring to the floor?

MR. LOVELESS: Do you find you have greater use for mats or pictures?

MR. BERG: Basically we use glossies and every once in a while there will be a call for mats for a local paper. Except for limited instances I have not done much with mats. They are a little bit more costly I think for our use as maybe just one paper wants them. We had a boy who was second in the NCAA in rushing the last couple of years. Most of the Wisconsin papers, local papers, were interested in a picture of him and so I did get mats on that. Basically, however, we use glossies.

MR. HALL: We use no mats at all.

PAUL STAGG (Pacific University): We had one thing which I thought you might be interested in that works pretty well. Our publicity man suggested that we might have a back of the week, and a lineman of the week for our conference and each week we have selected them. It has been passed around so that each institution is represented, and has given us a little bit of additional publicity.

PAUL ECKLEY (Amherst College): In Worcester, Massachusetts, we have about five colleges pretty closely associated and through the publicity directors of the colleges every second Monday we have a meeting of all the coaches, athletic directors, publicity directors, and newspaper men of the District in the seasons of football, basketball and baseball.

We meet at each institution once during the season and give a luncheon and then allow the publicity directors and newspapermen to go to work on the coaches. That gives tremendous publicity in the newspapers and it has helped our sports tremendously in giving the information to the people.

MODERATOR STABLEY: This is every week during the football season?

MR. ECKLEY: Every second Monday.

College Sports Information Directors

MODERATOR STABLEY: I'd like to take another few minutes to tell you about an organization I think can help you individually very much. It is the College Sports Information Directors of America which you have heard mentioned several times here. Perhaps you

already know about it; if you don't, I believe it would profit you to become better acquainted.

We are about three or four years old under that name. Before that, we were an adjunct of the American College Public Relations Association. First of all, we have over 300 members and we are growing rapidly. Most of them are one or two from each institution. Fees are \$5. For that you get full voting rights in the Association, you get the right to attend the convention in Chicago which is at the time of the All-Star Game, you get our wonderful newsletter. The newsletter sags a little bit during the football season when the editor (John T. Cox, U. S. Naval Academy) has troubles with Army or somebody else. It is loaded with the kind of things that mean practical results in informational operations.

We also have a placement service operating right now. I have been informed that we have a list of 36 men looking for jobs in college sports information. They are all ranges of experience and qualifications. Some of them are kids just trying to get started, others veterans in this field, looking for other or better jobs. If you are looking for a man, I sincerely urge that you get in touch with John Cox, our Secretary-Treasurer, U. S. Naval Academy, and ask what he might have on file. He will be happy to send you material.

Besides our regular membership, we have started a program of student memberships especially for smaller institutions. We put in a two dollar fee. That entitles them to the newsletter, that entitles them to come to the national convention in Chicago or the meeting which we have here each year in connection with the NCAA. We had one yesterday over at the Sinton Hotel, an all-day program, big round table discussion in the morning, aired a lot of problems, came away with a lot of ideas. We had a radio round table and three local radio editors told us what they thought we were doing well, not doing well, and we got a lot out of that. We wound up with a little party in the late afternoon.

The big meetings are in Chicago, three full days. Split sessions are held in which delegates split off and attend sessions devoted particularly to their interests. The smaller colleges go into sessions devoted particularly to their interests.

We bring in top people in the field, newspaper people, radio people, television people of national renown. Last summer we had Red Grange, had the president of Southern Methodist University, had several of the newspapermen from Chicago, wire service representatives. From these men we learn a great deal indeed. This is in Chicago Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of All-Star Game week, and you can get more information on that after the session.

We are going into a program of state and regional organizations aimed particularly at the smaller institutions that can't afford perhaps to send men into Chicago. It started in Michigan in the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association. We are off the ground on that. They have had several meetings there and the key reason there is to instruct, to train youngsters. A number of those schools have students that change every year virtually and the state organizations train them in the fundamentals of good operation in sports information.

If you feel a program of this kind brought right to you would have some merit, COSIDA stands ready to provide persons to come to your conference or state organization for a day clinic, a half-day clinic, whatever you have in mind. We hope to get that program off the ground, and we are very sincerely asking that you come to us with your interests in that regard.

I'd like to introduce the guy I have been talking about most, John Cox, Secretary-Treasurer of COSIDA. He can give you any other information, or I will be happy to supply you with information, you might like to have about our organization.

I would like to thank the members of this panel. I truly think they did a splendid job. I think you gave us a very fine reception, we are glad to have been here.

General Discussion

MR. BARR: I'd like to thank the College Committee, you and Ted Harder for arranging such an excellent program this afternoon. I have been here two days now and this is up to the present moment the only reason I came because the rest of it has been not nearly as worthwhile as this meeting this afternoon. I think your program this afternoon was excellent. I think everybody gave a marvelous presentation and congratulations to the College Committee.

Was there admission charged for these regional championships, was there any reimbursement for the traveling team, or did the money that came in just barely cover the operation of the championship?

MR. LOVELESS: I would like for Mox Weber who is more familiar with the baseball to answer that.

Tennis certainly did not pay anything to reimburse the teams that were represented. As a matter of fact, I think the principal schools that helped us with these programs had a deficit. I don't think the amount was great because there was not too extensive participation involved and I think in most cases the NCAA office helped with getting this show on the road.

MOX WEBER (Hamilton College): We took in \$330 on admissions at one dollar each and that revenue was divided to pay part of transportation of the visiting teams. Nothing went to the NCAA. Springfield College was kind enough to foot the bills of about \$100 for umpires, six dozen baseballs which were about \$84, ushers, ticket-takers and groundkeepers. It came to approximately \$250 and Springfield took care of that. The little income there was divided among the contestants and divided in proportion to their distance traveled.

MR. BEATTY: We charged an admission for track and charged an entry fee per athlete entered. The track meet itself did not pay for the cost of the meet. We were in the hole about \$25 for which the NCAA reimbursed us very nicely. We were not able to pay any expenses on the travel. Our team traveled 250 miles each way.

LEWIS HILLEY (Lamar Tech): We are not members of the NCAA as yet but we are interested in plans for the spring meets.

A. J. BERGSTROM (NCAA Assistant): At tomorrow's meeting the necessary legislation will be introduced which would establish regional competition in the sports of baseball, golf, tennis, track

and field, beginning with the spring of 1959. As far as dates and sites are concerned, there will have to be some elasticity as a date in a certain locality which will accommodate a large number of schools in a certain area would not necessarily be the most advantageous date in another area. We are trying, through the regional representatives on the College Committee, to ascertain the best date for the various regionals.

Some sites have been selected, others are in the process. They are trying hard, of course, to locate the meets at sites which will be the best or the most central location. We are up against the problem, as you can well imagine, of an institution being able to accommodate all three or four of the events. The idea has been presented to try to locate the events at sites where more than one event may be accommodated. Sites for baseball cannot be selected at the present time.

ED JACKSON (Tuskegee Institute): I would like to make a suggestion to the Committee with reference to the apportionment of these Districts. I am thinking particularly of the South Central District.

The proposed plan is set up so that schools in the South Central District will compete against each other and they are all Negro institutions. The other schools that are not Negro institutions are few in number and it is the plan, as I understand it, that they be allowed to compete in other areas.

Inasmuch as in the South Central District these schools are already competing against each other, it seems to me that to set up NCAA competitions for these same schools is needless duplication. I should think it would be better instead of setting it up this way that the lines were drawn longitudinally like they are for the Pacific Coast and the West. Any of these schools which wanted to compete in a regional competition could then be allowed to compete either in the Midwest or the East or the West, depending upon their location.

CHAIRMAN GINN: Mr. Bergstrom presented that side of it yesterday. The Committee held quite a lengthy discussion on it and we appreciate your suggestion and I assure you it is being considered.

Mr. Reynolds has one more comment that he wishes to make on some impending legislation.

MR. REYNOLDS: After I talked a few moments ago, Ted Harder called me back and suggested that I try to get a straw vote from you men on the question here of a somewhat different amendment of this five-year rule.

Ted said that talking around the lobby he had gotten the idea that this probably would not pass as it now stands and that if we would add on the proposed amendment that I suggested it would prevent probably many hardship cases coming before the Eligibility Committee. He suggested that we poll the group here as to what your reaction would be to amend the provision in this way:

"He must complete his seasons of participation within ten semesters or fifteen quarters from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution." Then, delete the rest. Strike everything after the semi-colon, beginning with the word "however," and put in its place "ten semesters or fifteen quarters."

I would like to have a straw vote as to what your reaction would be to an amendment of that type.

MR. WALTON: Put in "of residence". That would take care of the whole thing. You would ignore entirely hardship, military service, service of the church and anything of that type.

MR. REYNOLDS: In terms you are talking about from September to June. You are not talking about summer terms?

MR. WALTON: No, it would be a matter of regular school year. Ten semesters, fifteen quarters of residence.

MR. REYNOLDS: Could we see hands of those that would favor making that type of amendment to it? (A show of hands indicated 29 in favor of the amendment, one against.)

MR. KEMP: As I understand it, there has been a decided effort to do away with red shirting. We keep the man around that extra year if he is not injured or not having any other difficulty just so that he can gain additional experience. I think a goodly number of the conferences, including the Big Ten, have a four-year eligibility rule and that is extended only in so-called hardship cases.

In our Conference, we say four years in all sports unless the football player is injured in the first game of a given season and is granted an additional year. The other exception is if he has to go to the armed services. They don't count that, of course, against him.

I am in favor of the five years. I have always been in favor. We had such an arrangement in our Conference but they voted it out. I'd like to know specifically why are we in favor of the ten-semester regulation? I wouldn't want this group to be embarrassed going to the big body with that red shirting before us.

MR. WALTON: Our Conference rule is eight semesters. Whereas some of the other conferences might have a different viewpoint, and I see no particular objection to the ten semesters rule, we have the eight semester rule, we live up to it and intend to keep it that way.

MR. REYNOLDS: If your individual conference has a different rule that is within your conference, I think that the point we so often forget is that NCAA eligibility rules apply only to NCAA events, not to our other meets or games whatsoever.

MR. WEBER: There is one thing you haven't mentioned. Some of us don't agree to either one. We would vote against both of them. That is the way my vote would go.

CHAIRMAN GINN: I believe the point Art Reynolds is making is that those who were for the five year would prefer to have the five year listed as he has proposed it. Isn't that right? There naturally are quite a number that are against the five-year plan in principle.

HOWARD WHEELER (Belmont Abbey): I have a question about the interpretation of a semester. A lot of times a boy goes to school and spends a month, and he runs out of money. Would that be considered as one of the ten semesters?

MR. REYNOLDS: I cannot say what the NCAA Eligibility Committee would say on that. I can only speak for our own Conference that anytime a boy registers, that is counted as a semester. He may never attend class but if he registered that is counted as a semester.

HERBERT DORRICOTT (Western State College of Colorado): I think you will find it is in the book if he registers, matriculates, attends class, pays his fee, that is counted as a semester.

MR. WALDORF: Will there be any motion made from the floor tomorrow concerning the possible continuation of the freshman exception to the College NCAA competition.

We are right in the middle of a fine program. We have two pretty well established events. We have some in the pilot testing area. We have some still on the draft board and whereas the University Division may have completed its program and been able to operate successfully, I just wonder if it wouldn't be possible to continue the freshman exception for another certain period of time.

I know personally that there are a number of institutions watching our action in that particular matter. Has any provision been made to bring it up on the floor because as it now exists it is terminated as of September, 1959.

CHAIRMAN GINN: As far as the College Committee is concerned in our discussions I don't know that it is going to be brought on the floor. We have had inquiries and of course it is up to the membership. We did not feel that we, as a College Committee, should present it either way.

MR. STETSON: In the handbook covering the College Division Basketball Tournament the following applies and at least is a partial answer to Mr. Waldorf: In regard to freshmen and four-year varsity performers these rules provide "Institutions with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 shall be permitted to compete freshmen in the tournament. Those institutions with an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 or more and whose institutional or conference rules do not prohibit it as of September 1, 1956, may compete freshmen in the tournament until the tournament in 1960. Beginning with the 1960 tournament the waiver of the freshmen rule with institutions of 750 or more male students shall terminate and such freshmen shall not be eligible to participate."

I don't know that that is an answer but it elaborates more on what the rules are until 1960.

MR. WALDORF: We know about this particular year, action must be taken at the Convention, for any exception. If we wait another year and we want the exception, we will be too late to act.

CHAIRMAN GINN: Anyone has the privilege to present that from the floor. You may or anyone else. Certainly the College Committee would like to see action from the membership on it. When this was established several years ago there were a number in the position which you are now and they asked then that it be set through this year.

MR. WALDORF: I know in our particular case we will be going to the freshmen rule but in the transition period I was wondering about it. I also know there are a number of institutions that are not now members of the organization that are watching very closely. It was for that reason that I was wondering if any consideration was being given to extending the exception.

CHAIRMAN GINN: We have been asked about that from one other conference.

As a matter of information, I would like to tell you that our College Committee has one mid-year meeting each year. Our mid-year meeting will be held in March of this year and if you have things that you would like to have us consider we wish that you would present them to your district representative by March 1. We have our annual meeting each year in January at the Convention and likewise if you have things for consideration if you will present them to your representative on the Committee we will appreciate it.

For your information, our annual meeting is held right in conjunction with the Convention and we were in meeting all day yesterday. The door is open if any of you care to come in. There have been people from other schools visit our meeting and we are glad to have you.

We thank you for your attendance at this session.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:50 p.m.

BUSINESS SESSION

Friday, January 9, 1959

THE BUSINESS SESSION of the 53rd Annual Convention convened at 9 a.m. in the Pavillon Caprice of the Hotel Netherland Hilton, Cincinnati, Ohio, President Frank N. Gardner presiding.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: This session of the 53rd annual Convention will come to order.

I should announce that 434 delegates from 263 institutions and 20 allied conferences have registered for these meetings, so we have a voting potential of 283.

1. APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

(NOTE: The appointment of special committees was an item of business during the opening session of the Convention, January 7. The proceedings for this portion of the session are set forth on page 134.)

2. EXPLANATION OF VOTING PROCEDURES

(NOTE: The explanation of voting procedures was an item of business during the opening session of the Convention, January 7. The proceedings for this portion of the session are set forth on page 134.)

3. REPORTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS

PRESIDENT GARDNER: May I call your attention to the reports of the Vice-Presidents, printed in your Convention Bulletin. I trust you have all read them, as they contain important information. It is our custom not to read them orally before the Convention. Do I hear a motion that these reports be received? (The motion was made and seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

4. REPORTS OF RULES AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

PRESIDENT GARDNER: You will also find the reports of our various Rules and Tournament Committees in the Convention Bulletin. I trust that you have also had an opportunity to read these. These ordinarily are not orally read to the delegates at the Convention. Do I hear a similar motion as the previous? (The motion was made and seconded, put to a vote, and carried.)

5. REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

JEFFERSON J. COLEMAN (University of Alabama): We all regret the fact that our very able and efficient Secretary-Treasurer, Ed Mouzon could not be with us. His first duty, of course, is at home with his wife who is recuperating from a serious operation. It is my privilege to submit this report in his behalf and I hope you will receive this with the understanding that it is his report.

Financial Report

My assignment here today has been made a great deal easier by the fact that our Association enjoyed a wonderful financial year. Our fiscal year runs from September 1 through August 31 and if you will turn to pages 73 through 78 in your Convention Bulletin, you

will find the audited report for the financial year ended August 31, 1958.

The source of our prosperity during the past fiscal year was the University Division Basketball Tournament. Through the years, and particularly during recent years, the revenue realized from our basketball tournament has been the principal source of income. When Ed Mouzon first served on the Executive Committee, the tournament income accounted for approximately 65 per cent of the Association's general revenue. As we have developed additional sources of income, this ratio has been gradually whittled down even though the net income from the tournament has increased. For example, in setting up the budget for our current fiscal year, we estimated basketball income as approximately 50 per cent of our anticipated receipts.

Now, to explain why we enjoyed unprecedented prosperity during our last fiscal year. The 1958 University Division Tournament resulted in total net receipts of \$320,866.00, an all-time record high. This surpassed the previous peak by more than \$144,000. Half of the \$320,866 was distributed to participating teams and the other half accrued to the Association. We are indebted to the University Basketball Tournament Committee, which serves under the chairmanship of Arthur C. Lonborg of the University of Kansas, for the excellent management that Committee, year after year, gives to the tournament; furthermore, we are grateful to the member institutions and their personnel for the efficient supervision they give to the NCAA tournaments which are held on their campuses and in their facilities.

This source of income enabled the Association to complete the past fiscal year with a net excess of receipts over disbursements in the amount of approximately \$88,900. The bulk of this money is going to be placed in our funded cash reserve which actually is a sinking fund. As Ed Mouzon reported last year, it is the thinking of your Executive Committee that we should develop this sinking fund to the level of approximately one-year's operating costs as insurance against the possibility of an unforeseen catastrophe which might seriously curtail our basic sources of revenue. We now have \$115,000.00 in this funded cash reserve.

In addition to the sinking fund account, we also have a basic investment fund of approximately \$226,000. This money has been invested in U. S. Government Treasury bonds. During the course of the past year, the Executive Committee has altered its investment policy and has turned over this money to the trust department of a Kansas City bank. It is our hope to improve our return from this fund by approximately one per cent.

Membership Report

It also is gratifying to report that our membership continues to grow. At this time a year ago, we reported that we had 509 members, this total being made up of 467 active member institutions, 25 allied conferences, four associate members and 13 affiliated organizations. Now, our total membership is 530, an increase of 21 over last year. This record total of 530 is made up of 485 active members, 27 allied conferences, five associate members and 13 affiliated organizations.

It seems to me that this is a tribute to the services and benefits of NCAA membership since our new members have come to us by their own choice. In other words, we continue to hold to the policy that the NCAA does not conduct membership campaigns.

It seems to me that I should list the institutions and organizations which have been admitted to membership since our 52nd annual Convention. They are:

District One

Fairfield University, Fairfield, Connecticut

District Two

Delaware State College, Dover, Delaware
Grove City College, Grove City, Pennsylvania
Hunter College, Bronx, New York
C. W. Post College, Greenvale, New York
Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, New York
State University Teachers College, Oswego, New York
State University Teachers College, Plattsburgh, New York
Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania

District Three

Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, North Carolina
Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia
Virginia State College, Norfolk, Virginia

District Four

Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota
Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois

District Five

Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa
Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa
Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa

District Eight

San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California

Allied conferences

Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association
Mason-Dixon Intercollegiate Conference

Associate member

Nevada Southern University, Las Vegas, Nevada

Mr. Chairman, I believe this completes my report for our Secretary-Treasurer. The report this year has been relatively brief and one of the reasons is that the printed report is before the delegates in their Convention Bulletins and, secondly, I assume that anyone who wishes additional information will feel free to ask for that at this time. We will be happy to answer any questions that any one might have.

In order to get the matter before the Convention, I move that the report of the Secretary-Treasurer be received and approved. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

6. REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THOMAS D. BOLLES (Harvard University): It is my pleasure to appear before you on behalf of my nine colleagues of the Executive

Committee and submit to you our year-end report. As you know, the Executive Committee is responsible for administering the business affairs of the Association and supervising the conduct of our meets and tournaments.

The 1958 Committee held three meetings during the course of the year. Abridged editions of the minutes of two of the meetings are contained on pages 50-56 of your Convention Bulletin. Our third meeting was held here this past Monday.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer has reflected the fact that our Association is in a strong financial situation. The Executive Committee believes it extremely important that the NCAA maintains this financial security. Through our various committees, the NCAA administers a varied program and provides numerous services to the colleges and universities of the nation. We feel that the NCAA always should have sufficient financial strength to meet whatever contingencies might arise.

Aside from the financial aspects of our affairs, I am pleased to report that the National Collegiate championship series annually conducted by the Association is on a sound footing. At the present time, the NCAA sponsors 15 meets and tournaments in 13 different sports, there being University and College Division championships in basketball and cross-country. I think special mention should be made of the following:

1. In virtually every event that we sponsor, the number of institutions and individuals being entered is increasing each year. For example, our tournament committees in golf and wrestling have committees at work at the present time in an effort to determine how they might revise the structure of their tournaments to accommodate the rapidly increasing number of entries. This certainly is gratifying news to an association which is dedicated to providing greater opportunity for competitive sports participation.

2. Our College Division competition is relatively new. It is heartening to note, however, that both of our College Division events have enjoyed noteworthy success at an early age. In its second year of operation, the National College Division Basketball Championship enjoyed both artistic and financial success and, as to the latter point, the participating teams in the 1958 tournament not only received their full expense allowance but also there was sufficient money to provide an additional payment to the 32 teams.

The first National College Division Cross-Country Championship was held this past November and 150 student-athletes were entered and 114 actually competed. This made for an auspicious inaugural and we are indebted to Wheaton College for being the host to this first annual Cross-Country Championship just as we have been indebted to Evansville College the past two years for its excellent and enthusiastic management of the College Division Basketball Tournament. If the Convention acts favorably upon a proposed amendment later today, our Association will add its 16th national championship in the sport of soccer. The Soccer Rules Committee already has drawn up a tournament plan about which the Executive Committee is enthusiastic. We all look forward to the inaugural of this 16th event subject to your approving action later at this meeting.

Also, subject to your approval, it is planned to add regional championship competition at the College Division level in the sports of baseball, golf, tennis and track and field. These proposals have been endorsed by the College Committee and Executive Committee and will be submitted at this meeting.

4. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer indicated the tremendous financial success enjoyed by our University Division Basketball Tournament last March. There is no question that this event has assured the financial stability of this Association during the past several years. The Executive Committee wishes to pay tribute not only to the University Division Tournament Committee but, also, to the personnel of the many institutions which have been willing to serve as hosts to our various regional and final tournaments. In the last analysis, they have been the ones responsible for the success of the tournament and whereas there is not sufficient time to name these institutions, we all are conscious of who you are and what you have done to contribute to the NCAA's well being.

These additional comments should be made in regard to the Executive Committee's affairs during the past year:

a. Your representatives were disturbed by the formation of a National Alliance by which the high schools, some junior colleges and a segment of the smaller four-year colleges banded together to draw common playing rules for the sport of football and supposedly for other sports. Our main concern was that the NCAA was intentionally excluded from this Alliance.

Actually, the results during the past football season indicate that the different playing codes in football had far less impact than expected. The overwhelming number of four-year institutions continued to play the NCAA code, yet it is true that in some areas there were institutions which had to play under different rules during the course of the season. The Executive Committee thinks that this is unfortunate and it already has taken steps to see whether it cannot bring to reality a dream that had been in the back of many people's mind for some time; that is, to see the high schools and the colleges get together on a common playing code in the sport of football. We hope that committees working on this project will be successful during the course of 1959.

b. The Executive Committee has started a pattern of reserve funds for various events and, as of this date, we have created reserve funds for our College Division events, the ice hockey tournament, the baseball tournament and the boxing tournament. We feel it is a healthy sign to have some money in reserve for our various tournaments in the event that we arrive at less prosperous times than we now enjoy.

c. As of September 1, 1958, a requirement is in effect whereby any conference whose champion automatically qualifies for the University Division basketball championship must conduct its in-season basketball competition under eligibility rules at least as demanding as those of the NCAA. This requirement also will prevail for the baseball tournament.

d. The Executive Committee has authorized the acquisition of additional space at its executive offices in Kansas City and appropri-

ated sufficient money for the remodeling of this space. We feel that our executive staff does a competent and efficient job and we also feel that they should have ample and dignified quarters.

Finally, the Executive Committee recommends that the 1960 Convention of the Association be held at the Astor-Manhattan Hotels, New York City, January 6-8. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

Mr. President, this completes my report on behalf of the Executive Committee with the understanding that a detailed accounting of all of our activities is set forth in the Convention Bulletin.

I move that the report be accepted and that the actions of the Executive Committee during the past year be approved.

7. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

H. J. DORRICOTT (Western State College of Colorado): The Council of the Association is composed of 18 men and, by edict of the Constitution, is charged with establishing and directing the general policy of the Association in the interim between Conventions. I feel myself fortunate to be numbered among the 18 and I am pleased to represent my colleagues in presenting this year-end summary of the affairs of your Council.

The 1958 Council held four meetings during the course of the year and the minutes of three of those meetings are set forth on pages 56-72 of the Convention Bulletin. Our fourth meeting was held here this Tuesday and Wednesday. Whereas the printed minutes give you the detailed record of our deliberations, I think that there are several matters which should be particularly called to your attention.

Interpretations

As part of its duties, the Council from time to time issues interpretations as to the scope, meaning or effect of the provisions of the NCAA Constitution and By-laws. These interpretations are subject to review by the annual Convention. Unless the Convention specifically votes to reject or revise the Council's interpretations, they stand as official rulings.

At the time that the official Convention notice was distributed to the membership, under date of December 5, 1958, a pamphlet was included which set forth the proposed amendments to be acted upon at this Convention and, also, listed a compilation of interpretations approved by the Council. This compilation is reprinted in your Convention Bulletin on pages 154-158. At the conclusion of my report, any one who wishes to ask a question or desires to have any of these interpretations discussed, should do so; otherwise, approval of the Council's report will constitute approval of the interpretations which have been circularized and are included in your Convention Bulletin.

There is one interpretation which I should like to call to your attention. That is Interpretation 4, page 154. This interpretation states:

"Any student who signs or has ever signed a contract to play professional athletics (whether for a money consideration or not); plays or has ever played on any professional team in any sport;

receives or has ever received, directly or indirectly, a salary or any other form of financial assistance (including scholarships or educational grants-in-aid) from a professional sports organization or any of his expenses for reporting to or visiting a professional team is no longer an amateur and is no longer eligible for intercollegiate athletic competition at an NCAA member institution."

This represents a revision in the existing interpretation to the end that an athlete surrenders his eligibility if he accepts a scholarship or an educational subsidy from a professional sports organization. This, of course, has ties with the over-all report on college-professional relations which I am going to mention later. The Council does believe that this revised interpretation is vital to maintaining our own independence and integrity as well as sharpening the line of demarcation between college and professional sports.

Enforcement

The Association has given the Council authority to discipline member institutions found to have violated the requirements of the Association. During the course of the year, we took disciplinary action affecting four institutions. This represents the smallest number of disciplinary cases since the inception of the enforcement program approximately six years ago.

As of this fall, the six-year history of the Association's enforcement activities looks something like this:

Total number of active cases to come before the Infractions Committee	130
Number in which guilt was established and disciplinary action taken (involving 46 institutions)	42
Number in which guilt was established and corrective action was taken by institution or conference.....	15
Number in which guilt was not established (insufficient evidence)	44
Miscellaneous	14
Pending	15

It is our impression that the climate of intercollegiate athletics has markedly improved in the past six years. Integrity has been restored to recruiting and financial assistance programs and we feel that there is definitely an attitude of compliance and respect for governing legislation on the part of most of our people. The reported violations that are being investigated now are, for the most part, relatively minor violations. Of course, there are some major crime alarms here and there. But, most of the cases that are under inquiry by the Committee on Infractions are cases having to do with so-called fringe benefits. These are situations when recruiters, interested in a prospect, seek a half-step advantage over their competition and step across the line. My colleagues on the Council already have indicated that they intend to press a vigorous campaign against so-called fringe benefits and to deal with all such reported violations in an aggressive manner even though this type of activity is not directly comparable to the more serious transgressions which prompted the inauguration of the NCAA enforcement program in 1952.

In this connection, the Council frequently is encountering different types of loan devices designed to accommodate prospects who have immediate financial need, particularly in financing transportation between their home and the campus site. The Council recently has approved an interpretation under the provisions of Article III, Section 4, (a), of the Constitution to the effect that a staff member of an institution may not sign or co-sign a note on behalf of a prospective or enrolled student-athlete and, furthermore, if a prospective student-athlete is in need and wishes to borrow money, it is the Council's position that the loan should be consummated in the prospect's home town through his own initiative instead of in the area of the institution in which the prospect is going to enroll. In other words, if the prospective student-athlete needs money, he should make his loan in his own home town area through his own contacts and if an enrolled student-athlete is in need of assistance, he should make the loan either through his own home town contacts or through the student loan fund of the institution. The Council sees no reason why athletic staff members should be co-signing notes with student-athletes or arranging special loans and, accordingly, considers this to be financial assistance not administered by the institution.

In disciplinary actions during the year, the Council:

(a) Placed Seattle University on probation from April 21, 1958, to September 1, 1960, and during the period of the probation, specified that Seattle University shall be ineligible to participate in the National Collegiate Basketball Tournament and those invitational and like basketball events which cooperate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program. The reasons for this action were that Seattle University was found to have violated Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws in that the head basketball coach of the institution offered two prospective student-athletes financial aid and like inducements not permitted by this Association or Seattle University and, furthermore, the Council found that Seattle University had violated Article VI, Section 2, (a), of the By-laws in improperly transporting a prospective student-athlete.

(b) Extended and revised the probationary status of Alabama Polytechnic Institute to the extent that this institution was placed on probation from April 21, 1958, until September 1, 1961. During the period of the probation, the Council specified that Alabama Polytechnic Institute shall be ineligible to enter athletes or teams in National Collegiate Championship competition and those invitational and like events which cooperate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program; the institution's athletic teams were ruled ineligible to participate in any national television series administered by the Association; the institution was denied the privilege of being represented on any NCAA committee or the right to vote on any question before the Association. The reason for this action was that during the time that the Alabama Polytechnic Institute was serving a probationary term, API violated Article VI, Section 1, of the By-laws in that a representative or representatives of the athletic interests of the institution offered a prospective student-athlete illicit financial aid and equivalent inducements to persuade him to enroll and insure his enrollment at Alabama Polytechnic Institute; further, the Council found that API had violated Article

III, Sections 1 and 4, of the Constitution in that illicit financial aid and like benefits were provided to the prospective student-athlete for the benefit of himself and his family, these benefits having been arranged for and provided by representatives of the institution. It might be noted that the Council is particularly concerned about this case since the institution was in process of completing a three-year probationary term at the time of the violations.

(c) Placed Southern Methodist University on probation from April 21, 1958, to September 1, 1959, because a representative of the institution arranged and provided a then prospective student-athlete with a summer job which was not legitimate in its nature and function insofar as the requirements of the Association are concerned. Although the prospect, who later enrolled at SMU, did do some work on the job and did not receive an exorbitant rate of pay, it was the conclusion of the Council that he did not have sufficient experience to perform the job in a competent manner and the results he produced were not commensurate with his pay and obligations.

(d) Extended and revised the probationary status of the University of Southern California from January 7, 1959 until January 7, 1961. During this period of probation, the Council specified that athletes and teams of Southern California shall not be eligible to participate in any National Collegiate Championship event or any of the invitational and like events which cooperate with the Association in the administration of the enforcement program; that the institution's athletic teams shall not be eligible to participate in any television programs subject to the administration or control of the Association and that the institution shall not make any commitments for such a television appearance before it has been restored to full rights and privileges of membership; and, further, that any violation of NCAA requirements during the period of probation shall be considered by the Council as cause for recommending USC's expulsion from membership in this Association.

The reason for this action by the Council was that during the time USC was serving a probationary term USC violated Article VI, Section 1 of the By-laws in that representatives of the University offered and the University subsequently provided a prospective student-athlete airplane transportation to Los Angeles during the summer of 1957 for the purpose of enrollment at a junior college; USC's representative recruited said prospective student-athlete for the junior college in order to improve his academic record and to assure his admission to USC; further, USC promised the student-athlete that USC would fulfill its promise of a grant-in-aid despite any injury the student-athlete might sustain during his participation at the junior college. This incident also represented a violation of Article VI, Section 2, (a), of the NCAA By-laws and Section 6:04 (f) and (g) of the rules and regulations of the Conference in which the institution holds membership.

Penalties

During recent years, particularly the last two years, the Council has been interested in focusing disciplinary action upon the individuals involved. It does not wish to permit an institution to escape from any penalty by making a scapegoat of a particular staff member; at

the same time, when a staff member takes actions which are clearly contrary to the stated policies, wishes and intent of the institution, then the Council has been interested in focusing the disciplinary action on the individual. It has lightened, for example, the penalties imposed upon several institutions because those institutions had taken disciplinary action of their own in the case of the staff member or members involved.

In the interest of furthering this type of approach, the Council has added a new NCAA penalty. This provides that:

"Any member institution that retains on its active athletic staff any one who has violated or has been a party to a violation of the governing legislation of the NCAA may be required to show cause why its membership in the Association should not be suspended or terminated."

The Council does not intend to apply this penalty automatically in every case; rather, it will be used only in those cases where the penalty is particularly applicable. Also, the Council has voted that when an institution has been found to be in violation of NCAA legislation and the report reflects academic violations or questionable academic procedures, the Executive Director of the Association shall be authorized to forward a copy of the report to the appropriate regional accrediting agency.

College-Professional Relations

Your representatives have given considerable attention during the course of the year to the question of college-professional relations. Our thinking was set forth in a 19-page pamphlet which recently was distributed to all member institutions.

Those of you who gave study to this report must realize that the Council thinks that the question of college-professional relations is an important one. Certainly, it is a continuing one. It involves issues which should be constantly reviewed by the colleges to make certain that, at all times, we maintain and retain a clear and distinct line of demarcation between the two activities—on the one side college athletics and on the other side, professional sports. As stated in the report, it seems to us that the colleges have only made progress in keeping college athletics within its idealistic framework when we have been successful in rejecting the professional attitude and approach. We earnestly hope that the membership feels as we do and is interested in actively and intensely furthering the objectives of the report on this subject. Also, we hope that the delegates here voting today will support the amendments which have been offered to further this objective.

Rules Committees

As a general policy, we believe that wherever possible the Association should remain together as a single unit dealing with our common problems. At the same time, we recognize that in special instances it is to the advantage of the membership for the Association to separate into divisions. This was true when College Division competition was organized in two of our sports. Amendments will be forthcoming here today which will increase our College Division competition by the proposed inauguration of some regional events.

Also, the wisdom of special classification was recognized when several years ago we created the position of Vice-President at-Large, this person being an automatic member of our Executive Committee and Council. All of this is by way of saying that the Council—acting upon the recommendation of the NCAA Executive Committee—believes that it is time to recognize special College Division representation on at least four of our rules committees. Proposed amendments are before you to assure College Division representation on our Football, Basketball, Track and Field and Baseball Committees.

Through the years, efforts have been made to include representatives of the smaller institutions on these rules committees. Some years this representation is obtained; in other years, it is not. It is the nature of things that those coaches who enjoy the greatest success in a particular sport expect to serve and usually are nominated to serve on the rules committees of those sports. Certainly, no one can quarrel with this and you will find most of the coaches who are serving on rules committees of the Association operate outstanding programs in their particular sports. At the same time, too often outstanding College Division personnel is overlooked and to assure recognition for this group of people, the Council is sponsoring amendments which will automatically include Eastern and Western College Division representatives on these four rules committees.

Mr. Chairman and delegates, this completes my report on behalf of the Council. I should like to move its adoption and approval with the understanding that passage of this motion will include approval of the Council's actions during the course of the year as reported in the Convention Bulletin and, also, approval of the interpretations issued by the Council including all of those set forth on pages 154-158 of the Convention Bulletin. (The motion was seconded.)

BERNIE HAMMERBECK (Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference): I would like to bring the attention of this body to one point on which I believe Mr. Dorricott might have given the wrong impression. It concerns the penalties against the University of Southern California, and I would like to read for the record one paragraph of the Resolution.

"Be it Resolved, that during the first year"—I believe that is where the error was in the reporting—"that during the first year of this probationary period, USC shall be ineligible to enter athletes or teams in any National Collegiate Championship events or any of the invitational and like events which cooperate with the Association in the administration of the enforcement program."

I believe that was erroneously reported as two years.

MR. DORRICOTT: That is correct. The first year only.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Is there any discussion or question? (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

8. REPORT OF THE TELEVISION COMMITTEE

RIX N. YARD (Denison University): Since we gave an extensive report yesterday morning, I will confine my report this morning to the reading of the 1959 Resolution.

"Whereas, it is the desire of the member institutions of the NCAA to continue a reasonable program of television reconciling to the

greatest extent possible the conflicting interests (1) of the colleges in maintaining attendance at their football games and thus obtaining the necessary support for their athletic and physical education programs, (2) of the public in viewing college football on television, and (3) of both colleges and the public in preventing the monopolization by a few institutions;

"NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the NCAA hereby agree that there shall be a national television program for the 1959 football season to be directed by a Television Committee appointed by the Council of the NCAA;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that said Committee shall hold hearings at which all member colleges and other interested parties shall have full opportunity to be heard and to make proposals for the 1959 television program;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that, as promptly as possible after such hearings, the Committee shall formulate a 1959 television plan in accordance with the general spirit and purposes of this resolution and after full consideration of the suggestions contained therein, the information obtained at the hearings and such other explorations as it deems necessary and proper in light of the constantly changing conditions in the field;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the 1959 Television Committee shall give full and careful consideration to the possible and probable impact of subscription, closed circuit, and delayed television upon college football and shall include in the 1959 Television Plan such provisions with respect thereto as it deems necessary to prevent adverse effects upon college football;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the plan as devised by the Committee shall go into effect if and when it is approved by mail referendum vote of two-thirds of those voting;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that no member institutions of the NCAA shall make or extend any commitments, arrangements or contracts for any form of television of college football games (including subscription, closed circuit, and delayed television) until the adoption of the approved plan, and then only for the 1959 season and in conformity with the provisions of that plan."

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this resolution. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

9. REPORT OF EXTRA EVENTS COMMITTEE

WILBUR C. JOHNS (University of California at Los Angeles): In addition to the report which is printed in the Bulletin, I would like to add some remarks as a result of our meeting yesterday.

Requests have been received from eight separate organizations during the past year. These are being processed by your Committee and at this Convention we are recommending approval of the Liberty Bowl in Philadelphia, and of the Flower Bowl Classic in New Orleans, these proposed games having met all the requirements for certification.

The remaining six requests for certification may be acted upon when and if all qualifications are met. In four of these cases, inaugural of the games involved depends on the action of this Convention on proposed legislation.

Other problems which have been called to our attention during this past year are ticket distribution problems of some of the bowl committees, and network television of some of the early games. The ticket problems have been resolved by consultation between the Extra Events Committee and the various bowl games committees. The television problem is one which must be given further study by co-ordinated efforts of the Television Committee and the Extra Events Committee during the coming spring.

I would like to move for approval of the certification of the Liberty Bowl Game of Philadelphia, and of the Flower Bowl Classic in New Orleans. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

10. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS PREVIOUSLY CIRCULARIZED

PRESIDENT GARDNER: We will proceed now to a consideration of the first proposed amendment, the amendment to Article III, Section 4 of the Constitution by the addition of new Paragraph (c).

Principle of Financial Aid

MR. DORRICOTT: I am not going into detail on this. I am sure you have had the proposal long enough to give it ample study. I do want to report that the Council sponsors this proposed amendment and I would like to read it.

To amend Article III, Section 4, of the Constitution by adding a new Paragraph (c) as follows:

"(c) In all cases, the institutional agency making the award of aid shall give the recipient a written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms thereof."

I move this proposed amendment be adopted. (The motion was seconded, put to a standing vote, and carried, 163-3.)

Principle of Ethical Conduct

DELANEY KIPHUTH (Yale University): This proposed amendment comes to you sponsored by the Council. You will note that the material previously contained in Section 6, Article III of the Constitution is now designated in Subsections (a) and (c) and the essentials of this amendment to the Constitution are contained in the addition of material in Subsection (b) which I will read.

"(b) It shall be considered unethical conduct, under the terms of this principle, for a staff member of the athletic department of a member institution to receive compensation, directly or indirectly, for the scouting of athletic talent or the negotiating of talent contracts for professional sports organizations."

Mr. President I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

CHARLES "BUD" WILKINSON (University of Oklahoma). A year ago at the Convention I was the chairman of the Committee appointed by the Council to study our relationships with the professionals, and since this proposed amendment stems from the action taken by that Committee I would like to speak in behalf of it.

The Committee was composed of:

- District 1—Ethan Allan, Yale University
- District 2—Earl Blaik, U. S. Military Academy
- District 3—Bobby Dodd, Georgia Institute of Technology
- District 4—Fred Lindstrom, Northwestern University
- District 5—C. B. Wilkinson, University of Oklahoma
- District 6—Jess Neely, Rice Institute
- District 7—John Bunn, Colorado State College
- District 8—Amory (Slats) Gill, Oregon State College
- At-large—Al Humphreys, Bucknell University
- At-large—H. O. Crisler, University of Michigan
- At-large—LeRoy Hughes, California State Polytechnic College

We felt that there was definitely a conflict of interests for a coach to deal with an athlete as a coach and at the same time have a financial stake or a possible financial interest in that boy's joining a professional sports organization.

In trying to establish a very clear line of demarcation between amateur athletics and professional athletics we felt that it was important that this line be established in the coaching profession as well as among the players themselves.

We had gone to considerable length to make the line very distinct and clear for the boy and we felt that the line should be just as distinct for the people who are coaching.

I might digress from the Committee's feelings, but speaking for myself, I also think it is only logical that facilities and the use of facilities should fall into this same category. As a coach, I believe that what we are legislating also affects the coach and the institution.

When we started the discussion a year ago there were three things under consideration: (1) the granting of scholarships and funds by professional organizations to colleges; (2) the relationship of the coach as an employee of the professionals, and (3) the use of facilities by professional organizations as home fields.

When legislation was proposed, only No. 1 was approved for consideration. I hope that this is only the first step and that we can take the succeeding steps necessary to maintain a logical position in future years.

EDWIN R. KIMBALL (Brigham Young University): I am for this legislation except that I don't feel it goes far enough. It would seem to me, from reading the report of last year, that we were going to prohibit these coaches from being employed by any professional organization. It would seem to me that under this amendment a coach would still be able to play professional baseball during the summertime and come back to the campus and coach the following year. In line with the thinking back of the proposed amendment from last year's Committee, it was my impression that we were going to rule that out. I would like to ask the question of the Committee if that was the intent.

MR. KIPHUTH: To the best of my knowledge, the Council conscientiously restricted the language here to include only scouting and the negotiating of talent or contracts with talent because they felt this was the first step to be taken in this direction. It deals with a certain amount of institutional integrity and it was felt that we might

move slowly in this direction. I stand to be corrected by any one more familiar with this legislation than I am.

MR. KIMBALL: I would like to ask Mr. Wilkinson what was intended by this. I haven't had an opportunity to talk with him.

MR. WILKINSON: The report of the Committee reads a little differently than the proposed amendment. I think that Mr. Kiphuth has stated the position of the Committee. This involves a tremendous number of conflicting and varied problems, and at this time I think it is a little difficult to write a clear-cut statement as to exactly what is and what is not accepted practice. By adopting this action, we will move in the direction and will gradually be able to find that fine line of position.

Because of the arrangements which are now in force by a number of people, and the time element rearranging institutional budgets, and things of that sort, to offset the effects of the adoption of this amendment it was the feeling that we ought to take this stand for the position and then move slowly toward clear-cut legislation.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Is there further discussion? The question has been called for. (The motion was put to a standing vote, and was carried, 132-12.)

Principle of Educational Objective

RIXFORD K. SNYDER (Stanford University): The Council sponsors this amendment to the Constitution as a result of a recommendation from the Conference of Conferences which was held in Denver, on August 25-26, 1958. The Section was drawn up by a subcommittee composed of Everett D. Barnes, Oliver Cornwell, Frank Stovall and George H. Young, chairman. I will read the amendment to Section 9 of Article III of the Constitution.

"Section 9. Principle of Educational Objective of Intercollegiate Athletics. The competitive athletic programs of the colleges are designed to be a vital part of the educational system. A basic purpose of this Association is to maintain intercollegiate athletics as an integral part of the educational program and the athlete as an integral part of the student body, and, by so doing, retain a clear line of demarcation between college athletics and professional sports."

I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded, put to a standing vote, and was carried, 150-0.)

Transfer of Membership

COLONEL D. S. McALISTER (The Citadel): This amendment is to transfer Hampton Institute from District 3 to District 2, and I move the approval of this recommendation. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

Eligibility Committee

OLIVER K. CORNWELL (University of North Carolina): The Council sponsors this amendment. During the past two years, an increasing number of individuals and schools have appeared before the 18-man Council for rulings on eligibility of individuals for other than NCAA events. It has gotten to be burdensome and has taken a lot of time.

Mr. Gardner appointed a special Committee, of which I was Chairman, to attempt to clarify this situation. Now you understand that

you would give the Eligibility Committee, and the Council, authority to rule on eligibility other than for NCAA events.

I have served on the NCAA Eligibility Committee over a great many years and we have actually been doing that on the request of conferences and schools. By this amendment, the Eligibility Committee will be appointed from Council membership, then empowered to rule upon questions submitted by a member institution as to whether a given student-athlete is eligible for intercollegiate athletics under the requirements of the Association, both as they pertain to all intercollegiate competition or a particular meet or tournament conducted under the auspices of the Association. The Eligibility Committee rulings might be appealed to the Council upon the request of any member.

I will read the amendment:

"(c) The Eligibility Committee shall consist of three members. The members shall be elected by the Council from the membership of the Council for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. One of the three members shall be elected by the Council as chairman. The Eligibility Committee shall be empowered to rule upon any question submitted by a member institution as to whether a given student-athlete is eligible for intercollegiate athletics under the requirements of the Association, both as they pertain to all intercollegiate competition or a particular meet or tournament conducted under the auspices of the Association. The Executive Director is authorized to apply the eligibility rules of the Association subject to review by the Eligibility Committee upon the request of any member; the Eligibility Committee's rulings may be appealed to the Council upon the request of any member."

I move the adoption of the amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

VERNE FREEMAN (Purdue University): I wish to express a conviction which I have in regard to this matter. The way this particular By-law is operating at the present time is, I think, satisfactory.

I personally am concerned about what would happen if we do approve this particular proposal. It seems to me that we are almost at the point or, at least we are approaching it, of setting up a national eligibility committee that will cover a lot more territory provided it is used. Now it might not be used, but as a member of the Big Ten Conference eligibility committee for perhaps a decade or so, we have faced these questions perhaps 50-75 times in the course of each year and given tentative rulings a lot of other times.

I hesitate to think of what could fall upon the shoulders of the NCAA Eligibility Committee if, in fact, whenever any one of our institutions decides it wants to appeal some of the rulings which our conference eligibility committees make. This could become very burdensome.

I wish to express the conviction that the various eligibility committees within our conference groups are doing everything we can right now to support the principles under which we are all operating as members of this great Association. I am confident that we would be most happy to do anything that you wish to do to obtain greater

assistance, but I personally feel that I should oppose this particular amendment for the reasons that I have indicated.

WALLACE WADE (Southern Conference) : I would like to ask a question for information.

As I read this proposal it seems to me that it increases specifically the phase of activity of the NCAA for ruling on individual eligibility. Personally, I am not opposed to that principle, but I would like to know how this new authority will operate.

For instance, refer to Article III of the Constitution, where we have stated a principle of amateurism and under that provision we have certain interpretations. That does not say that in order to be eligible for any field of athletics a man must be an amateur. Under this provision, will the Eligibility Committee have the authority to say that when a man violates amateur principles he will be ineligible.

Furthermore, in the By-laws, we have a recruiting provision. The By-laws do not state that an athlete who is recruited in violation of the recruiting provisions is ineligible. Does this give the Eligibility Committee the authority to say that an athlete who has been recruited in violation of the recruiting provisions is ineligible?

I am not opposed to the Committee having that authority. I would just like to know exactly what we are voting for.

MR. CORNWELL: Yes, it would give the Eligibility Committee the authority, with the right of the institution to appeal to the Council.

We actually have been operating that way in the past. I see some men here who have presented individuals in certain cases and the Council has attempted to define whether the particular individual was an amateur or professional. The only addition, really, is that the Council would like the case to clear through the Eligibility Committee, with the right of appeal to the Council.

With reference to Mr. Freeman's remarks, I don't think the Eligibility Committee is particularly desirous of getting additional work. I don't know how in the world the chairman of the Committee finds the time to do the work that he is now doing, but I just can't quite see taking the time of 18 men spending 25 per cent of their time ruling on eligibility. I just think there should be a clearing house before the case comes to the Council, with a recommendation from the three-man Committee to save time. I think all the Council members are here and I believe they agree this has become quite a problem.

MR. WADE: I am not satisfied yet. I think this is important enough that we all should know exactly what is being done and again I am not objecting to it. I am in favor of it. But I want it to be clearly understood that if a man has been found not to be an amateur according to our principles, the Eligibility Committee has the authority to say he is ineligible for intercollegiate athletics in any NCAA institution. And then, second, if a man has been recruited in violation of our rulings, would the Eligibility Committee have the authority to say that he is to be ineligible for intercollegiate athletics at any NCAA institution. I would just like to hear you say either yes or no.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: He said yes.

ALFRED SCOTT (University of Georgia): I can see where those members of the NCAA who are not members of a recognized conference may need some source to rule on eligibility. That has been one of the important duties of the conferences. In fact, I was subpoenaed by the lieutenant-governor of one state while I was in New England to show up somewhere else to argue a case in court over eligibility. Now, am I going to be relieved of that and let the NCAA people handle all that kind of thing by this rule? In other words, I would be for this rule if you would let the conferences handle their own eligibility.

RICHARD O. BAUMBACH (Tulane University): From an operational point of view it bothers me that we have to be concerned with double rulings. What may come in the future if we have to be concerned about what our conference commissioner thinks and then what the NCAA Committee rules. Those rules are completely simple when you make them but not so when you begin to get the peculiar variations when they come up.

It is not unusual for me to call our commissioner and ask about our own conference rulings and then his interpretation of NCAA rulings. Usually that is enough because we feel some security if he tells us it is his interpretation or understanding that we are not violating an NCAA ruling.

If we have a Committee of this sort I believe our commissioner would take a position, "I can talk about our Conference interpretations but you better check the Committee to talk about NCAA interpretations." Very often we don't have time, and I could imagine this Committee would be almost constantly in session, particularly the early part of the year ruling on various cases—cases which today are ruled on by the commissioners.

GEARY EPPLEY (University of Maryland): Article III of the By-laws has to do with amateurs and refers to individual students. Elsewhere in our Constitution and By-laws are eligibility rules for NCAA events. That is about all the rules the NCAA has relating to the individual—amateur rules and the eligibility for NCAA events.

The thing I would like to know is whether this Eligibility Committee will have authority on only those two Sections or will they have authority to talk about the one-year resident rule for non-NCAA events, for example.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: The Chair would interpret this to apply to any rule affecting the individual. Of course, that is true now.

MR. EPPLEY: In other words, it only applies to the amateur rule.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: No sir, it applies to any requirement or rule of this Association affecting a student's eligibility.

MR. EPPLEY: What rules do we have other than those?

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Regardless of the number of rules, it applies to all. I thought your question was does it apply to one or two or all of them? My response was it applies to all. All Association law. (The motion was put to a standing vote, and was lost 77-91.)

Membership of Rules Committees

THEODORE HARDER (University of California, Santa Barbara): This proposal would amend certain subparagraphs of Article III, Section

2, and relates to the membership of various rules committees. Before proceeding with them I would like you to turn to Page 150 for certain editorial changes in two parts of the amendment. This is permissible under the rules since this applies to Article III.

If you will turn to subparagraph (b), Basketball Rules Committee, go down to line 3, and following "three at-large" you will see a comma. Please delete the comma and insert there in place of it the word "and."

Then in subparagraph (c), relating to the Football Rules Committee, line 3, after the words "four at-large," delete the semicolon and again add the word "and." With these corrections I shall proceed with the amendment.

Subparagraph (b) of Article III Section 2 of the By-laws, would be changed to read as follows:

"(b) The Basketball Rules Committee shall consist of thirteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large, one who shall represent junior college basketball interests and one who shall represent secondary school basketball interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman."

Proceeding on then to subparagraph (c) the amendment would change it to read as follows:

"(c) The Football Rules Committee shall consist of fourteen members, one from each of the eight geographic Districts; four at-large; one who shall represent junior college football interests and one who shall represent secondary school football interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one-at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One of the members-at-large shall serve as chairman and one of the members-at-large shall serve as secretary."

Proceeding to subparagraph (e), the amendment would change the wording as follows:

"(e) The Track and Field Rules Committee shall consist of twelve members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large, and one who shall represent secondary school track and field interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One of the members shall be elected as chairman."

Going down to subparagraph (1), this amendment would change the wording as follows:

"(1) The Wrestling Rules Committee shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at-large and two who shall represent secondary school wrestling interests. One of the members shall be elected as chairman."

The last one, subparagraph (n), would be changed, as follows:

"(n) The Baseball Rules Committee shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, and three at-large. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman."

This amendment has been sponsored by the Council. I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded.)

EMIL L. LARSON (Border Conference): I am not clear on that editorial change in (b).

MR. HARDER: Before the editorial change that I made, it read "The Basketball Rules Committee shall consist of thirteen members one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large, one who shall represent junior college basketball interests." Well, now, that three at-large did not refer to the junior college basketball interests. We tried to distinguish that. If you add that up then you didn't come to 13 members. You would have 11. So we had to distinguish there were three at-large and a junior college man, and a secondary school man. You see that made thirteen members.

MR. EPPLEY: I would like to propose an amendment. There is nothing definite as to what the College Division is. We have nothing in our Constitution and By-laws defining the College Division. An institution could be in both. I would like to propose that College Division for the purpose of this Section be defined as schools with 1,000 male undergraduate students or less. (The motion was seconded.)

HAROLD BEATTY (Fresno State College): Such an amendment would eliminate particularly in the State of California a great number of schools that are now College Division. We have 11 state colleges in California who, under this designation, would be of university class. Most have more than 1,000 male enrollment. These colleges are participating strictly among colleges in their conferences and in their non-conference meets and I believe this would eliminate them from any representation. I believe this is true in states other than California.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: The Chair might observe that actually we have some institutions with 16,000-20,000 students who, by their own choice, participate at the College Division level and do not have an expensive program. I think the Chair might add this.

WILFORD KETZ (Union College): The intent of the College Division, at least in the two Championships that have been set up so far, is not in numbers of enrollment as you pointed out, but in the kind of competition. Furthermore, if you would put in such an amendment with rising enrollments in colleges, in no time at all you may have something of a minority of your group available for these. I think this is not a wise move.

EDWARD KRAUSE (University of Notre Dame): I would like to support the last gentleman who spoke. I think there are three conferences now in the College Division, all of whom would be moved up to the University Division if this amendment were adopted. I would like to speak against the amendment to the amendment.

WILLIS J. STETSON (Swarthmore College): I have two comments to make concerning the proposal of Mr. Eppley. One is, I served on a Committee in the NCAA that spent two full days trying to define what is a College Division institution. I wish the solution was as simple as Mr. Eppley suggested this morning. It cannot be.

The College Tournament Committee could very well use the list as compiled by the NCAB and I think it is fair to say that that list is not changing so rapidly that it can cause any confusion. I should think to pass this amendment to the amendment would work a hardship rather than clarify it.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Is there further discussion of the amendment to the amendment? (The motion to amend the original motion was put to a vote and was lost.)

MR. EPPLEY: I figured that was going to happen, so I have another one. I do think that we have to have something definite in regard to the College Division.

To clarify the thing so everybody knows where they are standing, I would like to propose this amendment: Any institution who desires to be in the College Division will so notify the NCAA Executive Director before the first of each calendar year.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Mr. Eppley, to which By-law do you wish to direct your amendment?

MR. EPPLEY: Put it in at the beginning of Article III, the one we are talking about.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: It seems to me, Mr. Eppley, that the Chair would say that in any amendment that is proposed as to types of division within the membership that such should properly be proposed to the Constitution under Article IV where the conditions of membership and other matters pertaining to membership are so defined. I would suggest, sir, that if you wish to present such an amendment which would define types of membership within the Association that you present that as a Constitutional amendment next year.

Do I hear any dissent from the ruling of the Chair?

ARTHUR REYNOLDS (Colorado State College): One word that might help to clarify this line with the point that has been made that some schools are college level in some sports and university level in others. A subcommittee of the College Committee has been appointed and is now working on the details of determining what schools should be classified as college level in basketball, which ones should be classified in baseball and all the various and sundry sports. We tried to attack the very problem we are discussing at the moment.

FREDERICK D. TOOTELL (University of Rhode Island): In the interests of clarity, I propose that: "(b) The Basketball Rules Committee shall consist of thirteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large, one shall represent junior college basketball interests, and one shall represent secondary school basketball interests."

PRESIDENT GARDNER: This is an amendment to the amendment to delete "and" return the comma and insert a comma after "basketball interests." Do I correctly interpret your motion sir?

MR. TOOTELL: That is correct.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Do I hear discussion to the amendment to the amendment? (The motion to amend the original motion was put to a vote and was lost, 34-86.)

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Are you ready for the original question in regard to the original amendment? (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

Eligibility Rules

HENRY B. HARDT (Texas Christian University): The group of proposed amendments which I will present all pertain to Article IV of the By-laws, "Eligibility Rules for NCAA Events."

Be assured, therefore, that we are dealing only with eligibility for NCAA events.

The proposals are all sponsored by the Council, all except "C" are officially approved by the Eligibility Committee, and it is my understanding that informally the Eligibility Committee also favors "C."

The first proposal is to amend Section 1, (c), as follows:

"(c) He must, at the time of competition, be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution, which, in any event, shall not be less than 12 semester or quarter hours; or, if the competition takes place between terms, he must have been so registered in the term immediately preceding the date of competition."

Then, may I add, it is suggested that the effective date be September 1, 1959.

I move the adoption of that Section. (The motion was seconded.)

E. E. WIEMAN (University of Denver): I have spoken once or twice in the past on the floor of Conventions in defense of institutional autonomy. I should like to speak again in the defense of institutional autonomy in connection with this proposal.

I am reluctant to oppose anything that is presented by my good friend Henry Hardt but I do feel compelled to speak against this proposal on the following grounds. First, in my opinion it represents unwarranted encroachment upon institutional authority. Additionally, and quite properly, in my opinion the responsibility for curricular structure and for the definition of normal, maximum and minimum, rests with the faculty of the particular school. This proposal if passed would deny the right of the faculty to exercise that right and prerogative in the case of a certain segment of its student enrollment.

Second, I think the proposal itself is unfair in that institutions vary greatly in their curricular structure. Some institutions have curricula based largely on the courses of the three and four-hour credit value. Others have programs based on five-hour credit value, and other variations of course enter the picture.

This proposal fits the picture as far as the institutions with three and four-hour courses, but it does not fit the picture for the institutions with five-hour basic courses. In effect, it would mean in one case that to qualify a student would have to take 15 hours rather than 12, or, under the catalog what the university would define junk courses, to get the extra two hours.

Third, I think it is prejudicial against the student.

Finally, I think it is unnecessary. You have a good statement of principle in the book now. The statement is "He must at the time of the competition be registered for at least the minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution." That is a good statement of principle and I am just as fully in favor of the principle. But if the time has come that we cannot trust the integrity of member institutions to define what is a minimum program in the framework of their own curricular requirements then I think we have reached the time when the institution should go out of business. I think we should have that integrity in the institutional control. So to summarize, I must oppose this provision on the grounds that it is unnecessary, prejudicial, unfair and unbecoming.

MR. KIMBALL: I would also like to speak in opposition to this amendment for the same reasons that Mr. Wieman has mentioned and also call your attention to the fact that we can easily walk into something here without realizing it.

I feel that if a boy is eligible at the beginning of the quarter that unless he gets into some very serious difficulty that he should be eligible throughout the quarter for the protection of his teammates, the school, the student body, and himself.

A boy could be registered at the beginning of the quarter for 15 hours and then at some time during the quarter find himself in difficulty, in one class, and in order not to take a failure or a poor grade in that he may want to withdraw from the class. This would then leave him only 10 hours. Perhaps during that time his team has got to the finals in the NCAA basketball or some other sport and under this rule, if amended, he would not be able to participate because he would only be registered for 10 hours.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Is there further discussion? The question has been called for. (The motion was put to a standing vote and was carried, 97-87.)

MR. HARDT: The second proposal is to amend Section 1, (d), as follows:

"(d) He must have completed a full freshman year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the member institution or a junior college, or he must have completed one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution after transfer from an institution offering more than two years of college work. A student who transfers from a junior college after attendance at any four-year college must complete one calendar year of residence at the certifying institution unless he is a graduate of a junior college or is readmitted to the four-year college first attended."

I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

MR. HARDT: Insert a new paragraph (e) in Section 1 and letter subsequent paragraphs accordingly:

"(e) He must have completed two full years of two full semesters or three full quarters each and two calendar years must have elapsed (intervening residence at a junior college notwithstanding) from his first registration at the certifying institution after transfer from a

four-year collegiate institution from which he had been dismissed for academic or other reasons, or was athletically ineligible at the time of withdrawal."

I move the adoption. (The motion was seconded.)

MARCUS L. PLANT (University of Michigan): I am in favor of the philosophy of this rule and the purposes to be achieved, but in preparing it it may be that it will affect someone not intended to be affected. The words "athletically ineligible" in the last phrase would include a student who was only a freshman and therefore at the time that he made the transfer was athletically ineligible. I wonder if the Committee intended that or if you feel that that should be amended.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Mr. Hardt wanted me to express to you his belief that the term "athletically ineligible" applies to all athletes, varsity or freshmen, so far as any freshman competition is concerned.

DELEGATE: It is my opinion if this amendment were adopted the student who goes to a university and fails academically, would not be able to return to a small college or state college school and attempt to get his education and would be prevented from participating in athletics. To me, there are a great many instances where students go to universities and fail to make the grade academically. That does not mean they are disqualified but they fail to make the grade academically according to their standards or parents' standards, and return to a small college or state college and become successful candidates.

It seems to me this would penalize a student-athlete.

DON FAUROT (University of Missouri): We furnish quite a few student-athletes to the smaller colleges in our state and I feel the words "athletically ineligible" unfair. He would only be ineligible at that school. I think it would be an injustice to the small college. I object to the first part.

MR. REYNOLDS: I also wish to speak against the amendment. I think we are pre-judging boys in many cases. A young chap might go to a school, get into a curriculum which was contrary to his interests. He might fail. We all know that in the first year many errors are made. Many fellows do fail. It seems like it is too stringent to require two full years of staying out of competition before they get back in competition again. The boy should have another chance; I don't think they need to be held out for two full years.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Any other discussion? The question has been called for. (The motion was put to a vote, and was lost.)

MR. HARDT: This pertains to (f), Section 1. I shall simply read it as it will read if adopted.

"(f) He must not have received or satisfied the requirements for a baccalaureate or equivalent degree, except that a student who is eligible during the term in which he completes his work for the degree remains eligible for any NCAA event that begins within 30 days after the reception of his degree."

I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded.)

REV. WILFRED H. CROWLEY (University of Santa Clara): It was pointed out the other day in our Round Table that we are not saying

what we want to say and we would probably be granting too much time to a student who had completed his requirements to an institution that awarded its degrees once a year in the spring, in June, so I would like to propose an amendment so that it would read in this way: "After he completes the requirements for the degree."

PRESIDENT GARDNER: In other words, you are inserting a change of wording to read "after he has completed the requirements for the degree" instead of "after the reception of his degree." Is the Chair right?

REV. CROWLEY: Right. Delete the words "reception of the degree" and insert "after he completes the requirements for the degree."

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Do I hear a second. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

DELEGATE: Suppose an individual has satisfied his requirements at the end of January. He has been playing basketball and therefore would be normally ineligible for basketball games in the month of February. If the NCAA basketball events begin within that 30-day period would he be eligible to continue his basketball playing that second semester even though he were not in school?

REV. CROWLEY: These changes in rules here are only for NCAA events. The answer would be yes. As a matter of fact, in some of the tournaments and meets sponsored by the Association students are out of school almost a month, those who complete their work in the spring and then participate in tennis and golf. This was originally designed to help the schools on the quarter system.

We had an actual case where a boy had completed his work in the school and a gymnastic or fencing tournament followed by a week. The opening of the semester came along just before that tournament or semester and therefore he would have been ineligible. Fortunately, we were able to go by the spirit of the law rather than the letter because the NCAA tournament was postponed last year and so the boy could have participated. That was the origin of this.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Might the Chair ask in regard to the question regarding basketball, if the NCAA tournament were held within 30 days (which, of course, it is not being held now), would this permit such a boy to play? I think that was one of the questions asked.

REV. CROWLEY: I said yes to that question.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: And, of course, the answer is, at present the tournament is not held anywhere near that time.

Are you ready for the question? (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

MR. HARDT: This proposal would insert a new paragraph (f), as follows:

"(f) He must complete his seasons of participation within five years from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution; however, intervening periods in the armed forces of the United States or time on a bona fide church mission assignment will not be counted in applying this rule."

I move the adoption. (The motion was seconded.)

JACK MONTGOMERY (California Collegiate Conference): We feel that this ruling would discriminate against the schools that do not participate in a grant-in-aid program and who are not able to give students a football free ride to school.

We have many students who work their way through school who would have to drop out occasionally to work and possibly through this ruling they could not get in their seasons of eligibility because of having to work.

We feel we have protected our Conference against any tramp athlete or anybody who goes to school merely for athletics because he has to be pursuing a normal course of studies. This discriminates against the boy who has to work his way through school. We feel this would be unjust to small schools.

MR. REYNOLDS: To try to obviate the problem just suggested by the previous speaker, I would like to propose an amendment to the reading there. "He must complete his seasons of participation within ten semesters or fifteen quarters of residence from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution."

I think it accomplishes the same thing. It does not penalize the boy who does have to stay out of school to work to earn an additional income to be able to complete his education. In other words, strike everything after the semicolon, where it says "however" etc., strike "five years" and add "ten semesters or fifteen quarters of residence."

FRANCIS SMILEY (Colorado School of Mines): I would like to second this amendment and urge its adoption as accomplishing what we want to accomplish without any danger of doing possible harm to a student in the small school. We don't have the opportunity to furnish all the grant-in-aid larger schools can and these boys can work and participate also.

MR. BEATTY: This is a question to the gentleman who proposed the amendment. Would that preclude the fact that a boy who goes into service would still have to follow this ten semester rule?

PRESIDENT GARDNER: The question is to the original amendment and the Chair would rule that you would have to discuss the amendment to the amendment. Your question would have to come after a solution to the amendment to the amendment.

MR. BEATTY: That is the question I am asking.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: You are asking if he includes that church provision, and the Army provision. It is the Chair's feeling he did not strike that out. He only struck out the term "five years." Is that correct sir?

MR. REYNOLDS: No sir.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Pardon me. I asked you if my understanding was correct.

MR. REYNOLDS: No, you strike everything after the semicolon, the semicolon following "collegiate institution." Strike everything following that, and then strike also the "five years" and insert there "ten semesters or fifteen quarter hours of residence."

PRESIDENT GARDNER: The intent of your motion is that everything after that semicolon would be unnecessary.

MR. REYNOLDS: That is right. Fifteen quarter hours.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Does that answer your question sir?

MR. BEATTY: I think that is unfair to the student who has to meet his Selective Service requirements.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: No sir. It applies not to calendar years but years of residence in the institution. If he is in the armed services he is obviously not a resident.

Are you ready to vote on the amendment to the amendment?

WILLIAM DAVIS (Texas Technological College): I would like to raise one question to the amendment. Would that mean a boy could attend school only the semesters in which he participates in sports and thus spread his participation out over 10 years?

MR. REYNOLDS: I think as worded that would be true. I think probably all conferences have some type of provision that a student cannot drop out and come back in without some type of penalty. So I don't think it would present any problem as it stands.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: You understand gentlemen that this provision is for NCAA competition. I trust you all understand this.

The question has been called for, for the amendment to the amendment. (The motion to amend the original motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT GARDNER: We will now turn to the original proposed amendment as amended, the insertion of a new paragraph (f) in Section 1 and lettering of subsequent paragraphs accordingly, as now amended. (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

MR. HARDT: This proposed amendment would insert a new paragraph (h) in Section 1:

"(h) He must never have competed in any athletic competition under an assumed name or otherwise with intent to deceive."

I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

MR. HARDT: This proposed amendment adds a new Section 5 to the By-laws.

"Section 5. Anyone who participates ineligibly in a National Collegiate Championship event forfeits his eligibility for one season for all National Collegiate Championship events."

I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

Soccer Championship

WILBUR V. HUBBARD (San Jose State College): The purpose of the amendment is to add the National Collegiate Soccer Championship to the list of the national championship events conducted by this Association.

I move the adoption of the amendment. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

(The meeting was recessed at 12 o'clock and reconvened at 2 p.m.)

Recruiting

PERCY L. SADLER (Lehigh University): This amendment was proposed at our Convention in Philadelphia last year. At that time, the membership directed the Council to divide this amendment into two parts and to present it at this year's meeting. It has been divided into two parts as directed, and I will present them separately. This amendment comes to you with the approval and the recommendation of the Council.

Amend the By-laws by adding Section 7, (a) and (b). I will now present Section 7, (a).

"Section 7. (a) An institution or its representatives may not offer, provide or arrange, directly or indirectly, for financial aid to a prospective student-athlete to pay in whole or in part the costs of his educational or other expenses for any period prior to his enrollment at the member institution; furthermore, an institution or its representatives may not offer, provide or arrange financial assistance for a prospective student-athlete to obtain a post-graduate education."

I move the adoption of paragraph Section 7, (a). (The motion was seconded.)

CAPTAIN SLADE CUTTER (United States Naval Academy): I think I know how the vote is going to go already but I do feel that since this thing was directed solely against the Naval Academy that my sense of duty dictates that I come up here and make a statement that might be enlightening to some people.

Since our own Conference has already adopted an amendment which denies the Naval Academy the right to have a prep school program and to assist candidates in obtaining an adequate education, it is really an academic question because we are bound by the rules of the ECAC and we will abide by those. However, I want to strongly oppose the amendment and provide some facts which might help to prevent the NCAA from making the same mistake the ECAC made via a mail vote last June.

I am speaking in behalf of the Air Force Academy which does not have a vote. The AFA is going to be one of our most spirited competitors and while I certainly don't want to do anything to strengthen them in relation to us, at the same time I still believe in what I consider to be right.

It requires 155½ academic hours to obtain a B.S. degree in electrical engineering at the Naval Academy. All students are required to take the same subjects. If a midshipman fails in one subject for one term he is dismissed. There is no probation, there is no summer school program. He carries a load far in excess of any minimum we have ever discussed from this podium and he has to complete it all successfully.

More than 80 per cent of all midshipmen enrolled in the Academy have attended college or prep school for at least one year in addition to their four years in high school.

Most schools with similar academic aims have given up the ghost and have dropped out of the intercollegiate football.

I am talking about M.I.T., Cal Tech; Carnegie Tech is still playing, I guess, but it is not playing to any big crowds anymore. The point is, they have given up the ghost on it. The rest have joined together in a tight organization sponsoring a brand of football which precludes competition with schools not having their academic aims. Those institutions are wealthy, heavily endowed, and can afford to operate their intercollegiate athletic programs in the red. We certainly cannot, and sports, physical education, is a very vital part of anyone being trained for a life in the military.

I do not believe it is the intent of the NCAA to legislate the service academies out of the national football picture. We live within 30 miles of two professional football teams, the Baltimore Colts and the Washington Redskins. I think most of you are aware the professionals have made great inroads and college football is on the way down in certain areas where professional football is being played.

We have never been a football power at the Academy and we never want to be. That is not why we have a prep school program. It is to prepare high school boys academically. There is no coordination between our staff and the prep schools. The coach doesn't see them play ever. We are not interested in that at all.

In closing, I want to make one further statement. I think the amendment is unworkable. I don't think any order should be issued that cannot be carried out; that can be circumvented in a very simple matter by having prep schools give scholarships. It has been done. There is no denying it; we know it. It will continue to be done. The only way you can pass an amendment like that and make it effective, is to rule ineligible any boy who gets a scholarship to a prep school. That would get the job done, but nothing short of that would.

ALBERT SCOTT (University of Georgia): If my understanding is correct, I would like to have an interpretation of the "or other expenses" in the bottom line of the paragraph. As I read this, we would be in trouble in a situation like this: One of the institutions brings a prospective student-athlete to the campus and pays his expenses (which is OK by the rules of the NCAA). Then, this youngster happens to go to a prep school rather than college.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: That phrase applies to any inducement which has to do with educational costs or other matters of financial aid prior to his enrollment. By other legislation we have already stipulated the matter of bringing a prospective athlete to the campus. The institution may do that. Does that answer your question?

MR. SCOTT: I would suggest that we strike "or other," so it would be educational expenses. I so move. (The motion was seconded.)

A. M. COLEMAN (Georgia Institute of Technology): I point out this, although I am in agreement with the spirit of the rule. As somebody suggested this morning, these look very simple at times and then in interpretation it becomes complex.

Let's take the case of freshmen who take up residence at an institution September 1 and enroll September 10. Isn't it true that those people could not eat at the training table or could not be afforded board and room from that period of September 1 to September 10 under this particular rule?

PRESIDENT GARDNER: If you ask the opinion of the Chair, I would say upon past rulings and interpretations and rulings of the Council this would not be an interpretation of this particular By-law. If any member of the Council has a different opinion than the Chair I wish he would express it.

MR. CORNWELL: Since I was the chairman of the Committee last year, I asked the Committee to separate (a) and (b) in Sections 7 and 8.

It was not the intent of the rule to deal with anything except prep school training. Perhaps it does not say it well. That was the intent of the rule at the request of the Air Academy, the Army and Navy. It was the request of the ECAC that we separate 7, (a) and (b). We did not intend to affect the early season practice of freshmen.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Is there further discussion to this specific motion? The question has been called for on the amendment to the amendment. This is to eliminate those two words "or other" in line four. (The motion to amend the original motion was put to a standing vote, and was lost, 59-60.)

PRESIDENT GARDNER: I shall now ask General Sadler to present item (b) of the proposed section to this same amendment.

GENERAL SADLER: "(b) The Council may, by a two-thirds vote of its members, approve exceptions to preceding paragraph (a), Section 7, provided such exceptions are limited to procedures involving preparation for entrance into academies of the U. S. Government for students who on admission are committed to regular service in the armed forces."

That would not apply to the so-called Holloway system, the ROTC and to the prep schools within the different services that are sponsored by the Army, Navy, or Air Force where enlistment is required.

This comes to you with the approval and recommendation of the Council. Therefore I move its adoption. (The motion was seconded.)

COLONEL FRANCIS ROBERTS (United States Military Academy): Inasmuch as comments from the floor a year ago indicated a great deal of misunderstanding of the procedures followed at West Point I request permission to address this group from the podium.

Gentlemen, I am the Graduate Manager at West Point. As such I am the executive head of the Army Athletic Association, the agency designated by the Secretary of the Army to supervise and exercise operational control over the participation of cadets in the field of intercollegiate athletics.

Over 50 per cent of my 20 years' service has been spent at West Point, either as a cadet, as an instructor in tactics, as an academic instructor, or as Graduate Manager of Athletics. I mention this only so that you will appreciate that my service there has been quite lengthy and has covered experience in more than just the field of athletics.

Now this afternoon I want to touch on three salient points. First, the compatibility of the Military Academy's program with the aims and spirit of the NCAA; secondly, I want to discuss in some detail our athletic program and particularly the prep school phase; and lastly, I wish to mention just a few of the peculiarities of our status

as a Military Academy which I think warrant your special consideration.

West Point has long been imbued with the spirit as well as the aims of the NCAA. It may be news to some of you to know that it was a West Point graduate, Brigadier General Palmer Pierce, who was one of the original founders and was the first president of this body. As such, he served here from 1905 through 1912 and for a second term from 1917 to 1929.

One of the primary principles of the NCAA which is cherished by you all is that involving institutional control. Most institutions are headed by a president, a chancellor, or are controlled by some governing body. The superintendent at West Point has responsibilities comparable to a president of a college. In addition, however, he has superimposed upon him several other levels of authority. Routine matters he reports directly to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations in the Department of the Army. On important affairs he reports directly to the Chief of Staff of the Army, General Maxwell B. Taylor, himself a former superintendent.

Intercollegiate athletics falls in the latter category. This is important business. Just to illustrate one small example of the degree of control that it placed upon the Military Academy I might tell you that over the period of the last few years I have made a very careful analysis of our football ticket allotment procedures. This year I went to my athletic board with a very detailed study concerning changes that I wished to make in all our procedures. After obtaining their authority I received the superintendent's approval. I next had to go to Washington where I obtained the approval of the White House. Next the Secretary of Defense, then the Secretary of the Army, then the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, and the Chief of the Legislative and Liaison Branch in the Pentagon. There are also several other agencies I contacted.

Upon receiving approval from all of those individuals we went ahead and changed our football ticket procedures.

Now with respect to our program for assisting athletes who enter the Military Academy. What's the extent of this program and how is it supported?

In 1948 a very small group of alumni and friends of West Point incorporated in the State of New York as the Delafield Memorial Scholarship Fund. The charter of this group reads as follows, when it states the objectives: "Financial. To aid and assist worthy boys and young men of limited means or without funds to prepare themselves academically to meet the educational requirements for admission into courses of study required by the U. S. Military Academy, or other secondary or advanced schools, colleges or universities."

This group in the last 10 years has awarded scholarships to the Braden School in Cornwall, New York, in the following quantities.

1948—16 young men received scholarships. Of that number 10 passed the entrance examination and entered West Point.

1949—15 scholarships, 12 entered.

1950—18 and 12

1951—when we had a small amount of trouble, if you recall, there were 20 boys received scholarships. Of this number, 6 passed. Of that, two entered, one shortly resigned.

1952—15 scholarships, 7 entered.

1953—17 and 11.

1954—20 and 9.

1955—19 and 11.

1956—17 and 10.

1957—17 scholarships, 12 entered.

1958—10 scholarships were awarded and 10 entered.

These scholarships provided for the cost of tuition at Braden School which amounts to \$60 a week. The maximum length of course is six weeks. The expenses for room, board and tuition are paid. Payment is direct from the secretary-treasurer of the Delafield Fund to the headmaster of the Braden School. No transportation expenses either to or from the school are provided. No incidental expenses such as laundry or books are provided and there is no athletic program at the Braden School.

All candidates for admittance to the Military Academy must take the College Board Scholastic Aptitude and the College Board Achievement Tests and intermediate mathematics and English composition. All individuals seeking a competitive appointment take the College Board examination in March. All others, some 85 per cent, may take the examination in August, December, January, February, March, May or June. These are all administered by the College Board.

The intense course of instruction at Braden is in no way an inducement to enter the Military Academy. Rather it gives these young men an opportunity to prepare themselves academically to pass a specific mental examination.

When a young man enters West Point he commits himself to eight years' compulsory military service. We have no controls over the composition of our student body. Every cadetship is filled by appointment in keeping with the laws of Congress. There are 349 so-called competitive appointments. This means that an individual may compete from appointments allotted to the regular Army, the Army Reserve, the National Guard, deceased veterans, honorary military schools, or if he is the son of an Army officer he may compete from appointments allotted to the President. All others, some 85 per cent, 2,147 to be exact, are allotted to the members of Congress, your Representatives and Senators.

Contrary to popular belief in some quarters the Army Athletic Association has no appointments to West Point nor does it have control over any. The only way that we can influence the admittance of an athlete to West Point is by inviting the attention of his Representative or Senator to this boy, and his qualifications, and it is completely up to your elected Representative whether he selects that boy or some other from your district or state.

At West Point, because of the competitive mental examinations there is frankly no lack of students. What we do lack is a quantity of athletes to provide balance within our student body. Because of our cloistered regimented life, athletics plays a part in our cadets' exist-

ence. The outstanding athletes we try to attract provide leadership for this program.

Because of the competition for outstanding athletes the athletes that enter West Point come directly from high school in large percentage. This places the athlete in West Point in a distinct disadvantage to the other students.

Well over 50 per cent, and sometimes it has approached 80 per cent, of the student body at West Point has attended prep school or college before matriculating in the Military Academy.

Our student body comes uniformly from throughout the United States. We deal with more secondary schools than does any other college or university. We can establish no order of merit as can be done in the Ivy League. It may interest you to know that within the United States today there are 25,000-26,000 secondary schools. Of this number 1,500 have an enrollment over 1,000. Forty-five hundred have an enrollment of 300-1,000, and some 20,000 have an enrollment of 300 or less.

Dr. Cornett has stated in order for a high school to be categorized as good it should have a graduating class of 100. This, in round terms, requires a student body of 500. We advise all applicants for entrance to the Military Academy for their own good if they intend to remain there they should take the following compulsory subjects in high school: three years of mathematics, one year of laboratory science, four years of English, two years of foreign language, one year of U. S. history.

Actually, in the country today, one out of three high school students take chemistry. One out of four takes physics, one out of three elementary algebra, one out of seven takes a modern foreign language.

We cannot adjust our standards to make up the deficiencies in the secondary school systems although we well recognize that there are many individuals who, if given the opportunity to come to college, will overcome the lack of secondary education, and will turn out to be fine college students and excellent graduates. But the entrance requirements to West Point are established by the academic board. The president of this group is the Superintendent. Its members are the heads of the departments, the various professors. The athletic department is not represented on the academic board at West Point.

These individuals annually establish a specific minimum score which all competitors must pass and in every subject in order to qualify for admittance. We do not lower the standards for any individual any more than we would modify the standards for retention of any individual.

Another NCAA principle which is held in very high regard by you gentlemen is that which requires an institution to maintain high academic standards. At West Point, every cadet is required to take 157 academic semester hours. To this is added 16 semester hours in physical education and tactics, a total of 173 required for graduation. I think you will find that compares very favorably with the private and your own institutions.

In addition thereto, each cadet takes two months of summer training annually.

Every cadet recites daily in every subject. He is graded daily. His grades are posted. He must maintain a degree of proficiency in relation to what we call a danger number. If a member of an intercollegiate athletic squad has dropped to or below the danger number on Saturday, I drop him from the squad on Monday. No matter what he does between Monday and Saturday that young man cannot be placed back on the intercollegiate squad until the following Friday or Monday.

The course is 60 per cent technical, 40 per cent humanities.

The professors all obtain their doctorate before assuming duties as head of a department. Of the student body, 32 per cent graduated from the upper tenth of their class in high school, 54 per cent from the upper fifth, 23 per cent from the second fifth; 13 per cent from the middle; 6 per cent from the fourth fifth; and 3 per cent from the last.

It has been only very recently that West Point has participated in the Rhodes Scholarship Program. Today there are only three colleges in the country who have obtained more scholars than West Point. These are Harvard, Princeton and Yale. This year we have received five out of the quota of 32. Harvard also received five.

Now I would like to touch briefly upon a few of the unusual pressures to which individuals competing for West Point are subjected. This is the other side of the coin. We are asking for special consideration. These are some of the pressures to which you are not subjected.

Cadets enter West Point on the first of July. A new cadet undergoes a very rigorous period of training and orientation known as Beast Barracks, and make no mistake about who the beast is. It is at this time, during the months of July and August, that certain recruiters from colleges and universities besiege newly entered cadet athletes by correspondence and by telephone, urging them now to resign in order that they may matriculate at a specific college or university during the month of September.

In the early 1950's *LIFE* Magazine carried an article about the Class of 1950 which showed that within a year after graduation, 5 per cent of this class had been killed in Korea. This document was under the arm of every recruiter from every college and university that was competing for the same athletes as were we.

I have had recently turned over to me a letter which one of the present cadets received from the head football coach at an Eastern college where football supposedly has been de-emphasized. It is a little bit lengthy but I think that in itself is significant. It will bring to your attention certain of the arguments which are brought to a young man and his parents when the young man has indicated some intention of selecting a military service career.

"Dear Son:

"I have recently heard that you are interested in the possibility of attending one of the service academies. I have no idea how definite your plans are but since your choice of schools will have an important bearing on your future life, it is worth a great deal of serious thought.

"In making a final decision between a service academy and my institution I would like to suggest that there are four points you should consider and it would be wise to weigh the relative merits of each:

- "1. Where are you going to receive the best education?
- "2. Which institution will give you the most enjoyment during the next four years?
- "3. Which will give you the best opportunity for financial security?
- "4. Which will give you the best background for pleasure in your work in the many years after graduation and for a happy, normal family life?

"At the risk of becoming far too lengthy, I would like to elaborate on each of these four points since I honestly feel these items are things you should ask yourself before making a definite decision.

"There are a number of factors which determine the standard of education at various schools. Of first importance is the quality of teaching. At my institution, our faculty is composed of some of the best known professors in the United States. Almost all of our faculty have a master's degree and a doctorate degree in their particular fields and have had 10-30 years teaching experience. The largest part of the faculty at a service academy is composed of military men who have temporary duty for two or three years teaching at the academy.

"Another point to consider in determining the education level of different colleges is to look at the actual intellectual capacities of the respective student bodies. It is obvious that the teaching level can be on a higher plane at a college where only outstanding students are admitted. This is one reason why the standard of education at any school in our league is considerably higher than at the average state university.

"The service academies try to preserve the myth that it is extremely difficult for a young man to gain admission to the Naval, Military or Air Force Academies. Look at the facts. At my institution, we have far more applicants than we have room for in our freshman class, and approximately six boys are turned down for every one who is granted admission. The service academies have had a very difficult time in recent years in finding enough boys to fill the available appointments. Last year, for example, there were 324 vacancies in the entering class at West Point that were never filled and the first year class at Annapolis was 460 men short. Because the scholastic calibre of the boys accepted at the academies isn't as high as is generally believed, they often times have a casualty rate of from 15 to 20 per cent due to boys who drop out or flunk out before graduation. At our institution our attrition is annually among the lowest in the nation.

"The final thing to consider in judging the value of your education is to look at the actual subject matter you will study during the next four years. At my institution, it is possible to enroll in an ROTC unit and upon graduation go into the service with the same rank and same salary as a service academy graduate. We feel, however, that it would be unfair to a boy if we try to tell him that he

would have as good an opportunity for an outstanding service career as he would have if he graduated from one of the service academies. At any of the academies a great amount of time is spent on strictly military subjects and, of course, most of the top men in the service are graduates of one of the academies. These two factors make it obvious that it is advantageous for a young man to attend one of the service academies if he is *definitely set* on a military career.

"By the same token, however, it is equally obvious that, despite any claims to the contrary, a service academy graduate will not have as good a chance of getting ahead in civilian life. (I hope President Eisenhower never has to become familiar with this discouraging news). Because of the increased time spent on military subjects it is naturally impossible for a student to receive as broad a liberal arts background as he would receive at a college such as mine. Upon graduating from my institution a young man can go to any city in the United States and be able to find an active alumni club of my institution which will enable him to immediately have a close circle of acquaintances and contacts which will be helpful to him in whatever field he enters. If a young man graduates from the Academy and decides he doesn't want to spend the rest of his life in the service, he will find there is no alumni group that will be helpful to him in civilian life.

"The second question I mentioned to which you should give some consideration is the amount of enjoyment you would have in the next four years. This should certainly be secondary to your education but, nevertheless, if you are going to spend at least four years of your life getting an education, it is a lot easier if you can enjoy yourself during that time. I am not implying that the cadets or midshipmen don't have a good time but there is no question but that they miss out on a great deal of the fun and informal campus life found at a college such as my institution. The thought of marching to meals, marching from one class to another, etc., may seem to have a certain amount of glamour but I think you will find it becomes old in a hurry. At the Academy, a boy is kept under constant supervision and strict discipline even at meal times. I am not criticizing this since I realize it has a place in teaching a young man the discipline he must become accustomed to in military life. However, unless a boy is completely sold on spending the remainder of his life in the service, he is bound to get tired of constantly being told what to do.

"The third question mentioned is to give serious thought as to where you would have the best opportunity for future financial security. It is true that some of the top generals or admirals receive a very good salary, but if you could compare the average income of the graduates of one of the service academies with the graduates of any of the institutions with which we are closely affiliated 10, 20 or 30 years after graduation, I think you would find that the college men are far ahead financially. It is true that there are certain benefits such as medical care which a man receives in the service. It is also true that a young officer has a great many social obligations and usually has a tough time making ends meet for a good many years after graduation. I spent four years in the service and I know this to be a fact even during war time.

"The final question, which I think is the most important of all, is to give very serious consideration to your future happiness. If a man dislikes his work, he is not going to be happy no matter how much money he may make. When a man grows older and is married, his family life plays an increasingly important part in his overall happiness. Most people have a natural inclination to have a home of their own and to be able to settle down. If you have to move to another part of the country every year or so, you face the problems of never becoming established in a community, having to change the children from one school to another, etc. I feel very certain that a man in civilian life has a much better chance to have a stable, well adjusted family life. In considering your future it is also important to realize that trouble with your eyes, a heart attack or other physical disabilities could very suddenly end your chances for further promotion in the service, while in civilian life this type of physical disability would not hinder an individual's career.

"Admittedly I have a biased viewpoint, but I honestly feel that the points I have mentioned in this letter are the same questions I would tell my own son to consider if he were faced with the same problem of choosing between any top college and one of the service academies.

"I am very much in hopes of having you at my institution with us this fall, but regardless of your decision I would like to take this opportunity to wish you the best of luck and continued success in the future.

"Very sincerely yours,

"The Head Football Coach"

This individual has taken a thread of truth. He has threaded it with falsehoods and innuendoes.

In conclusion, I would like to request this body to approve the amendment which will permit the service academies to conduct appropriate preparatory school programs under terms of reference laid down by your Council. I know not what terms of reference the Council has established if this amendment is passed, but inasmuch as the ECAC representatives on the Council will be guided in part by the recently enacted more restrictive action of the ECAC which now affects four of the five service academies, I think it pertinent for me to acquaint the non-ECAC members of this body with the wording of that legislation. In part it states "A National Service Academy may upon application submitted to and approved by the Executive Council, be free from the restrictions relative to preparatory school programs to the extent necessary to enable it to pay the costs for a prospective student of pre-college education provided such education is of tutorial nature; provided its period does not exceed six weeks; and provided the monies used for such purpose are neither institutional funds nor athletic receipts."

If you fail to approve the amendment now before you the program presently authorized by the ECAC and under which the Military Academy operates will be outlawed.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Other discussion to the proposed amendment?

WALLACE WADE (Southern Conference): I would like to ask your indulgence for just a moment. I strongly urge the adoption of this

proposal. Some of the factors that influence me in my attitude are that during the past two World Wars I was able to do a certain amount of fighting myself and the next World War that we may have I am going to have to depend on somebody else to fight for me. I am very much concerned that we may have the best people fighting for us that we can possibly have. I also envision the possibility of the time coming when it may be much more important to all of us to have a strong military organization than to have strong athletic teams.

RAY O. DUNCAN (West Virginia University): I'd like to second what Commissioner Wade has said and strongly support this amendment.

Every now and then we have a good student-athlete in West Virginia who goes to one of the service academies. As a matter of fact, a senior of the Academy is a Morgantown, West Virginia, boy, the home of the University. We know what the Academy stands for. We know we need good officers. I think it would be contrary to the best interests of the nation's security as well as the best interests of the nation's athletics if we voted against this.

COLONEL D. S. McALISTER (The Citadel): Gentlemen I want to point out one thing to you that this proposal is not a carte blanche deal.

In the first place, it takes a two-thirds vote of the Council. This has been discussed a number of times. We have been assured that the national academies in presentation of their programs in the past demonstrate that the student recommended for pre-college admission does have a need for academic help. Also they are prepared to demonstrate financial need so it is not a question of the Military Academy having carte blanche to send whatever students they want to for this preparatory education.

I point out to you that there are four very distinct tests that each student must pass before being admitted to the Academy. The other thing is if you fail one subject you are out. So the students at our Academies do have a lot of tests to pass.

For that reason and with the restrictions and the protection that the Council must pass on the program and the qualifications of each student, I would urge the adoption of this amendment.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Are you ready for the question? (The motion was put to a standing vote, and was carried, 135-1.)

GENERAL SADLER: I present that amendment to Article VI:

"Section 8. No member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests may contact, directly or indirectly, the student-athlete of another collegiate institution without first contacting the athletic director of the institution and obtaining his permission."

I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

REVEREND W. H. CROWLEY (University of Santa Clara): It seems the wording of this is very loose, very vague and very general. Suppose you have a father of a son who is an athletic director at a certain university who sends his son to another university. Can he contact him or have any association with him?

GENERAL SADLER: I would say it is not the intent of this amendment to prevent a father from talking to his son. But if he tries to recruit him for his institution he would be out of order.

REV. CROWLEY: It does not say for the purposes of recruiting. It just says "contact, directly or indirectly." Perhaps I am susceptible to that, from a couple of years on the Eligibility Committee, but it would seem this is very general and he could have contact directly or indirectly and there would be no harm of any NCAA law, intent or spirit.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: I think Father Crowley is exactly right. That is so interpreted and as a Chairman of the Eligibility Committee he foresees some trouble. Does anyone else wish to speak to this question? (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

Playing and Practice Seasons

JEREMIAH FORD II (University of Pennsylvania): To clarify the language and the intent of Article VIII, Section 1, (a), the Council endorses two amendments. Rather than to have you read both amendments at the same time I will try to combine these two amendments for you and you will vote on them separately.

If the combined deletions and additions were put into one amendment this is what you would have:

"(a) Pre-season practice in football shall not begin prior to September first of each year or prior to two weeks before the first day of classes, whichever is earlier, and the total playing schedule for any intercollegiate team shall be limited in any one year to a maximum of ten contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition to be played during the traditional fall season (exclusive of one post-season game approved by the Association's Extra Events Committee)."

That is my compilation of the two amendments for you. I move the adoption of these two amendments. (The motion was seconded.)

EARL SNEED (University of Oklahoma): May I ask Mr. Ford if it is not the intent of the amendment as he has amalgamated them to do away with the alumni games at the conclusion of the spring practice?

MR. FORD: I don't believe, sir, that was the primary intent, but that is one of the effects.

MR. SNEED: May I ask then, why the change? What is in the Council's thinking for doing away with our traditional alumni games?

MR. FORD: I have been studying these two amendments for the last week and I don't know that I can give you the answer to that. Perhaps Walter Byers, who is the interpreter of Council intent on most occasions would speak to that, or the Chairman might do so.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Might I speak a word as to the phrase "to be played in the traditional fall season." We had an inquiry from a school which wanted to play football in the spring and possibly even two seasons because we had not defined what we meant by our season. That is the reason why it is to be limited to the traditional fall season.

Eliminating alumni games in the spring will have some effect in that many of these teams are composed of professional players.

MR. SNEED: I asked for information. I want to know what is wrong with the alumni game.

WALTER BYERS (NCAA Executive Director): I am not accustomed to speak at this Convention, and I am pleased to have this opportunity.

I am not here to condemn the spring game. However, I will try to explain why this amendment has been proposed.

There were two things that came to the attention of the Council that prompted the Council to sponsor the amendment.

First, we had a case or two in which the alumni team was not composed entirely of alumni. Cases were coming before the Committee on Infractions which we were having to investigate involving whether players on the team were truly alumni of the institution. Administratively, that was a problem before the Council.

Secondly, is the point that Frank makes and is indicative of the good memory Frank has. Many alumni teams are composed of professional players, players who have gone on to professional football. In the interest of furthering this demarcation between college athletics and the professionals, the Council thought it might be well to eliminate these games.

MR. SNEED: May I call your attention to the present rule which permits at the conclusion of the spring practice a contest provided that the same be with a team composed of *bona fide* alumni or students or both. That is our present rule so it would seem to me that if we in good faith abide by the present rule then there should be no problem about playing those who are not alumni.

May I also call your attention to Page 107 of our Convention Bulletin. The official interpretation reads: "A student-athlete may participate as an individual or as a member of a team against professional athletes but he may not participate on a professional team."

We are quite cognizant of our problems with professional athletics. But are we not seeking here to injure the wrong people? Is not our quarrel with professional organizations as such and not those behind the scenes?

We have here an excellent report from our Baseball Rules Committee showing the inroads made in our college baseball teams; we have had that on our campus just as you have had. But tell me, if you please, what is the difference between a young man whom we have helped nurture and cultivate his athletic skills by giving him room, board, tuition, books, etc., and we have lauded, honored him, glorified him. He then goes out to play for the professionals. He returns to our campus to play on this *bona fide* alumni team. Is he a different person, will he subvert our players?

I cannot think that we should in our effort to draw the line of demarcation between collegiate and professional athletics do a great deal of harm to what is a tradition in many of our great institutions.

We have had today presented to us 24 amendments to our By-laws and Constitution. In addition, there were 35 official interpretations

which we had the opportunity to accept or reject. That makes a total of 59 policy decisions which we have been asked to pass upon today. We are teachers. We received this information December 5 and I ask you have we had time to digest the important things submitted to us? I suggest to you because of the vital leadership Frank Gardner and Walter Byers are giving us, the growth of this organization to 485 members, perhaps we are having these proposals coming to us too quickly, too fast.

I would close by saying this. When we have 485 members, some of whom are big-time football schools, perhaps some are not, then the rules we should enact should be compatible with all of our purposes and objectives. I say to you in good faith, let's live and let live all together. Just to ask your indulgence about this, I should like to move that this amendment as proposed by Mr. Ford be placed on the table. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT GARDNER: I take it you are speaking only to "B." Or, do you object also to the phrase "to be played during the traditional fall season?"

MR. SNEED: We have no objection to the first amendment about the traditional season. Our objection comes to cutting out the alumni game.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: We shall vote on tabling the proposed amendment which is found under "B" to Section 1, (a) of the By-laws. (The motion was put to a standing vote, and was carried, 92-26.)

PRESIDENT GARDNER: We shall now vote on "A."

DELEGATE: If we accept this amendment as it has been proposed to us and explained to us, would we not be allowed to have a spring scrimmage game between two squads on our own team?

PRESIDENT GARDNER: No, sir, you are not correct in your interpretation. (The motion was put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. FORD: The Council proposes the additional wording under amendment "C" which would make Section 1, (c) of Article VIII read in the following manner:

"(c) On the day before the opening of permissible practice, as specified in the two preceding paragraphs, it shall be permissible to issue equipment, have medical examinations and take squad pictures and, in the event this day falls on a Sunday, it shall be permissible to utilize the day preceding that Sunday for this purpose."

I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

11. OTHER PROPOSED AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS

College Division Eligibility

JOHN WALDORF (Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association): I would like to address a question to the Chair and subject to an affirmative answer place an amendment before this Convention.

It is my understanding that By-law IV may be amended by action of this group in Convention, from the floor.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: That is right, without previous circularization.

MR. WALDORF: Before I present this amendment I would like to preface my amendment with a few remarks. I feel most deeply that we are making fine progress in our NCAA College Division compe-

tion. I think we have had excellent guidance from our College Committee. I think they are moving slowly and surely, as they should, which I think will give us a firm foundation on which to have a fine program.

At the present time, we have two national events for the College Division. We have four regional events. At the present time, it is my understanding that we have several in the drawing board stage, all in the fine tradition of NCAA competition.

Since we are in what I would call a neophyte stage there is one thing I would like to bring before the Convention for, just as we are moving slowly in our College Committee and our college competition, so are many of our smaller institutions moving slowly toward a complete freshman program. Being limited somewhat at this time as to budget and limited for that reason to departmental personnel, the six schools that comprise our Conference find themselves in this position. I know that several other college conferences find themselves in a similar position. I happen to know that there are a number of schools contemplating a possible membership in this fine organization who are wondering about College Division competition and wondering if there could be an additional time limit set so they, too, might adjust their entire program.

With that thought in mind, I would like to offer an amendment to Article IV, Section 4, (b), as follows: "provided, however, that this exception shall extend only until September 1, 1962."

I so move.

FRANCIS SMILEY (Colorado School of Mines): I would like to second this motion and elaborate a little bit to this extent. It will encourage the smaller institutions to participate in NCAA events. We hope that it will be on a regional basis and perhaps on a national basis, but College Division members need this sort of help and this would be a definite benefit to them.

A. G. WALTON (Midwest Collegiate Athletic Conference): Our Conference has been organized now some 30 years and none of our schools have 750 men enrolled. We have had a complete freshman program during that time. We went in the College Division realizing we were facing a certain amount of inequality from schools who permit freshmen to compete. We were very anxious to see the College Division succeed, and so we were very happy to go along with it. But we do not feel that we would be willing to continue that inequality if we should postpone further. They have already had a number of years in which they knew that date was available.

CLARENCE VON ESCHEN (Beloit College): I would like to support what Mr. Walton has just said. As one of the members of the Midwest Conference we, too, were willing to help get College Division competition off the ground. However, we feel that in the long run it is to the interest of smaller institutions to have the closing date for that set as it is in the Constitution and we should like to see it left at that date.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Other discussion? The Chair is ready to put the question. (The motion was put to a standing vote, and was lost, 54 to 56.)

Extra Events

WILBUR V. HUBBARD (San Jose State College): At the request of the Council, I have an amendment to propose that was not circularized.

There has been some feeling that the length of time for certification of post-season competition is an unnecessarily long period.

The Council has checked this matter with the Extra Events Committee and with that group's approval, we are proposing the following amendment to Article VII, Section 2, (b) of the By-laws:

"Examining notices of intent for the inauguration of such contests, which are to be received from the proposed sponsors only at the regular summer meeting of the Committee and which Committee will approve or disapprove at the succeeding annual Convention of the Association."

This serves to shorten the length of time approximately six or seven months. The Extra Events Committee feels that is a sufficient length of time.

I propose adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

WILBUR JOHNS (UCLA): I thought the Convention might be interested in the experiences I have had having served as your chairman of this Committee since its inception.

I am convinced that this present amendment as proposed is a worthy one and I would like to support it for this reason. Under the present rule the situation is a very inequitable one for if there is a difference of 24 hours on the application, there is a difference of two seasons. A new game has two football seasons to go through before it can be played under the new proposal. This is one that I would support a hundred per cent.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Is there further discussion? The question has been called for. (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

University Basketball Tournament Committee

JEFFERSON J. COLEMAN (University of Alabama): We have a suggested amendment to the By-laws, to amend Article III, Section 3, (b). This has been suggested by the Committee on Committees and recommended by the Officers of our Association. The change is this:

"The University Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of six"—instead of five as now written—"six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman and one of whom shall represent the National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States."

The remainder will read the same. It increases the membership of the Committee to a total of six and assures always a member of the Basketball Coaches Association being a member of the Committee. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

Regional College Division Events

ARTHUR REYNOLDS (Colorado State College): I would like to present this proposal from the College Committee.

Let me point up that there is now in operation a College Division Basketball Tournament and a College Division Cross-Country Meet. The College Committee has surveyed the smaller institutions in re-

gard to their interest in additional NCAA competition. We have determined that they desire additional competition on a regional basis. Last year regional pilot events were conducted in track and field, tennis and baseball, and were enthusiastically accepted by the membership.

This proposed amendment relates to Article V of the By-laws. First, the existing Section would be renumbered (a). Then add a new paragraph (b) as follows:

"(b) In addition, regional College Division competition shall be conducted in the sports of baseball, golf, tennis and track and field."

The second change is to amend Section 2, after the first sentence: "In all the above sports in which there is a tournament committee, the annual tournament or meet shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the tournament committee for that particular sport, subject to such requirements, standards and conditions as may be prescribed by the Executive Regulations."

Sentence 2 would read as follows: "In those instances of College Division competition on a regional basis, the College Committee shall have the responsibility for administering these events subject to the policies of the Executive Committee and, in all other cases, the championship events of the Association shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the Rules Committee in the sport involved, subject to such requirements, standards and conditions as may be prescribed by the Executive Regulations."

I move the adoption of these amendments. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

THEODORE HARDER (University of California, Santa Barbara): In light of the action of the membership in accepting the amendment of Mr. Reynolds, I wish to further amend Article IV, Section 4 of the By-laws.

I wish to amend that: "The following exceptions to Section 1 are granted in connection with the National Collegiate Athletic Association College Division events."

PRESIDENT GARDNER: The delegates will understand the meaning and intent of this proposal which is that it shall not be limited only to the College Division Basketball Tournament but to those events sponsored by the NCAA in the College Division. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

12. REPORT OF THE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

WILLIS O. HUNTER (University of Southern California): I think I would be remiss if I didn't tell you how much I appreciate the hard work the members of the NCAA Olympic Committee have done. It is not particularly an easy job when you are soliciting contributions.

I would like to thank very sincerely Walter Byers and his fine staff and I would also like to thank Asa Bushnell who is secretary of the Olympic Association for the fine assistance and help that they have given.

Two new developments affecting the colleges participation in the Pan American and Olympic movements can be reported by the NCAA Olympic Committee. One relates to a change in the fund-

raising program and the other in preparation of our athletes for Games competition.

Excess receipts over expenses realized from fund-raising activities associated with the 1956 Olympic Games will enable the U. S. Olympic Committee to meet its annual operating budget of \$96,200 almost totally from investments.

Because the USOC is now in a position to finance its year-to-year operations, the Executive Board has established quotas in connection with its 1960 fund-raising activities, rather than attempt to raise an unlimited amount of money for the 1960 Games.

The Board established a budget of \$1,500,000 for the next Pan American and Olympic Games with \$500,000 of this total being earmarked for a long-range development program to improve the caliber of United States Olympic teams.

To meet the \$1,500,000 budget, the following quotas have been approved by the USOC Executive Board:

AAU	\$ 547,000
NCAA	507,500
Other Sports	234,000
Business Men's Committee	250,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,538,500

Of the amounts assigned to the AAU and NCAA, \$197,000 will be credited to the AAU and \$157,000 to the NCAA from Olympic tryout activity. That means the NCAA will obtain \$350,000 from its fund-raising activities.

The 1958 Convention of the NCAA, by unanimous action, called for continuance of existing annual practices to maintain public consciousness of college participation in the U. S. Olympic movement, scheduled an intensive fund-raising campaign to start January 15, 1959, and strongly urged 100 per cent cooperation by all NCAA members.

As a result of your action, through December 15, 1958, a total of better than \$40,000.00 had been raised by the colleges and universities. This money resulted from the voluntary efforts of several institutions without any direct action on the part of the Olympic Committee. The Committee plans to conduct one intensive drive to meet the \$350,000 quota, starting in January, 1959, and continuing to the Olympic Games in August, 1960.

Efforts will be made to obtain some sort of a donation from each college in each district through (1) voluntary subscription on season ticket applications; (2) collections taken at athletic contests; (3) outright contributions by institutions; (4) appeals through local civic clubs, quarterback clubs and letterman organizations; (5) contributions by businessmen and industry in the institution's home area.

It was agreed by the Committee that each district member may encourage the earmarking of contributions for particular sports and that they will be honored by the USOC.

The NCAA Olympic Committee requests the 53rd annual Convention for its endorsement and approval of a proposal that those

football bowl games certified by the NCAA place a compulsory 25 cents tab on each ticket sold for bowl games held following the 1959 football season.

The caliber of our Olympic teams is expected to receive a great boost through the continuing program to be instituted by the Olympic Development Committee headed by T. J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh.

This program is an outgrowth of a report by a special survey committee and is designed to provide for stronger competition. It includes such projects as: clinics of coaches and competitors at all levels of competition, re-examination of relationships between Olympic Games Committees and all youth-serving organizations, study of facilities, and the development of closer relationships between rules-making bodies and the Olympic organization, possible allocation of funds for research on training methods, promotion of greater participation against foreign athletes.

That is my report and I move its adoption.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: You have heard the Committee report. May I call to your attention one item which is included in the report for your attention again, the NCAA Olympic Committee requests the 53rd annual Convention to give its endorsement and approval to a proposal that those football bowl games certified by the NCAA place a compulsory twenty-five cents tab for each bowl game held following the 1959 season.

I particularly wish to direct your attention to that part. It has been moved this report be accepted. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

13. REPORT OF YOUTH FITNESS COMMITTEE

ERNEST B. MCCOY (Pennsylvania State University): Your Committee on Fitness has reported to you the past two years giving you the recommendations relating to this vital subject. Letters from NCAA officers to the chief executives and athletic directors of all member schools have outlined proposed action, and urged each to do all possible to obtain improvement in the physical well being of our youth. Member schools responded in excellent fashion to a survey questionnaire, and we thank you for your cooperation. The results compiled were distributed by the NCAA Executive Director and his staff, and give to each of us a basis of facts on which we can draw comparisons of our own institutions with others of similar characteristics. These facts will be helpful possibly to support efforts for more time, better programs and facilities dedicated to fitness. An improved survey is planned in the spring of 1960 in order that an estimate can be made of progress accomplished over a significant period of time.

President Eisenhower has steadfastly pointed out that the problem of youth fitness is one of the most vital ones to our nation's welfare. All pertinent agencies dealing with youth have been giving attention to the problem, and have taken various steps in planning and strengthening their efforts toward these aims. The government has chosen to serve as a catalytic agent urging state, local and youth serving agencies to carry out their own actions, and then depend

on them for results. It is hard to judge the extent of the progress, but certainly from the large amount of attention directed to the subject something has been and is being accomplished.

We think that the NCAA and its member institutions with their many coaches, physical education professors and staffs have been productive of much improvement in fitness. Certainly, no other group of men is in better position of leadership to influence the youth of this nation.

Our chief difficulty, it seems, is to convince our colleagues in the educational field, the administrators and the faculties that, regardless of the importance of widening and improving the academic curricula, the physical education of each student is vital to our nation and the individual's welfare.

Physical fitness is an entirely different phase of education that deals with the functioning and well being of the body and mind with sideline benefits, socially and emotionally, and needs greater attention in the school programs of all age groups. Furthermore, increased emphasis on the academic curricula make adequate physical activities all the more necessary. Our big problem is "How to persuade our friends in the Ivory Tower to see this?"

We, on the other hand, have equal responsibility to widen the scope of our activities, to offer, encourage and support an increased number of sports in our programs and to encourage a greater number of students to take part in both the intramural and intercollegiate program. Our coaches should also assume the same responsibility.

Consequently, your Fitness Committee feels that most of the same recommendations made the past two years still apply but feel compelled for purposes of re-emphasis to present most of them again with some additions:

1. To advocate allocation of 15 per cent of total funds appropriated for school construction by federal, state or local governments to provide necessary facilities for physical education, athletics and recreation.

2. With the great national need for fitness, it is recommended that any proposed legislation to provide higher salaries for teachers of mathematics, science and agriculture be broadened to embrace the physical education teachers in order that the required leadership needed in this field can be obtained.

3. The NCAA continue to examine its championship tournament structure for possible additional sports. We all know that soccer has been added today to this championship list.

4. The NCAA advocate and cooperate with physical education associations to establish a four year required physical education course in all colleges, and give credit for participation toward graduation.

5. The NCAA advocate that all students in elementary and secondary schools be required to take one period of physical education daily. Further, to urge each youth to become skilled in more than one activity and to become a member of at least one team.

6. The NCAA continues to advocate with the accrediting associations that they examine and strengthen the criteria they employ in evaluating the adequacy of the physical education, intramural, recreation and athletic programs of member colleges and secondary schools.

7. In order that the present available playing fields and indoor facilities for physical fitness be fully utilized, the NCAA continue to urge all member institutions, school boards, state and local governments to examine their laws and rules so that any changes necessary may be made in order to free these facilities for maximum use 12 months of the year.

8. NCAA members initiate action and cooperate with other organizations in the planning and full utilization of athletic, recreation, and physical education facilities for the greatest good for the community.

9. NCAA advocate that equal attention be given to the program of recreation, physical education and intramural activities for the girls and young women in our schools, colleges and universities.

10. NCAA advocate the recognition of athletic activities as part of the educational structure, and urge all states to enact laws which will permit the utilization of tax funds for support of school athletic programs.

11. That NCAA members examine, for their own possible utilization, the methods used by several member institutions in adding to the student fee structure an amount specifically earmarked for the construction of further physical education, recreation and intramural facilities.

12. That the NCAA subscribe to every effort that might be effective in creating a continuing interest in physical fitness in the youth of this country especially in the grade levels of 1 through 12.

13. That NCAA members give specific attention, encouragement and support to those activities or sports that may contribute improved personnel to our various Olympic teams; that the number of clinics and workshops be increased in number and scope in order to improve coaching and individual performance.

This gives me a chance to put in a plug for the Olympic program. All of us know what happened to the United States at Melbourne and Cortina, and are well aware of the growing strength of other countries, particularly Russia, in sports, so that we may very well take a bad licking at the next Olympiad. The time when we could merely hold trials to select our Olympic teams, and send them overseas to wipe up the opposition is no more. The situation calls for planning and work throughout every year to meet the challenge in the events where we have always been supreme, and unless we give attention to sports on the Olympic calendar that we have ignored, athletically we will be losing the cold war.

For instance, the U. S. has always been clobbered in field hockey. We have regarded it as a girls sport, and have only about three club teams playing it. I'm told that recently Russia has imported 60 field hockey coaches from India, who have been world champs for years. Apparently Russia is going to install the game all over their land, and come up with a team to dominate as they have in skating, ice

hockey, gymnastics, and other sports. If any conference would adopt field hockey competition and encourage some of their rugged athletes to play, I daresay that the conference champion would make the next Olympic trip as U. S. representatives.

The NCAA has revised our track events to help develop performers in some Olympic events. The NCAA soccer tournament should help a great deal. Many coaches of Olympic Games Committees are working hard to develop clinics and competition in wrestling and gymnastics, but we athletic directors should not only consider carefully how we can help provide good opportunities for these coaches to accomplish their aims, but also consider sponsoring more comprehensive programs in volleyball, weightlifting, fencing, modern pentathlon, soccer, canoeing, field hockey and other Olympic sports. There is no broad base of competition in these sports in our country to enable us to develop athletes over a period of years, who can represent us well internationally. Let us all investigate the possibility on our own campus to see which of these sports we would conduct. Possibly regional competition can be started, and we would thus get more students deriving fitness as well as looking ahead to future Olympiads.

This again has been a progress report of the Committee. Yet, even though there is evidence that progress is being made, we, as a nation, still have long strides to take. Perhaps, it shall always be difficult to gauge the amount of progress, but we are quite sure that signs point in this direction. The survey material submitted by you and now published is the best body of facts available to judge the scope of our own programs. The survey contemplated for 1960 will certainly indicate the sincere acceptance of our challenge and efforts to meet it or its counterpart—failure.

The report of the President's Fitness Council leaves most of the action to individual groups and it is therefore our responsibility to push ahead rigorously on our own. We must also cooperate with all other agencies in order to achieve the necessary continued improvement with our vital national resource of youth fitness.

This has been respectfully submitted for the Committee, and I move its acceptance by this Convention. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

14. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

(The Committees for 1959, nominated by the Committee on Committees and elected by the Convention, are set forth in the Register section of this Yearbook.)

15. REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

(The Officers for 1959, as nominated by the Nominating Committee and elected by the Convention, are set forth in the Register section of this Yearbook.)

H. J. DORRICOTT: (Newly-elected President): Thank you very much, Frank. I should like to take this opportunity to make a very short speech. I know you are tired and ready to go home. But I do want to express my appreciation and the appreciation of those institutions in District Seven for this particular honor. Thank you again very much.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: May I bespeak on behalf of the new officers the finest of cooperation which the delegates and the other officers have given to the present President and Secretary of the Association over the past years. I am sure that you will proceed to even greater heights under the leadership of these two Officers.

16. REPORT OF MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

GREG ENGELHARD (University of California): On behalf of the Memorial Resolutions Committee I would like to present this report.

BE IT RESOLVED that The National Collegiate Athletic Association expresses its lasting gratitude, with sincere sentiments of esteem and condolences to the bereaved families of the following men, who, by their words and works during this life, provided encouragement and inspiration for participation and excellence in intercollegiate athletics and who have been called by Divine Providence from this world during 1958:

Frank O'Connor, Basketball Coach, State University of Iowa.

Cecil Hewitt, Track Coach and Vice-President, Bradley University.

Arthur Edwin Eilers, Commissioner, Missouri Valley Conference.

Herman Hickman, Football Coach, Yale University.

Fred Digby, Executive Manager, New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association (Sugar Bowl).

Henry Sanders, Football Coach, University of California at Los Angeles.

Edward H. Adams, Basketball Coach, Texas Southern University.

Fred Lewis, Vanderbilt University, former member NCAA Council.

C. B. Finnegan, Football Coach, North Dakota State College.

Rev. Joseph S. Buckman, Faculty Representative, Xavier University (Ohio).

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the bereaved families of these contributors to the advancement of intercollegiate athletics be notified of this public expression of The National Collegiate Athletic Association.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Will all those in favor of adopting this resolution signify the same by standing and remaining in silence for a moment or two.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Unless there is further business to come before this Convention, I shall turn the meeting over to your President-Elect, H. J. Dorricott.

PRESIDENT ELECT DORRICOTT: I declare the 53rd annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association adjourned.

Meeting adjourned sine die at 4:33 p.m.

SECTION IV

Report of the Treasurer

The accounts of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, set forth on pages 287-292, were audited by Francis A. Wright and Company, a firm of accountants and auditors located in Kansas City, Missouri. The Company's report, signed by Ralph E. Bostwick, CPA, included the following exhibits and schedules which "fairly reflect the financial position of the National Collegiate Athletic Association on August 31, 1958, and the income and expense of that organization for the fiscal year ended that date, in conformity with generally accepted principles of accounting applied on a basis consistent with that of preceding years."—Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University, NCAA Secretary-Treasurer.

BALANCE SHEET (Exhibit A)

ASSETS

	Year Ended August 31, 1958	Year Ended August 31, 1957
Current Assets		
Cash on Hand and in Bank	\$125,833.56	\$112,937.21
Accounts Receivable—Trade	21,463.99	18,360.41
Accounts Receivable—Other	37.50	112.41
Inventories	27,641.92	27,826.96
Television Program Expense Paid in Advance	10,826.02	12,206.37
Prepaid Expense—Other	2,012.36	1,361.57
Total Current Assets	187,815.35	172,804.93
Investments		
United States Government Bonds		
Treasury Bonds 2½% 1961..\$	99,125.00	
Treasury Bonds 3¼% 1978-83	26,000.00	
Treasury Bonds 3% 1995....	100,531.25	
Treasury Bills 11-6-58.....	75,775.80	301,432.05
	<u>301,432.05</u>	220,658.75
Funded Cash Reserve	26,600.00	46,267.52
Total Investments	328,032.05	266,926.27
	<u>515,847.40</u>	<u>439,731.20</u>
	Accumulated Cost Less	
Cost	Depreciation	
Fixed Assets		
Furniture and		
Fixtures \$13,783.29	\$5,079.69	\$8,703.60
Leasehold		
Improve-		
ments 4,311.93	4,311.93	
	<u>\$18,095.22</u>	<u>\$9,391.62</u>
	<u>\$18,095.22</u>	<u>\$8,703.60</u>
Cost of Fixed Assets Less Depreciation.	8,703.60	9,615.28

Other Assets		
Advances	1,500.00	2,075.00
Long Term Loan Receivable	14,000.00	
Air Travel Deposit	425.00	425.00
Due from Employees	44.35	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Other Assets	15,969.35	2,500.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Assets	\$540,520.35	\$451,846.48
	<hr/>	<hr/>

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$ 8,719.40	\$ 8,219.90
Accrued Expenses		519.40
Payroll Taxes Withheld		49.95
Olympic Contributions	32.22	213.50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Current Liabilities	8,751.62	9,002.75
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deferred Income		
Group Insurance	3,000.50	10,968.40
Publications	1,395.33	1,257.10
Wrestling	595.27	
Dues	500.00	900.00
Medals	292.27	304.35
Films		42.35
Basketball	3.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Deferred Income	5,786.37	13,472.20
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Reserve Fund		
College Division Events	15,000.00	5,000.00
Ice Hockey Tournament	7,204.97	
Baseball Tournament	1,016.67	1,716.67
Funded Cash Reserve	26,600.00	26,267.52
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Reserves	29,821.64	32,984.19
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Surplus		
Balance August 31, 1958, from Schedule 1.	496,160.72	396,387.34
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Liabilities and Surplus	\$540,520.35	\$451,846.48
	<hr/>	<hr/>

ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS (Exhibit A, Schedule 1)

Balance September 1, 1957	\$396,387.34
Add:	
General Income—Schedule 1A \$407,094.37	
Less: General Expense—	
Schedule 1B	317,560.55
	<hr/>
Net Income	\$ 89,533.82
Funded Cash Reserve Returned to Surplus	19,667.52

Increase in Investments		
NCAA Publications	1,907.35	
Publication Income and Expense	1,230.70	112,339.39
		<u>508,726.73</u>
Deduct:		
College Division Events Reserve Fund ...	6,485.29	
Distribution of 1956-57		
Publication Income	6,080.72	12,566.01
		<u>12,566.01</u>
Balance August 31, 1958		<u>\$496,160.72</u>

GENERAL INCOME (Exhibit A, Schedule 1A)

	Year Ended August 31, 1958	Year Ended August 31, 1957
Membership Dues	\$ 42,712.50	\$ 40,450.00
Meets and Tournaments		
Baseball	\$ 753.57	\$ 264.43
Basketball—University	322,618.52	176,826.04
Boxing	864.24	3,060.30
Swimming	424.73	10.21
Track and Field	757.68	2,956.13
Wrestling	2,146.39	737.43
		<u>737.43</u>
Total	\$327,565.13	\$183,854.54
Royalties and Other		
Administrative Fees	\$ 18,500.00	\$ 15,000.00
Film Rentals	175.31	740.16
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	100.00	
Registration Fees	1,515.00	1,325.00
Don Spencer Company	3,000.00	3,000.00
Statistical Fees	675.00	525.00
Sundry	253.39	249.49
		<u>249.49</u>
Total	\$ 24,218.70	\$ 20,839.65
Interest		
Saving Accounts	\$ 946.47	\$ 463.85
U. S. Government Bonds	11,651.57	5,637.50
		<u>5,637.50</u>
Total	\$ 12,598.04	\$ 6,101.35
Total General Income		
to Exhibit A, Schedule 1	\$407,094.37	\$251,245.54
	<u>\$407,094.37</u>	<u>\$251,245.54</u>

GENERAL EXPENSE (Exhibit A, Schedule 1B)

	Year Ended August 31, 1958	Year Ended August 31, 1957
Rules Committee Meetings		
Baseball	\$ 982.85	\$ 826.36
Basketball	2,632.50	2,145.50
Boxing	1,736.16	1,527.75
Fencing	433.54	337.10
Football	3,880.34	3,405.19
Gymnastics	987.15	1,068.60
Ice Hockey	1,165.26	699.51
Lacrosse	290.10	98.51
Skiing	1,423.72	1,439.71
Soccer	262.40	340.87
Swimming	1,653.93	1,776.39
Track and Field	1,817.30	1,920.86
Wrestling	1,928.32	1,150.41
Total	\$ 19,193.57	\$ 16,736.76
Other Committee Meetings		
Executive	\$ 3,678.87	\$ 2,979.23
Council	7,234.94	5,325.78
Infractions and Ethics	7,407.64	7,291.06
College	2,638.35	2,880.23
Extra Events	400.59	558.30
Eligibility	13.60	24.67
Special	3,512.87	2,062.97
Public Relations	72.72	
Total	\$ 24,959.58	\$ 21,122.24
Meets and Tournaments		
Baseball	\$ 68.07	\$
Basketball (University)	162,185.25	88,413.02
Cross Country	434.00	348.00
Insurance	375.00	350.00
Total	\$163,062.32	\$ 89,111.02
Miscellaneous		
Annual Convention	\$ 4,575.10	\$ 4,223.72
Conference of Conferences	2,459.97	
Complimentary Membership Guides	1,555.78	1,321.86
	\$ 8,590.85	\$ 5,545.58
Grants		
National Collegiate Athletic Bureau	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
National Association of Basketball Coaches	1,750.00	1,763.36
Others	1,078.57	1,190.53
	\$ 22,828.57	\$ 22,953.89

General and Administrative Expense

Salaries	\$ 47,521.91	\$ 42,363.00
Rent	4,548.00	4,398.00
Utilities	428.78	451.79
Office Supplies and Expense	1,142.46	916.26
Postage and Express	2,716.46	2,337.63
Printing and Duplicating	6,619.97	6,116.68
Telephone and Telegraph	2,118.73	1,846.93
Membership Dues	794.00	686.00
Travel and Meetings, Executive Staff.....	3,167.19	3,000.00
Annuity and Insurance	3,927.40	1,479.39
President and Secretary-Treasurer Expense		86.60
Office Equipment and Repairs	878.10	842.81
Subscriptions, Pamphlets, etc.	224.30	182.52
Miscellaneous Expense	586.14	718.67
Stationery	1,547.21	1,422.19
Payroll Taxes	605.41	589.86
Depreciation and Amortization	1,572.60	1,411.42
Contingency	527.00	893.91
Total	<u>\$ 78,925.66</u>	<u>\$ 69,743.66</u>

Total General Expense to Exhibit A,
Schedule 1

\$317,560.55 \$225,213.15

PUBLICATIONS INCOME AND EXPENSE (Exhibit A, Schedule 1C)

	Year Ended August 31, 1958	Year Ended August 31, 1957
Income		
Sales	\$100,413.90	\$ 96,228.65
Expense		
Administrative	42,000.00	35,000.00
Manufacturing	46,555.04	39,836.63
Promotion	4,384.38	2,065.48
Transportation and Shipping	4,246.34	3,186.36
Editing	1,841.44	3,858.75
Auditing		100.00
Miscellaneous	156.00	20.00
Total Expense	<u>\$ 99,183.20</u>	<u>\$ 84,067.22</u>

Net Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 1... \$ 1,230.70 \$ 12,161.43

TELEVISION INCOME AND EXPENSE (Exhibit A, Schedule 1D)

	Year Ended August 31, 1958	Year Ended August 31, 1957
Income		
Assessments	\$105,751.36	\$100,129.70
Less: Refunds to contributing schools.....	61,135.32	39,958.57
Net Income	<u>\$ 44,616.04</u>	<u>\$ 60,171.13</u>

Expense

Salaries	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00
Office Operating Expense	15,000.00	15,000.00
Attendance Statistics and Analyses	7,500.00	12,500.00
Publicity and Public Relations	6,755.12	12,954.25
Committee Meeting Expenses	5,248.57	8,054.68
Telephone and Telegraph	2,350.28	2,918.50
Printing and Duplicating	1,388.57	1,808.61
Program Directors Secretarial Assistance	975.00	1,484.00
Postage	364.79	110.31
Special Travel and Entertainment	203.56	263.44
Legal Fees	175.00	325.00
Program Directors Office Expense	118.11	95.20
Miscellaneous	37.04	157.14
Total Expense	<u>\$ 44,616.04</u>	<u>\$ 60,171.13</u>

Financial Reports of 1958

Meets and Tournaments

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1958 BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP Omaha, Nebraska, June 13-19

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 26,631.15
Program Receipts	745.71
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 27,376.86

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Bozell and Jacobs	\$ 4,729.58	
District and National Publicity	320.00	
	<hr/>	
		\$ 5,049.58
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets	\$ 276.05	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	1,187.67	
	<hr/>	
		\$ 1,463.72
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses		
Umpires	\$ 812.00	
Official Scorekeeper	105.00	
	<hr/>	
		\$ 917.00
Games Committee Expenses		
John H. Kobs	\$ 219.80	
L. C. Timm	144.19	
	<hr/>	
		\$ 363.99
Games Expense		
Awards		
Medals and Plaques	\$ 379.60	
Trophy	64.50	
Training Room		
Towels	47.00	
Public Address		
Announcers	150.00	
Radio Lab	60.00	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Stadium Employees	740.50	
Stadium Rental	1,750.00	
Ford Sign Painting	129.00	
Police and Ushers	812.00	
Tournament Headquarters	289.73	
University of Nebraska Revolving Fund	550.00	

Concessions	207.30	
Brown Business Machine Company	30.73	
Organists	119.53	
Program Expense		
Advertising	193.85	
Local Transportation		
Yellow Cab Company	274.90	
Omaha Charter Buses	237.60	
NCAA Executive Office Expense	424.55	
		<u>\$ 6,460.70</u>

Total Disbursements\$ 14,255.08

NET RECEIPTS \$ 13,121.78

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

Arizona, University of	\$ 2,960.10	
Clemson Agricultural College	2,787.03	
Colorado State College	1,503.90	
Holy Cross College	3,837.96	
Lafayette College	3,533.58	
Missouri, University of	1,749.60	
Southern California, University of	3,990.96	
Western Michigan University	2,043.54	
		<u>\$ 22,406.67</u>

DEFICIT (Absorbed by Omaha Underwriters).....\$ 9,284.89

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF 1958 COLLEGE DIVISION BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Regional Tournaments

Income

Gross Receipts \$37,716.31

Expenses

Game Expenses\$10,083.59
Team Expenses (Schedule A) .. 21,325.80

31,409.39

NET RECEIPTS \$ 6,306.92

Final Tournament

Income

Gross Receipts \$27,102.15

Expenses

Game Expenses\$ 6,570.21
Team Expenses (Schedule B) .. 10,976.80
Administrative Expenses..... 2,696.76
Evansville Tourney Corp..... 2,000.00

22,243.77

NET RECEIPTS \$ 4,858.38

Distribution of Net Receipts

Net Receipts	
Regional Tournaments	\$ 6,306.92
Final Tournament	4,858.38
	<hr/>
	\$11,165.30
Distribution	
To Tourney Corporation—(50% of Net Receipts, Final Tournament).....	\$ 2,429.19
To Competing Institutions (Schedule C) ..	4,368.06
To NCAA College Division Reserve Fund..	4,368.05
	<hr/>
	\$11,165.30

Schedule A (Regional Team Expenses)

Regional Losers

Adelphi College	\$ 847.56
Akron, University of	1,135.20
Arkansas State College	590.25
Austin Peay State College	290.00
Buffalo, University of	891.96
Centenary College	1,169.04
Chico State College	1,344.00
Fresno State College	556.00
Gustavus Adolphus College	585.00
Hope College	578.50
Knox College	1,072.93
Linfield College	1,850.79
North Carolina A&T College	1,846.40
Northern Illinois University	273.60
Philadelphia Textile Institute	435.00
Philander Smith College	482.04
Regis College	1,578.24
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	743.00
St. Norbert College	530.30
South Carolina State College	1,604.40
Wabash College	680.40
Wartburg College	708.67

Schedule B (Finals Team Expenses)

Quarter-Final Losers

American University	\$1,968.24
Chapman College	2,704.98
Grambling College	1,293.20
Southwest Missouri State College	660.00

Semi-Finalists

Wheaton College	990.42
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Finalists

Saint Michael's College	3,228.48
South Dakota, University of	1,663.80

Schedule C (Proration to Competing Institutions)

24 @ \$105.24

Adelphi College	Linfield College
Akron, University of	North Carolina A&T College
Arkansas State College	Northern Illinois University
Austin Peay State College	Philadelphia Textile Institute
Brandeis University	Philander Smith College
Buffalo, University of	Regis College
Centenary College	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Chico State College	St. Norbert College
Fresno State College	South Carolina State College
Gustavus Adolphus College	Wabash College
Hope College	Wagner College
Knox College	Wartburg College

4 @ \$157.86

American University	Grambling College
Chapman College	Southwest Missouri State College

2 @ \$289.41

Evansville College	Wheaton College
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2 @ \$316.02

Saint Michael's College	South Dakota, University of
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FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1958 UNIVERSITY DIVISION BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

First-Round Games

New York City, March 11

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 22,768.57
Radio Income	1,100.00
Less: N. Y. C. Gross Receipts Tax	(59.67)
Total Receipts	\$ 23,808.90

DISBURSEMENTS

Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 309.00
	\$ 309.00
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Committee Expense	\$ 71.59
Referees Compensation and Expenses ..	833.80
	\$ 905.39
Games Expense	
Basketballs	\$ 7.78
Marquee Sign	40.00
Postage, Telephone, Etc.	87.86
Payroll Taxes, Compensation	
Insurance, etc.	707.21
Public Address System	25.00

Public Liability Insurance	180.82
Publicity and Advertising	428.51
Preparation and Cleaning	987.39
Building and Grounds Expense	
Rental	6,995.80
Miscellaneous Games Expense	17.00
Special Force Personnel and Officials ..	2,107.55

\$ 11,584.92

Total Disbursements \$ 12,799.31

NET RECEIPTS \$ 11,009.59

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

Boston College	\$ 857.59
University of Connecticut	276.50
Dartmouth College	783.20
Manhattan College	150.00
University of Maryland	951.60
West Virginia University	994.90

\$ 4,013.79

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 6,995.80

First-Round Games

Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, March 11

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 14,596.00
Radio Fees	75.00

Total Receipts \$ 14,671.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense

Clerical Expense	\$ 50.00
Postage	232.75
Telephone and Telegraph	56.55
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	76.44

\$ 415.74

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 260.70
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	623.00
Clerical Expense	210.00
Ticket Order Blanks	21.50

\$ 1,115.20

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses	
Don Elser, Referee	\$ 89.00

Dick Betz, Referee	150.00	
Donald Neff, Referee	164.21	
George Strauthers, Referee	150.50	
William Haarlow, Supervisor	33.35	
		<hr/>
		\$ 587.06
Games Expense		
Equipment		
Implements	\$ 224.04	
Training Room		
Salaries	100.00	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Supplies	110.77	
Labor	612.74	
Program Expense		
Printing	138.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,185.55
Total Disbursements	\$ 3,303.55	

NET RECEIPTS \$ 11,367.45

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses		
Miami University (Ohio)	\$ 1,246.40	
Tennessee Tech	1,385.10	
University of Notre Dame	422.70	
University of Pittsburgh	1,169.40	
		<hr/>
		\$ 4,223.60
		<hr/>
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 7,143.85	

First-Round Games

Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, March 11

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 4,625.60	
State and City Taxes	94.40	
Program Receipts		
Sales	35.05	
Radio Fees	550.00	
		<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 5,305.05	

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Supplies	\$ 25.00	
Telephone and Telegraph	5.50	
		<hr/>
		\$ 30.50
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets	\$ 139.34	

Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	191.00	
State and City Taxes	94.40	
		\$ 424.74
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses		
Hays	\$ 176.88	
Hamilton	176.55	
		\$ 353.43
Games Expense		
Basketballs	\$ 44.92	
Program Expense		
Printing	51.50	
		\$ 96.42
Total Disbursements		\$905.09
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 4,399.96

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses		
Loyola University	\$ 1,866.10	
Oklahoma State University	150.00	
		\$ 2,016.10
	TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 2,383.86

First Round Games University of California, Berkeley, March 12

RECEIPTS		
Ticket Sales	\$ 6,702.00	
Radio Income	250.00	
		\$ 6,952.00
DISBURSEMENTS		
Promotion Expense		
Telephone and Telegraph	\$ 25.93	
		\$ 25.93
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets	\$ 108.75	
Delivery of Tickets	9.05	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	95.98	
		\$ 213.78
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses		
Arthur McIntyre	\$ 75.00	
William Bussenius	75.00	

Al Lightner	182.16	
Ervin Delman	75.00	
<hr/>		
Games Expense		\$ 407.16
Basketballs	\$ 37.34	
Training Room		
Equipment Man, Trainer, Doctor...	42.50	
Public Address	30.00	
Police and Ushers	391.16	
Official Scorer	10.00	
Official Statisticians	15.00	
Liability Insurance	41.99	
Social Security Tax	11.41	
<hr/>		
		\$ 579.40
Total Disbursements		\$ 1,226.27
<hr/>		
NET RECEIPTS		\$ 5,725.73

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses		
Arizona State College	\$ 1,867.50	
Idaho State College	350.40	
Seattle University	370.00	
University of Wyoming	2,807.10	
<hr/>		
		\$ 5,395.00
<hr/>		
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS		\$ 330.73

East Regional

Charlotte, North Carolina, March 14-15

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 53,934.00	
Program Receipts		
Sales	1,103.00	
Advertising	1,203.50	
Television Income	3,600.00	
Radio Income	600.00	
<hr/>		
Total Receipts		\$ 60,440.50

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Clerical Expense	\$ 63.20	
Postage	32.45	
Telephone and Telegraph	5.00	
<hr/>		
Ticket and Administration Expense		\$ 100.65
Clerical Expense	\$ 118.80	
State and City Taxes	1,618.02	
<hr/>		
		\$ 1,736.82

Games Committee and Officials Expense**Officials Fees and Expenses**

Joe Conway, Referee	\$ 332.24
Jim Beiersdorfer, Referee	289.86
George Strauthers, Referee	296.34
Remy Myer, Referee	312.54

Travel Expense of Games Committee

Lewis P. Andreas	149.77
Robert N. Brown	128.90
Tom Scott	76.80

\$ 1,509.65**Games Expense**

Basketballs	\$ 68.00
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	265.00
Public Address	25.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Rental of Coliseum	6,277.92
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	275.75
Printing	1,483.18
Advertising Commissions	240.50
Trophy	49.68
Timekeeper	20.00
Scorekeeper	20.00
Statisticians	50.00
Organist, Clarence Etters	50.00
Supervisor of Press, Radio Photogra- phers	50.00

\$ 8,875.03**Total Disbursements \$ 12,298.95**

NET RECEIPTS \$ 48,141.55**DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS****Competing Teams' Expenses**

Dartmouth College	\$ 2,332.05
Manhattan College	1,873.05
Temple University	1,686.15
University of Maryland	1,440.30

\$ 7,331.55

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 40,810.00**Mideast Regional****University of Kentucky, Lexington, March 14-15****RECEIPTS**

Ticket Sales	\$ 50,563.50
Program Receipts	
Sales	1,600.75
Advertising	2,370.00

Radio Income	2,350.00	
Total Receipts		\$ 56,884.25

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Postage	\$ 24.06	
Telephone and Telegraph	89.75	
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	231.50	
		\$ 345.31
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets	\$ 464.99	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	850.58	
Clerical Expense	58.75	
Bank Charges and Bad Checks	11.00	
Transportation on Tickets	5.55	
		\$ 1,390.87
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses		
James Lennon, Referee	\$ 275.75	
Julius Meyer, Referee	275.75	
Zigmund Mihalik, Referee	257.56	
James Mills, Referee	267.86	
		\$ 1,076.92
Games Expense		
Implements	\$ 67.00	
Training Room		
Laundry and Supplies	22.90	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Labor	1,049.69	
Program Expense		
Sellers' Commissions	281.12	
Lexington Photo Engraving	37.98	
Printing	1,406.19	
Advertising Commissions	237.00	
Trophy	49.98	
Ushering, Boy Scouts	100.00	
Score Board Signs	36.80	
Statisticians	20.00	
Organist	25.00	
Turf Catering Company	8.80	
		\$ 3,342.46
Total Disbursements		\$ 6,155.56

NET RECEIPTS \$ 50,728.69

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses	
Indiana University	\$ 1,253.84

Miami University	862.80	
University of Notre Dame.....	1,329.30	
		\$ 3,445.94

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 47,282.75

Midwest Regional

University of Kansas, Lawrence, March 14-15

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 69,534.43	
State and City Taxes	1,390.88	
Program Receipts		
Sales	1,885.75	
Advertising	190.00	
Radio Income	2,354.50	
Television Income	6,875.00	
Total Receipts		\$ 82,230.56

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense

Entry Blanks and Preliminary		
Announcements	\$ 66.63	
Publicity Folders and Posters.....	222.55	
Supplies	56.22	
Clerical Expense	20.00	
Postage	142.92	
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.).....	407.99	
		\$ 916.31

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 744.52	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	441.10	
Clerical Expense	495.25	
State and City Taxes	1,390.88	
Liability Insurance	120.75	
		\$ 3,192.50

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses		
Mike Milner, Referee	\$ 286.22	
John Kolb, Referee	460.79	
Lou Batmale, Referee	431.06	
Alvin R. Mercer, Referee	353.44	

\$ 1,531.51

Games Expense

Equipment		
Supplies	\$ 2.63	
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	220.00	
Public Address	20.00	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Supplies	18.38	
Labor	1,117.57	

Program Expense		
Sellers' Commissions	660.02	
Printing	1,021.20	
Traffic and Parking Men	547.57	
Extra Seats Expense	333.58	
Electricians, Scoreboard and Clocks....	234.43	
Ushers	50.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 4,225.38
Total Disbursements		<hr/>
		\$ 9,865.70
		<hr/>
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 72,364.86

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses		
Kansas State College	\$ 681.75	
Oklahoma State University	1,130.45	
University of Arkansas	1,094.50	
University of Cincinnati	1,904.30	
		<hr/>
		\$ 4,811.00
		<hr/>
	TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 67,553.86

Far West Regional Cow Palace, San Francisco, California, March 14-15

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 74,810.50	
Program Receipts		
Sales	3,847.00	
Advertising	815.00	
Radio Income	950.00	
Television	5,000.00	
Miscellaneous	29.70	
		<hr/>
Total Receipts		\$ 85,452.20

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Supplies	\$ 29.76	
Clerical Expense	25.00	
Postage	108.98	
Telephone and Telegraph	191.16	
Meetings (Committee and Press).....	688.85	
Radio and Television	77.29	
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,121.04
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets	\$ 378.77	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	383.65	
Clerical Expense	939.70	

Delivery of Tickets to Agencies.....	33.20
Seating Charts, Miscellaneous Credentials	77.28

\$ 1,812.60

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses	
Bo McAlister, Referee	\$ 449.21
John Morrow, Referee	427.10
Tom Glennon, Referee	429.52
Wayne Lichty, Referee	449.10
Travel Expense of Games Committee	
R. S. Keene	123.30
Everett Shelton	210.90
Harry Davis	69.80
Greg Engelhard	489.73

\$ 2,648.66

Games Expense

Equipment	
Basketballs	\$ 186.68
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records.	175.00
Public Address	60.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Install and Remove Floor, Extra	
Seats, Etc.	813.05
Janitors and Cleanup	534.00
Police and Ushers	942.29
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	960.90
Printing	3,073.99
Official Scorer	20.00
Equipment Custodian	17.40
Trophy	52.75
Statisticians	60.00
Parking Lot Attendants	165.00
Game Timer	20.00
Utilities	70.00
Workman's Compensation	54.67
Rental	7,180.31
Liability Insurance	327.60

\$ 14,713.64

Total Disbursements \$ 20,295.94

NET RECEIPTS \$ 65,156.26

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

Idaho State University	\$ 2,234.40
Seattle University	2,375.35
University of California	548.00
University of San Francisco	485.40

\$ 5,643.15

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 59,513.11

National Finals
Freedom Hall, Louisville, Kentucky, March 21-22

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$114,526.00	
Program Receipts		
Sales	3,886.80	
Radio and Television Income	4,887.50	
	<hr/>	
Total Receipts		\$123,300.30

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Supplies	\$ 73.95	
Postage	16.70	
Telephone and Telegraph	180.78	
Banquet and Coaches Dinner	183.00	
	<hr/>	
Ticket and Administration Expense		\$ 454.43
Printing Tickets	\$ 30.00	
Stationery	1.20	
Miscellaneous	24.00	
	<hr/>	
Games Committee and Officials Expense		\$ 55.20
Officials Fees and Expenses		
Joe Conway, Referee	\$ 341.00	
Z. J. Mihalik, Referee	326.79	
John Morrow, Referee	396.94	
Al Mercer, Referee	494.65	
Tommy Bell, Referee	100.00	
Travel Expense of Games Committee		
Bill Henry, Tournament Manager...	191.25	
	<hr/>	
Games Expense		\$ 1,850.63
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records..	\$ 424.45	
Public Address	40.00	
Les Moise, Statistician	78.91	
Charles N. Ruter, Scorer	28.00	
Robert Wellman, Timekeeper	28.00	
Louisville Transit (Chartered Busses)...	60.00	
Press Room (Rented Typewriters and		
Scoreboards)	142.50	
Space Rental	13,743.12	
	<hr/>	
		\$ 14,544.98
		<hr/>
Total Disbursements		\$ 16,905.24
		<hr/>
	NET RECEIPTS	\$106,395.06

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses	
Kansas State College	\$ 2,297.40
Seattle University	5,076.30

Temple University	1,893.60	
University of Kentucky	738.60	
		<u>\$ 10,005.90</u>
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS		\$ 96,389.16

Financial Summary
1958 University Division Basketball Tournament

RECEIPTS

Advanced by NCAA		\$ 1,500.00
First-Round Games		
Madison Square Garden, New York.....	\$ 6,995.80	
Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill..	7,143.85	
Oklahoma State University, Stillwater..	2,383.86	
University of California, Berkeley	330.73	
		<u> </u>
Regionals		
Municipal Auditorium, Charlotte, N. C...	\$ 40,810.00	
University of Kentucky, Lexington.....	47,290.75	
University of Kansas, Lawrence.....	67,553.86	
Cow Palace, San Francisco, California...	59,513.11	
		<u> </u>
Finals		
State Coliseum, Louisville, Kentucky...	\$ 98,505.72	\$330,527.68
		<u> </u>
Total Receipts		\$332,027.68

DISBURSEMENTS

Administration		
Plaques and Awards	\$ 1,941.54	
Trophies	578.63	
Telephone, Telegraph, Postage and		
Express	979.02	
Secretarial Assistance	50.00	
Duplicating Film	1,196.91	
Selection Committees	171.85	
Selection of Officials	295.14	
Officials' Awards	118.32	
Printing of Handbooks	373.86	
		<u> </u>
		\$ 5,705.27
Committee Travel and Meeting Expenses		
A. C. Lonborg	\$ 636.98	
L. P. Andreas	488.21	
Everett Shelton	325.89	
Robert Brown	467.90	
R. S. Keene	575.60	
Homer F. Cooke	150.16	
		<u> </u>
		\$ 2,644.74
NCAA Executive Offices		
Tickets for Office Staff.....	\$ 45.00	

Press Headquarters at Louisville.....	269.92	
Expenses of NCAA Staff at Louisville...	256.60	
Transportation Expenses of Staff		
Members	136.72	
Pre-tournament Dinner for Tournament		
Committee and Guests	102.90	
		\$ 811.14
Tournament Headquarters		\$ 500.00
Return Advance		\$ 1,500.00
Total Disbursements		\$ 11,161.15
NET RECEIPTS		\$ 320,866.53

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

To Competing Institutions	
University of Kentucky	\$ 14,006.08
Seattle University	15,279.36
Temple University	12,732.79
Kansas State College	12,732.79
Dartmouth College	7,639.68
Idaho State College	7,639.68
Manhattan College	7,639.68
Miami University (Ohio)	7,639.68
Oklahoma State University	7,639.68
University of Maryland	7,639.68
University of Notre Dame	7,639.68
Indiana University	6,366.40
University of Arkansas	6,366.40
University of California	6,366.40
University of Cincinnati	6,366.40
University of San Francisco	6,366.40
Arizona State College	2,546.56
Boston College	2,546.56
Loyola University (La.)	2,546.56
Tennessee Polytechnic Institute	2,546.56
University of Connecticut	2,546.56
University of Pittsburgh	2,546.56
University of Wyoming	2,546.56
West Virginia University	2,546.56
	\$160,433.26
To NCAA Treasurer	\$160,433.27
	\$320,866.53

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1958 BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Sacramento State College and University of California (Davis)

Sacramento, California, March 27-29

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 14,103.75
Program Receipts	
Sales	856.25
Advertising	815.00

Other Income	
Radio Broadcasting Rights	200.00
Total Receipts	\$ 15,975.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Publicity, Posters and Signs.....\$	687.86	
Supplies and Postage	38.58	
Telephone and Telegraph.....	80.44	
Meetings (Committees)	12.65	
Clerical Expense	25.00	
Ticket and Administration Expense		\$ 844.53
Printing Tickets	\$ 197.60	
Ticket Sellers and Takers.....	347.50	
Clerical and Other Expense.....	129.17	
Commissions to Agencies	149.50	
Doormen and Guards	79.50	
Games Committee and Officials Expense		\$ 903.27
Joey August	\$ 271.94	
Herb Carlson	267.70	
Eddie Cole	267.70	
Al Figg	105.00	
J. Fitzgerald	105.00	
Dale Wren	105.00	
Conference and Meeting Room	146.53	
Games Expense		\$ 1,268.87
Awards	\$ 354.81	
Equipment, Gloves, Supplies	369.85	
Preparation Room	157.96	
Laundry and Medical	176.50	
Auditorium Rental	325.00	
Programs	1,458.07	
Rental of Equipment.....	99.62	
Arrangements and Personnel.....	479.42	
Photos	54.00	
Insurance	75.00	
		\$ 3,350.23
Total Disbursements	\$ 7,332.59	

NET RECEIPTS \$ 8,642.41

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10 Per Cent to NCAA Treasurer.....\$	864.24
Pro-rated to Competitors for Travel Expense	6,587.63
Remainder to NCAA Treas. for Distribution	1,190.54
	\$ 8,642.41

**FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1958 COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY
CHAMPIONSHIPS**

Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois, November 15

RECEIPTS

Entry Fees	\$200.00	
Chamber of Commerce Contribution.....	200.00	
Total Receipts		\$400.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Program	\$ 80.00	
Posters	28.00	
Signs, Canvas, Misc.	32.50	
Building and Grounds		
Labor	42.00	
Numbers, tags, etc.	26.00	
Police	20.00	
Postage	64.00	
Mimeograph and Printing	36.50	
Telephone and Telegraph	53.50	
Team and Individual Awards	92.48	
Transportation	23.50	
Course Markings	34.00	
Coaches Luncheon	143.00	
Movie Film	21.00	
Total Disbursements		\$696.48
DEFICIT (Absorbed by NCAA, \$92.48, and Wheaton College, \$204.00)		\$296.48

**FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1958 UNIVERSITY CROSS-COUNTRY
CHAMPIONSHIPS**

Michigan State University, East Lansing, November 23

RECEIPTS

Entry Fees	\$246.00	
Total Receipts		\$246.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Postage	\$ 37.89	
Mimeograph	417.11	
Program	171.94	
Movies	30.00	
Telephone and Telegraph	3.55	
Trophies	72.80	
Medals	73.23	
Express	6.68	
Dinner Meeting	252.31	
University Maintenance	116.00	
Labor	34.20	
Supplies	112.68	
Visual Aid	47.25	
Total Disbursements		\$1,375.64
DEFICIT (Absorbed by NCAA and Michigan State University)		\$1,129.64

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1958 FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS
Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas, March 21-22

RECEIPTS

Entry Fees	\$ 126.00
Total Receipts	\$ 126.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements	\$ 2.00
Other Advertising	4.50
Supplies	22.85
Postage	3.50
Telephone and Telegraph	18.52
Meetings (Committees, Press, Etc.)	77.55
	<hr/>
	\$ 128.92
Games Expense	
Team Trophies	\$ 25.00
Plaques and Medals	86.44
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	212.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 323.44
Total Disbursements	<u>\$ 452.36</u>
DEFICIT (Absorbed by Texas Technological College)	\$ 326.36

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1958 GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS
Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, June 22-29

RECEIPTS

Entry Fees	\$ 1,095.00
Ticket and Program Sales	895.75
Program Advertising	325.00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 2,315.75

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Clerical, Telephone, Express, Postage ..	\$ 202.65
Chairman's Expenses to Williamstown (Pre-tournament)	190.25
Rules Books, Badges	132.93
Entry blanks, Announcements, etc.	121.50
	<hr/>
Ticket and Administration Expense	\$ 647.33
Printing Tickets, Posters, Scorecards and Scoresheets	\$ 340.55
Ticket Sellers	60.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 400.55

Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Golf Committee, Chairman's Expenses..	\$ 398.50	
Games Expense		\$ 398.50
Program Expense	\$ 295.93	
Awards	294.93	
Coaches' and Officials' Dinner	245.12	
Caddie Expense	214.00	
Scorers	75.00	
Publicity	59.85	
Telephone	50.89	
Tent Rental	50.00	
Bag tags	45.50	
Public address system	29.34	
Starter	20.00	
		\$ 1,380.56
Total Disbursements	\$ 2,826.94	
DEFICIT (Absorbed by Williams College)	\$ 511.19	

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1958 GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIPS
Michigan State University, East Lansing, April 11-12

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales		
722 at \$1.00	\$ 722.00	
1,598 at \$.50	799.00	
Entry Fees	240.00	
Total Receipts	\$ 1,761.00	

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Entry Blanks and Preliminary		
Announcements	\$ 82.90	
Publicity Folders and Posters	62.00	
Other Advertising	89.15	
Supplies	95.47	
Telephone and Telegraph	13.21	
Meetings—Pre-Meet Buffet	208.00	
After Final Buffet	346.80	
Individual Photos	102.45	
		\$ 999.98
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets	\$ 13.50	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	80.00	
		\$ 93.50
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses.....	\$ 490.00	
Travel Expense of Games Committee....	114.45	
		\$ 604.45

Games Expense		
Awards		
Team Trophies	\$ 76.08	
Plaques and Medals	109.52	
Other—Engraving	9.00	
Equipment		
Numbers, Officials and Contestant		
Ribbons	25.18	
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	392.50	
Public Address	74.00	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Labor	700.79	
Student Labor	114.00	
		\$ 1,501.07
Total Disbursements		\$ 3,199.00
DEFICIT (Absorbed by Michigan State University)		\$ 1,438.00

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1958 ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, March 13-15

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 29,117.50	
Program Receipts		
Sales	1,140.50	
Advertising	907.00	
Radio Receipts	100.00	
Postage	179.65	
Travel Reimbursements	1,853.30	
Total Receipts		\$ 33,297.95

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Entry Blanks and Announcements	\$ 243.48	
Publicity and Press Releases	407.00	
Press and Promotion	239.94	
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	361.14	
		\$ 1,251.56
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets	\$ 350.10	
Commissions (Ticket Agencies, Etc.)	101.65	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	1,318.16	
Clerical Expense and Administrative		
Salaries	335.00	
Bank Charges	4.25	
Miscellaneous	63.85	
		\$ 2,173.01
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials' Fees and Expenses	\$ 600.00	
Travel and Hotel	641.90	
		\$ 1,241.90

Games Expense	
Awards	\$ 670.91
Equipment and Supplies	131.39
Motion Pictures	293.69
Trainers	60.00
Public Address	254.52
Buildings and Grounds Expense.....	900.11
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	228.10
Printing	1,932.64
Ice Time	360.00
Ice Crew Payroll	439.57
Insurance	35.50
Entertainment	558.65
Souvenirs	351.72
Teams' Transportation (Auto, Bus)	912.44
Miscellaneous	38.33
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,167.57
Total Disbursements	<hr/>
	\$ 11,834.04

NET RECEIPTS \$ 21,463.91

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10 Per Cent to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 2,146.39
Pro-Rated to Competitors for Travel Expense	12,112.55
Ice Hockey Reserve Fund	7,204.97
	<hr/>
	\$ 21,463.91

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1958 SKIING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Feb. 28-March 2

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 1,182.50
Posters	114.10
Parking	13.20
Other Income	5.00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 1,314.80

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary	
Announcements	\$ 61.00
Publicity Folders and Posters.....	816.34
Supplies	21.97
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph.....	47.41
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	42.83
	<hr/>
	\$ 989.55
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 50.65
	<hr/>
	\$ 50.65

Games Committee and Officials Expense**Officials Fees and Expenses**

Francis Bement, Jump Judge	\$ 23.43
John Wictorin, Jump Judge	40.00
C. E. Warren, Jr., Jump Judge	24.00
Earl Minkin	221.86
Walter Prager	62.00

\$ 371.29

Games Expense**Awards**

Team Trophies	\$ 137.30
Plaques and Medals	228.24

Equipment

Implements	196.00
Numbers	69.00

Public Address	105.00
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Buildings and Grounds Expense

Supplies	228.01
Labor	111.03

Police and Ushers	195.72
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Program Expense

Printing	137.40
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Competitors and Officials Housing.....	692.00
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Competitors and Officials Meals	1,414.35
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Transportation	211.70
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Banquet	500.00
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Use of Dartmouth College Skiway.....	337.50
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\$ 4,563.25

Total Disbursements \$ 5,974.74

DEFICIT (Absorbed by Dartmouth College) \$ 4,659.94

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1958 SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS**University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, March 27-29****RECEIPTS****Ticket Sales**

1,177 at \$1.00	\$ 1,177.00
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4,189 at \$1.50	6,283.50
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Entry Fees	602.00
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Program Receipts

Advertising	394.91
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Total Receipts \$ 8,457.41

DISBURSEMENTS**Promotion Expense**

Entry Blanks and Announcements	\$ 165.40
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Publicity Folders and Posters.....	55.00
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Supplies	361.08
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Clerical Expense	50.00
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Postage	70.18	
Telephone and Telegraph	79.53	
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	154.16	
Ticket and Administration Expense		\$ 935.35
Printing Tickets	\$ 145.40	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	45.00	
Clerical	100.00	
Games Committee and Officials Expense		\$ 290.50
Banquet	\$ 315.00	
Game Expense		\$315.00
Awards		
Team Trophies	\$ 63.74	
Plaques and Medals	313.49	
Other	3.24	
Numbers	64.00	
Motion Pictures and Records	300.00	
Salaries	103.00	
Public Address	50.00	
Building and Grounds Supplies		
Labor	569.95	
Supplies	89.84	
Police and Ushers	116.26	
Program Expense		
Printing	880.00	
Insurance	17.70	
Signs	88.00	
Typewriter Rental	10.00	
		\$ 2,669.22
Total Disbursements	\$ 4,210.07	
	NET RECEIPTS	\$ 4,247.34

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10 Per Cent to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 424.73	
Pro-rated to Competitors for Travel Expenses	3,822.61	
		\$ 4,247.34

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1958 TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, June 16-21

RECEIPTS

Entry Fees	\$ 800.00
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DISBURSEMENTS \$ 800.00

Promotion Expense

Entry Blanks and Preliminary	
Announcements	\$ 5.00

Clerical Expense	50.00		
Postage	26.79		
Games Committee and Officials Expense		\$	81.79
Officials Fees and Expenses			
E. J. Faulkner, Chief Referee.....	\$ 100.00		
		\$	100.00
Games Expense			
Awards			
Plaques and Medals	\$ 56.02		
Consolation Trophies	18.00		
Equipment			
Balls	\$ 567.00		
Green Curtain—Backdrop	157.50		
Oranges and Ice	52.50		
Public Address	42.00		
Buildings and Grounds Expense			
Labor	120.00		
Bleachers	303.00		
		\$	1,316.02
Total Disbursements		\$	1,497.81
DEFICIT (Absorbed by the U. S. Naval Academy)		\$	697.81

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1958 TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of California, Berkeley, June 13-14

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 27,436.00	
Program Receipts	3,067.50	
Total Receipts		\$ 30,503.50

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense			
Entry Blanks and Announcements.....	\$ 161.20		
Supplies	79.80		
Clerical Expense	228.50		
Postage	27.68		
Telephone and Telegraph	174.07		
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.).....	143.17		
		\$	814.42
Ticket and Administrative Expense			
Printing Tickets	\$ 664.28		
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	771.15		
Clerical Expense	285.44		
		\$	1,720.87
Games Committee and Officials Expense			
Officials Fees and Expenses			
W. L. Greim, Starter	\$ 330.27		
W. Kelley, Surveyor	24.00		
		\$	354.27

Games Expense	
Awards	
Team Trophies and Medals	\$ 214.54
Equipment	
Implements	567.76
Numbers	21.58
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	430.25
Training Room	35.04
Public Address Announcer	50.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	449.79
Labor	982.00
Police and Ushers	501.46
Program Expense	2,352.75
Ribbons, Armbands, Field, Press Passes,	
Pins and Supplies	156.65
Special Help	136.19
Doctors and Nurses, Emergency Rooms	45.00
Entertainment	1,247.13
Liability Insurance and Social Security.	224.85
Food—Press Box	235.47
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,650.46
Total Disbursements	<hr/> \$ 10,540.02
	<hr/>
	NET RECEIPTS \$ 19,963.48

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10 Per Cent to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 1,996.35
Pro-rated to Competitors for Travel Expenses	12,536.74
To NCAA Treasurer	5,430.39
	<hr/>
	\$ 19,963.48

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1958 WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Wyoming, Laramie, March 28-29

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 5,411.56
State and City Taxes	110.44
Entry Fees	452.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	245.25
Other Income	
University of Wyoming Underwriting...	850.00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 7,069.25

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary	
Announcements	\$ 53 00
Publicity Folders and Posters	82.75
Other Advertising	168.60
Supplies	160.10
Postage	101.21

Telephone and Telegraph	87.85		
Ticket and Administration Expense		\$	653.51
Printing Tickets	\$ 128.75		
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	306.44		
State Taxes	110.44		
Games Committee and Officials Expense		\$	545.63
Officials Fees and Expenses			
J. Allen Patten	\$ 193.75		
Ivan Gilbaugh	232.93		
John H. Guiton	464.45		
Wilfred Howard, Jr.	194.55		
William Koll	317.94		
L. G. Merrill, Jr.	456.66		
Robert Siddens	293.40		
E. R. Reuter	331.81		
Travel Expense of Games Committee			
Raymond E. Sparks	45.00		
Fritz K. Knorr	30.00		
Claude Reeck	30.00		
Willard Hammer	30.00		
Charles Parker	30.00		
Frank Walp	30.00		
Richard Voliva	45.00		
		\$	2,725.49
Games Expense			
Awards			
Team Trophies	\$ 149.18		
Plaques and Medals	215.74		
Implements	37.77		
Numbers	13.28		
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	691.98		
Training Room			
Laundry and Supplies	77.00		
Public Address	117.64		
Buildings and Grounds Expense			
Supplies	73.36		
Labor	693.41		
Police and Ushers	202.00		
Program Expense			
Sellers' Commissions	39.24		
Printing	847.45		
Mat Messengers	128.00		
Scoreboard Operators	96.00		
Mat Attendants	112.00		
Cleanup Crews	240.00		
		\$	3,734.05
Total Disbursements		\$	7,658.68
DEFICIT (Absorbed by the University of Wyoming)		\$	589.43

Regulations Section

Constitution

By-laws

Executive Regulations

Recommended Policies and
Practices

Procedure of the Committee
on Infractions

The numbering of the following pages conforms to the page numbering used in the Regulations Pamphlet, which contains the same material published in separate form. Copies of the Regulations Pamphlet may be obtained from the NCAA executive offices.

Table of Contents

*This publication reflects actions adopted by the
53rd annual NCAA Convention, January 9, 1959.*

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Official Interpretations. The Council of the Association, from time to time, issues interpretations as to the scope, meaning or effect of the provisions of the NCAA Constitution and By-laws, subject to review by the annual Convention. These interpretations are printed adjacent to the appropriate sections of the Constitution and By-laws.

Recommended Policies and Practices. The Council periodically issues recommendations to the membership regarding the administration and conduct of intercollegiate athletics. The Council believes that many athletic problems can best be treated by the development of uniform attitudes and policies through NCAA guidance and recommendations rather than legislation.

***Constitution of the
National Collegiate Athletic Association
Including Official Interpretations***

ARTICLE I

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II

PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

(1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports in conformity with the Constitution and By-laws of the Association.

(2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.

(3) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.

(4) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.

(5) The preservation of collegiate athletic records.

(6) The supervision of the conduct of regional and national collegiate athletic contests under the auspices of this Association and the establishment of rules of eligibility therefor.

(7) The cooperation with other amateur athletic organizations in the promotion and conduct of national and international athletic contests.

(8) In general, the study of any phase of competitive athletics and the establishment of standards therefor, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane.

(9) To legislate through By-laws or by resolution of a Convention upon any subjects of general concern to the members in the administration of intercollegiate athletics.

ARTICLE III

**PRINCIPLES FOR THE CONDUCT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE
ATHLETICS**

Section 1. Principle of Amateurism. An amateur athlete is one who engages in athletics for the physical, mental or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom athletics is an avocation. One who takes or has taken pay, or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics or has directly or indirectly used his athletic skill for pay in any form does not meet this definition of an amateur.

Official Interpretations:

O.I. 1. Financial aid may be awarded to any student-athlete for any term or session (including summer session) during

which he is in attendance, provided he has been admitted to the institution as a regular student. Financial aid awarded by an institution to a student-athlete should conform to the rules and regulations of the awarding institution and that institution's conference (if the institution holds such affiliation), but in the event such aid exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses (tuition and fees, room and board, books, and not to exceed \$15 per month for laundry) for the undergraduate period of the recipient it shall be considered to be "pay" for participation. In addition, the following practices are interpreted as constituting "pay" for participation in intercollegiate athletics:

(a) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award on the basis of a student-athlete's prowess or his contribution to a team's success.

(b) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of an injury which prevents the recipient from participating in athletics.

(c) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of a student-athlete's decision not to participate in athletics. [NOTE: This does not prohibit an institution from cancelling institutional aid when a student-athlete voluntarily or intentionally renders himself ineligible for intercollegiate competition.]

(d) Payment of excessive expense allowances. [NOTE: In regard to permissible incidental expense allowances for participation in post-season football games, the Council has interpreted this provision to mean that member institutions shall not pay money to team members participating in post-season football games for any purpose except expenses, such incidental expense payments shall not exceed \$7.50 per diem and the total payment shall not cover more than ten days; further, it is the Council's interpretation that complimentary tickets awarded to team members shall not exceed six per person.]

O.I. 2. The phrase "or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics" shall apply not only to the promise of pay when such is to be received during a student-athlete's collegiate career but, also, when such pay is to be received following completion of his collegiate eligibility.

O.I. 3. Any student who signs or has ever signed a contract to play professional athletics (whether for a money consideration or not); plays or has ever played on any professional team in any sport; receives or has ever received, directly or indirectly, a salary or any other form of financial assistance (including scholarships or educational grants-in-aid) from a professional sports organization or any of his expenses for reporting to or visiting a professional team is no longer an amateur as defined by this principle.

O.I. 4. A student-athlete may participate as an individual or as a member of a team against professional athletes, but he may not participate on a professional team. He may play summer baseball as an amateur on any team not under the jurisdiction of professional baseball, provided it meets the foregoing definition and he does not receive pay for participation.

O.I. 5. A student-athlete may not serve as an instructor for compensation in a physical education class in which he teaches sports techniques; however, he may discuss and enter into agreements relative to future teaching assignments in a high school or college, without affecting his eligibility under the terms of this principle.

O.I. 6. A student-athlete may be employed in the intramural sports program of his institution and his duties may include officiating of intramural contests at the going rate for such employment. He may not officiate for compensation in athletic contests outside his institution.

O.I. 7. A student-athlete may work as a counsellor in a summer camp, life guard, swimming pool attendant or swimming instructor for children or groups of children without affecting his eligibility under the terms of this principle; he may work in a tennis or golf shop provided he does not give instruction for compensation, and he may obtain employment with a recreation department, his duties to include some officiating and coaching responsibilities; however, he may not be employed as an athletic coach.

O.I. 8. Compensation paid to student-athletes for work performed not only must be commensurate with the going rate in that locality for services of like character, but also must be given for services actually performed and not for services expected or promised to be performed that never in fact are performed. Such compensation may not include any remuneration for value or utility which the student-athlete may have for the employer because of the publicity, reputation, fame or personal following the student-athlete has obtained because of his athletic ability.

[NOTE: This interpretation does not prevent an institution from providing a student-athlete with a grant-in-aid which carries with it a partial work requirement, even though the value of such grant-in-aid if related to the hours worked would exceed the going rate of pay for such work.]

O.I. 9. A student-athlete may not receive remuneration for the use of his picture in connection with a commercial product and his picture may not be associated with a commercial product in such a way as to imply endorsement of the product. The student-athlete may not permit or sanction the use of his name or picture to advertise, recommend or promote the sale or use of commercial products of any kind, and he may not receive remuneration for impliedly endorsing a commercial product through his use of such product.

O.I. 10. If a student-athlete's appearance on radio or television is related in any way to his athletic ability or prestige, the athlete may not under any circumstances receive remuneration for his appearance. Under such circumstances, however, an athlete may appear on a sponsored radio or television program provided he does not endorse or impliedly endorse any commercial product. He may receive legitimate and normal expenses directly related to such an appearance.

Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility.

The control and responsibility for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics shall be exercised by the institution itself and, in the case of institutions having a membership in a regional athletic conference, by such conference.

Official Interpretation:

An institution's "responsibility" for the conduct of its intercollegiate athletic program is interpreted to include a responsibility for the acts of an outside agency or organization when said institution's executive or athletic administration has knowledge that the agency or organization exists for furtherance of the institution's intercollegiate athletic program or when any staff member of the institution participates or assists in the functions of the agency or organization. When an institution is informed by a responsible source that a violation may have occurred, the institution is obligated to investigate diligently and take appropriate action.

Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards. A student-athlete shall not represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he has been admitted in accordance with the regular published entrance requirements of that institution; unless he is in good scholastic standing as determined by the faculty of that institution; and unless he is maintaining satisfactory progress toward a degree as determined by the regulations of that institution.

Official Interpretation:

The phrases "good scholastic standing" and "satisfactory progress" are to be interpreted at each member institution by the academic authorities who determine the meaning of such phrases for all students, subject to controlling legislation by any conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

Section 4. Principles Governing Financial Aid.

(a) Any student-athlete who receives financial assistance other than that administered by his institution shall not be eligible for intercollegiate competition; provided, however, that this principle shall have no application to assistance received from anyone upon whom the student-athlete is naturally or legally dependent, nor shall it have application to any financial assistance awarded on bases having no relationship whatsoever to athletic ability.

(b) When unearned financial aid is awarded to a student and athletic ability is taken into consideration in making the award, such aid combined with other aid the student-athlete may receive from employment during semester or term time, other scholarships

and grants-in-aid (including governmental grants for educational purposes), and like sources, may not exceed commonly accepted educational expenses. [NOTE: The phrase, "commonly accepted educational expenses", is defined in O.I. 1 of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, page 4.]

(c) In all cases, the institutional agency making the award of aid shall give the recipient a written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms thereof.

Official Interpretations:

O.I. 1. The phrase "administered by," as used in Section 4 (a), is interpreted as follows: A scholarship or grant-in-aid is "administered by" an institution if the institution, through its regular committees or other agencies for the awarding of scholarships and grants-in-aid to students generally, has the final determination of the student-athlete who is to receive the award and the amount or value of the award he is to receive. Special committees appointed to award grants-in-aid or scholarships to student-athletes do not meet this requirement.

O.I. 2. Payments to a student-athlete for his participation in reserve training programs of the Military Service shall not be construed to be "governmental grants for educational purposes" or income "from employment during semester or term time," as the phrases are used in Section 4(b). For example, payments by the U. S. Government for a student's participation in advanced ROTC or National Guard training shall not be so construed under the terms of this principle.

O.I. 3. In those instances where a student-athlete is receiving a scholarship or grant-in-aid which meets his "commonly accepted educational expenses," and said student-athlete wishes to obtain Christmastime employment, he may take a job within seven days prior to the beginning of his institution's Christmas vacation period provided it is necessary for him to do this to make certain that he will have the job during the Christmas vacation. This shall not be considered to be a violation of Section 4(b).

Section 5. Principle Governing Recruiting. The recruiting of student-athletes shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association.

Section 6. Principle of Ethical Conduct.

(a) Individuals employed by or associated with member institutions for the administration, the conduct or the coaching of intercollegiate athletics, and students competing in intercollegiate athletics, shall deport themselves with honesty and sportsmanship at all times to the end that intercollegiate athletics, as a whole, their institutions and they, as individuals, shall stand for the honor and dignity of fair play, and the generally recognized high standards associated with wholesome competitive sports.

(b) It shall be considered unethical conduct, under the terms of this principle, for a staff member of the athletic department of a member institution to receive compensation, directly or indirectly, for the scouting of athletic talent or the negotiating of talent contracts for professional sports organizations.

(c) The By-laws shall provide for a committee to carry forward the principle of this Section.

Section 7. Principle Governing Competition in Post-Season and Non-Collegiate Sponsored Contests. Competition by member institutions in post-season contests and in contests, meets and tournaments which are not sponsored, promoted, managed and controlled by a collegiate entity shall conform to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules or regulations prescribed by the By-laws of the Association.

Section 8. Principle Governing Playing and Practice Seasons. Organized practice and playing seasons in football and basketball shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association.

Section 9. Principle of Educational Objective of Intercollegiate Athletics. The competitive athletic programs of the colleges are designed to be a vital part of the educational system. A basic purpose of this Association is to maintain intercollegiate athletics as an integral part of the educational program and the athlete as an integral part of the student body, and, by so doing, retain a clear line of demarcation between college athletics and professional sports.

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for Membership. Colleges, universities and other institutions of learning in the United States, its territories or possessions, with acceptable academic standards which accept and observe the principles set forth in the Constitution and By-laws of the Association are eligible for membership in this Association.

Section 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership. The members of this Association severally agree: (1) to administer their athletic programs in accord with the Constitution, the By-laws and other legislation of the Association; (2) to schedule intercollegiate contests only with institutions which conduct their athletic programs in conformity with such principles; (3) to observe directions of the Council made pursuant to the provisions of Section 6 of this Article or by the annual Convention, to refrain from athletic competition with designated institutions; (4) to establish and maintain high standards of personal honor, eligibility and fair play; (5) to sponsor a minimum of four intercollegiate sports, and in every sport season there shall be at least one sport.

Section 3. Classes of Membership. Membership shall be of the following classes:

- (a) Active
- (b) Allied
- (c) Associate
- (d) Affiliated

(a) Active members shall consist of four year colleges and universities duly elected to active membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Active members shall be entitled to all privileges of members of the Association under the Constitution, By-laws and

Executive Regulations of the Association and all privileges incidental thereto.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences or associations of colleges and universities, all of the members of which are active members of this Association, duly elected to allied membership under the provisions of the By-laws; provided, however, that a conference or an association with fifty or more members may qualify as an allied member if ninety per cent of its member institutions are active members of the Association. Allied members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except the right to compete as such in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association.

(c) Associate members shall consist of educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, duly elected to associate membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Associate members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except (1) the right to compete in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association, (2) the right to vote and (3) the right of its representatives, as such, to hold any elective office in the Association except membership on rules committees.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of other groups and associations, intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes, duly elected under the provisions of the By-laws. Affiliated members shall be entitled to be represented by one non-voting delegate at the annual Convention of the Association, and shall have such other privileges as may be accorded to affiliated members by the By-laws of the Association.

Section 4. Election to Membership. The By-laws shall prescribe the procedure by which eligibility for and election to membership shall be effected.

Section 5. Annual Dues of Members. The dues of all classes of members shall be as prescribed by the By-laws.

Section 6. Termination of Membership—Discipline of Members.

(a) Disciplinary powers of the Association shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this Section and the By-laws.

(b) The membership of any member failing to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or failing to meet the conditions and obligations of membership may be terminated or suspended, or the member otherwise disciplined, by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention, provided that a member shall not be suspended or its membership terminated unless:

(1) Notice of intention to move such termination or suspension, stating the grounds on which such motion will be based, is given in writing to the Secretary of this Association, and to the president of such member on or before the first day of November prior to the Convention;

(2) The Council approves the giving of the notice of intention to move for such termination or suspension; and

(3) Such notice is included in the official notice of the Convention.

(c) Disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination of membership or suspension may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof, provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem.

(d) If any member of an athletic conference is found to be ineligible for active membership in this Association, such conference shall be ineligible for allied membership, and the membership of any such conference, previously elected to allied membership, shall be terminated.

(e) The membership of any active, allied, associate or affiliated member failing to pay the annual dues for one year shall be automatically terminated.

(f) Upon any termination or suspension of membership, all rights and privileges of the member shall forthwith cease.

Section 7. Reinstatement of Members.

(a) Any member whose membership has been terminated under Section 6, (b), of this Article may be reinstated to membership by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(b) Any member whose membership has been suspended may be reinstated to good standing in accordance with the terms, if any, of the suspension action; or at any time after six months from the date of such suspension by (1) vote of a majority of the Council, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(c) Any member disciplined by the Council of the Association shall resume good standing in accordance with the terms of the disciplinary action taken, or may be restored to good standing at any time by (1) vote of a majority of the Council members present and voting, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

ARTICLE V ORGANIZATION

A. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Section 1. Council. The establishment and direction of the general policy of the Association in the interim between Conventions is committed to a Council of eighteen members, which shall be elected at any annual Convention of the Association. The Council shall be constituted as follows:

(a) The President and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex officio members, and shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Council.

(b) Nine members of the Council shall be the eight District Vice-Presidents of this Association and a Vice-President-at-Large.

(c) Seven members-at-large elected by the Association at the annual Convention who shall serve for a term of one year, and who may be once re-elected as members-at-large but who shall not be eligible for election or re-election as members-at-large after having

served two terms as members-at-large, until three years have elapsed.

A person who has become ineligible for election as a Vice-President as provided in this Article, by reason of having been elected and once re-elected, remains eligible for election as a member-at-large, subject to the limitations upon re-election which are prescribed for members-at-large.

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:

(1) Immediately after election.

(2) At the time of the annual Convention, prior to the business session thereof.

(3) At such other times as the President may direct.

The Council, prior to the annual Convention, shall appoint a Nominating Committee, and a Committee on Committees, who shall report to the Convention nominees for officers and for the committees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year. It shall also appoint such other administrative committees as may be necessary for executing the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual Convention following his election.

Section 2. Executive Committee. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Association which shall consist of ten members and which shall be constituted as follows:

(a) The President, Vice-President-at-Large and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex officio members of the Executive Committee. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Executive Committee.

(b) Seven members of the Executive Committee to serve for a period of one year shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual Convention or promptly by mail vote thereafter. At least two new members shall be elected each year.

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is empowered to transact the business and administer the affairs of the Association, and to carry out the policies of the Association and the Council. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the Secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and to the Association at the annual Convention or any prior meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the ensuing fiscal year prior to the end of any current fiscal year. It shall have authority to employ, upon approval of the Council, an Executive Director and to employ such other persons as may be necessary to an efficient operation of the business of the Association. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual Convention.

Section 3. Officers.

(a) Designation of officers.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, eight District Vice-Presidents (one from each geographic district, each of whom shall be a member of the faculty of a member institution in the district from which he is elected), a Vice-President-at-Large and a Secretary-Treasurer.

(b) Election of officers.

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual Convention.

The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected for a term of one year. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected for a term of two years, except that at the first election held under this Constitution, the Vice-Presidents elected from the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Districts shall be elected for a term of one year.

Vice-Presidents may be once re-elected but are not eligible for election or re-election as Vice-Presidents after having served two terms under this Section, until three years have elapsed.

(c) Duties of officers.

(1) **President.** The President shall preside at the meetings of the Association, the Executive Committee and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a special meeting of the Association when requested in writing by twelve or more members of the Council. In the absence of the President, or in case he is incapacitated, one of the Vice-Presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the President's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) **District Vice-Presidents.** Each District Vice-President shall represent the interests of his district. He shall carefully observe the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual Convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants within his district for membership in the Association as provided in the By-laws and shall perform such other duties as the President may designate.

(3) **Vice-President-at-Large.** The Vice-President-at-Large shall represent the interests and viewpoints of the smaller institutions of the Association, work in close cooperation with the College Committee and aid in the formation of any policies to further the cause of intercollegiate athletics in smaller institutions.

(4) **Secretary-Treasurer.** The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual Convention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual Convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements during the preceding fiscal year ending August thirty-first, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual

proceedings. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

Prior to the end of any fiscal year, he shall present to the Executive Committee a proposed operating budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

B. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

Section 1. For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association, it shall be divided into eight geographic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Puerto Rico.

3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Iowa.

6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, and New Mexico.

7. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Montana.

8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, and Territory of Hawaii.

[NOTE: An illustration of the eight geographic divisions may be found on page 48.]

Section 2. The By-laws may provide for the inclusion of any member in any district other than the one above specified.

ARTICLE VI

BY-LAWS, EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

Section 1. By-laws. The Association may at any annual Convention adopt or amend any By-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution by a majority vote of the members present and voting, except where a greater majority may be required by the By-laws. Except as otherwise specifically set forth in this Constitution, the By-laws may provide rules and regulations governing the administration of college athletics by any members of the Association; the eligibility of students for intercollegiate athletic competition; the establishment and control of events, meets, tournaments, games and other athletic contests sponsored under the auspices of the Association; the procedures for administering and enforcing the provisions of this Constitution and of the By-laws; the adoption of rules of play and competition in the various sports, and the delegation of authority in connection with such subjects to other individuals, officers or committees. The enumeration of the foregoing particulars which may be included in the By-laws shall not limit in any way the general power and authority in the adoption of By-laws permitted by the first sentence of this Section.

Section 2. Executive Regulations. The Executive Committee shall have power to adopt Executive Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

Section 3. Resolutions. Legislation may be enacted through resolutions not inconsistent with the Constitution or By-laws at any annual Convention by a majority of the delegates present and voting, provided the legislation proposed is of a temporary character effective only for the time specified in the resolution itself; such resolution, if passed by a majority of the delegates present and voting, may on motion supported by a majority of the delegates present and voting be referred to the entire membership for a subsequent mail vote conducted by the officers under conditions approved by the Council. A two-thirds majority of the members voting in any such mail vote shall be required for the enactment of the legislation proposed in the resolution.

ARTICLE VII

MEETINGS

Section 1. Annual Convention. There shall be an annual Convention of this Association during the second week of January, or at such other time as may be prescribed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Association shall be called by the President on the written request of twelve or more members of the Council.

Section 3. Quorum. Fifty active members represented as prescribed in this Constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association.

Section 4. Representation at Meeting. Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual Convention and at special meetings by one to three accredited delegates.

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Member and non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

Section 5. Certification and Voting of Delegates. Delegates shall be certified to the Secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, it shall designate the delegate entitled to cast its vote. Whenever the Association votes by roll call, either written or viva voce, on any question, on demand of any delegate the names of the delegates as they vote shall be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials. No delegate shall represent any active or allied member unless he is actually identified with such member.

ARTICLE VIII

COMMITTEES

The By-laws shall provide for such committees as the Association may consider necessary. The By-laws may establish the number of members and tenure of all committees established by this Constitution except the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended at any annual Convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Association at least one month before the Convention meets. The Secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than three weeks before the Convention.

***By-Laws of the
National Collegiate Athletic Association
Including Official Interpretations***

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for membership, conditions and obligations of membership, classes of membership, termination of membership and reinstatement to membership are governed by Article IV of the Constitution of the Association.

Section 2. Election to Membership.

(a) Election to Active Membership.

An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the Secretary on a form prepared by the Secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues which would be payable by it if an active member of the Association. The Secretary shall determine whether the applying institution is accredited by its regional accrediting agency. If the institution is not so accredited, the application shall be disapproved. If, however, the institution is so accredited, it shall be deemed to have satisfied the Association's requirement of acceptable academic standards and the Secretary shall refer its application to the Vice-President of the district in which the institution so applying is located. The Vice-President shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant has acceptable athletic standards. A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting in the district shall elect the applicant to membership provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty per cent of the total active membership of the district. When the vote has been completed the Vice-President of the district shall report it to the Secretary, and the Secretary shall thereupon certify the election or failure of election of the applicant and notify the applicant thereof. The number of votes cast for or against the applicant and the identity of the active members casting such votes shall not be disclosed by the Vice-President of the district or by the Secretary. Should the applicant fail to qualify academically or fail of election the dues paid by it shall be refunded.

(b) Election to Allied Membership.

Athletic conferences or associations, eligible for allied membership under Article IV, Section 3, (b), of the Constitution may be elected to such allied membership by a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

(c) Election to Associate Membership.

Educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, may be elected to asso-

ciate membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by majority vote of the Council.

(d) Election to Affiliated Membership.

Other groups or associations eligible for affiliated membership under the provisions of the Constitution of this Association may be elected to affiliated membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by majority vote of the Council.

(e) Re-election to Membership.

If an institution resigns its active or associate membership and, subsequently, applies to re-establish its membership, such application must first be approved by the Association's Council before such institution becomes eligible for re-election to membership in accordance with above paragraphs (a) or (c).

Section 3. Dues of Members.

(a) The annual dues of the various classes of membership shall be:

(1) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 students, \$37.50.

(2) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 students or over but not more than 1499 students, \$75.00.

(3) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 1500 students or over but not more than 2499 students, \$112.50.

(4) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 2500 students or over but not more than 3999 students, \$150.00.

(5) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 4000 students or over, \$200.00.

(6) Allied members which have an average undergraduate male enrollment in their member institutions of 1000 or more students, \$100.00; other allied members, \$25.00.

(7) Associate members, \$25.00.

(8) Affiliated members, \$25.00.

(b) Dues are payable on September first of each year and are delinquent ninety days from and after September 1. No member which is delinquent in the payment of its dues shall be permitted to vote, or to compete in meets or tournaments of the Association. The Constitution of the Association provides for termination of membership on failure of a member to pay dues for one year.

Section 4. The following transfer of active members from their regular geographic districts is hereby made in accordance with Article V, B, Section 2, of the Constitution:

(a) From District 2 to District 3

West Virginia University, Morgantown

(b) From District 2 to District 4

Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia

(c) From District 3 to District 2

Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia

Maryland State College, Princess Anne

U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland

- (d) From District 4 to District 5
Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio
- (e) From District 5 to District 4
State University of Iowa, Iowa City
- (f) From District 6 to District 5
North Texas State College, Denton
University of Houston, Houston, Texas
- (g) From District 6 to District 7
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque
- (h) From District 7 to District 5
University of Colorado, Boulder
- (i) From District 8 to District 7
Idaho State College, Pocatello

Section 5. Discipline of Members. The Council shall receive and consider complaints which may be filed with the Association which charge the failure of any member institution to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or the failure of any member to meet the conditions and obligations of membership in the Association. The Council shall have the authority, upon the filing of such a complaint, or upon its own initiative, to institute an inquiry or an investigation regarding the possible failure of any member institution to maintain such standards or meet such conditions or obligations.

Procedure governing the Council in the performance of its duties under this Section shall be formulated and published by it and circularized to the membership of the Association. A member under investigation shall be given notice of any specific charges against it and of the facts upon which such charges are based, and shall be given an opportunity to appear before the Council to answer any such charges by the production of evidence. All members of the Association are under obligation to cooperate with the Council and to answer all relevant inquiries submitted to them by it.

The Council shall determine whether it shall recommend that disciplinary action be taken by the next annual Convention or whether the Council shall itself impose disciplinary measures authorized by Article IV, Section 6, of the Constitution.

ARTICLE II

FINANCES

Section 1. General Fund. All income from membership dues, from activities of the Association, and all income from other sources except as may be otherwise provided in the Constitution, By-laws or Executive Regulations, shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Expenditures. Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall have power by the adoption of Executive Regulations to provide for all fiscal arrangements concerning tournaments and meets conducted under the auspices of the Association, funds for Olympic Games, income and distribution of income of the Association, the requirement of bond for officers of the Association charged with the handling of funds, and provision for audits and accounts.

ARTICLE III

COMMITTEES

Section 1. (a) The following are the general committees established by the Association:

Executive Committee	Committee on Credentials
Eligibility Committee	Committee on Ethics
Extra Events Committee	Olympic Committee
Publications Committee	Constitution and By-Laws Committee
College Committee	Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety
Nominating Committee	
Committee on Committees	

The terms of the members of these committees are set forth in the following paragraphs and the terms shall commence upon the members' election. The members of each committee shall be elected for the term specified, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected only for the unexpired portion of the term. Whenever it is necessary to adjust the membership of these committees, so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of fewer years than those specified. Otherwise, a member may not succeed himself unless the following descriptions of the various committees specifically provide for an exception.

(b) The Executive Committee is appointed as provided in the Constitution. Its duties are those assigned to it by the Constitution, the By-laws and the Executive Regulations.

(c) The Eligibility Committee shall consist of three members. The members shall be elected by the Council for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. At least two of the members shall be elected from the membership of the Council and one of the three members shall be elected by the Council as chairman. The Eligibility Committee shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation; provided that such application is in accordance with the published and circularized interpretations of the Council concerning the Constitution and By-laws of the Association. The Executive Director is authorized to apply the eligibility rules of the Association subject to review by the Eligibility Committee upon the request of any member.

(d) The Extra Events Committee shall consist of five members, one to be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms of five years, one member to be elected

each year. The duties and functions of the Extra Events Committee are set forth in Article VII of the By-Laws.

(e) The Publications Committee shall consist of three members, one to be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. The Publications Committee, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, shall have general supervision of and responsibility for the official national football, basketball and track and field statistical service conducted under the auspices of the Association, and the publication of the rules books, guides and other books and pamphlets of the Association. The Publications Committee also shall be responsible for the appointment and supervision of the various guide editors of the Association.

(f) The College Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and one at-large. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for a term of four years, except that not less than two members shall be elected each year. One of the members shall be designated as chairman. A member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as a district representative and one term as a member-at-large. The Committee may consider and bring to the attention of the Association by its recommendations any athletic matter of common interest to the smaller colleges in the Association and shall in particular be responsible for arranging and conducting the program of that session of the annual Convention which is devoted to the athletic interests of the smaller colleges.

(g) The Nominating Committee shall consist of nine members, four of whom shall be the Vice-Presidents of the Association whose terms do not expire that year and five of whom shall not be members of the Council or officers of the Association. At least one shall be appointed from each district of the Association not represented by the Vice-Presidents appointed to the Committee. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association, and the Council shall designate one of the members of the Committee as chairman. The Nominating Committee shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention one or more nominees for each of the offices of President, the eight District Vice-Presidents, the Vice-President-at-Large, the Secretary-Treasurer and the seven members-at-large of the Council.

(h) The Committee on Committees shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and one at-large who shall be the chairman. The members shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association. The terms of the members shall be limited to one year with continuous membership of a district representative limited to two terms. The chairman shall be required to have served at least one term as a district representative and his tenure as chairman shall be limited to two terms in addition to the term or terms he served as a district representative. The Committee on Committees shall

have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention nominees for all of the rules committees and meets and tournament committees, as provided for in Section 2 and Section 3 of this Article, and of all general committees listed in Section 1, (a), of this Article except the Executive Committee, the Eligibility Committee, the Nominating Committee, the Committee on Committees, the Committee on Credentials, and the Committee on Ethics.

(i) The Committee on Credentials shall be appointed prior to the business session of each Convention by the Executive Committee. The Committee shall consist of such number as the Executive Committee shall designate and shall have authority to examine the credentials of delegates to the annual Convention and to determine the authority of any delegate to vote or represent a member at the Convention, subject to appeal to the Convention.

(j) The Committee on Ethics shall consist of five members. The Committee shall be concerned with any incident or occurrence which is deemed by the Council of this Association to be detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, and contrary to the principles set forth in Article III, Section 6, of the Constitution. The Council, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, may direct the Committee to investigate any such occurrence or incident and ascertain all the available facts and information pertinent to the case.

The Committee, in turn, shall report its findings with or without recommendation to the Council which shall review the report of the Committee and determine whether the facts warrant further action. If it is the judgment of the Council that the facts clearly indicate that the occurrence or incident was detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, the Council shall:

(1) Censure the person or persons, organization(s) or institution(s) responsible for the occurrence or incident; and

(2) If the facts warrant, report the results of the investigation and the Council's decision to the officers of any other organization which might have a similar responsibility or jurisdiction in such a matter.

The Committee shall be composed of the President of the Association, the president of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the president of the national coaches association of the particular sport involved in the particular incident or occurrence being investigated, provided the particular national coaches association is an affiliated member of this Association. The other two members of the Committee shall be elected by the Council for a period of two years, and shall be men outside of the administration of intercollegiate athletics whose reputations, recognized standing and prominence in our American society, and whose work and judgment may be expected to inspire general confidence as to thoroughness of investigation and soundness and fairness of judgment. If for any reason the particular case under investigation does not involve a sport which would warrant the presence of the president of the

national coaches association of the sport, or if in a particular incident the national coaches association affected is not an affiliated member of this Association, the President of this Association with the advice and consent of the other members of the Committee shall appoint the fifth member of the Committee.

(k) The Olympic Committee shall consist of nine members to serve for a period of four years, one member from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and a member-at-large to be elected as chairman. The Committee shall be elected by the annual Convention and members may be elected to succeed themselves. The Committee shall be responsible for the planning and direction of the Association's Olympic activities, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Through annual reports, it shall keep the membership informed of any developments related to the national or international Olympic movement which should be brought to the attention of the universities and colleges of the nation.

(l) The Constitution and By-laws Committee shall consist of three members, one to be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. The Committee shall classify all legislation enacted by the Association which amends the Constitution or By-laws and it shall be responsible for the accurate incorporation of such legislation into the Constitution or By-laws. The Committee's actions shall stand as final, subject to review at the next succeeding Convention of the Association at the request of any member.

(m) The Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety shall consist of six members, one to be elected as chairman. The membership of the Committee shall represent the fields of athletic administration, coaching, physical education, physiology, medicine and athletic training. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms not to exceed six years and at least one new member shall be elected every two years. The Committee, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, shall collect and develop pertinent information regarding the prevention and treatment of sports injuries and utilization of sound safety measures at the college level, disseminate such information as might appropriately be brought to the attention of the Association's membership, and recommend the establishment of policies and standards designed to better the safety factor in college athletics.

Section 2, (a) The following are the rules committees established by the Association:

Basketball Rules	Gymnastics Rules
Football Rules	Ice Hockey Rules
Swimming Rules	Lacrosse Rules
Track and Field Rules	Wrestling Rules
Soccer Rules	Skiing Rules
Boxing Rules	Baseball Rules
Fencing Rules	

It shall be the duty of the above committees to establish and maintain rules of play in their respective sports consistent with sound tradition of the respective sports and of such character as to insure good sportsmanship and healthful participation by the competitors.

It shall also be the duty of rules committees in sports for which national records are maintained, to approve such records. The Council may authorize any rules committee to cooperate with other national organizations in the development of common playing rules.

The rules committees for baseball, basketball, football, swimming, track and field and wrestling shall be elected on the district representation plan, under which not less than two members of the committee shall be elected each year. All members of these committees shall be elected for terms of four years, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. A member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as a district representative and one as a member-at-large. Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of these committees so that at least two vacancies will occur each year, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of less than four years.

The rules committees for boxing, fencing, gymnastics, ice hockey, lacrosse, skiing and soccer all shall consist of six members with one member to be elected each year. All members of these committees shall be elected for terms of six years, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. A member may not succeed himself.

The members of all rules committees shall be elected at an annual Convention of the Association. Members of rules committees unless otherwise specified shall be on the staff of a voting member of the Association. The terms of members of the rules committees shall commence on the first day of September following their election, except that members of the Football Rules Committee shall take office the first day of January following their election.

The chairman of any rules committee may designate a secretary or rules editor, or both, from the membership of the committee. The Executive Committee may appoint a secretary, a rules editor or advisory committees from non-members of any rules committee upon the request of the chairman of the committee.

(b) The Basketball Rules Committee shall consist of thirteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large and one who shall represent junior college basketball interests and one who shall represent secondary school basketball interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman.

(c) The Football Rules Committee shall consist of fourteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, four at-large and one who shall represent junior college football interests and one who shall represent secondary school football interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One of the members-at-large shall serve as chairman and one of the members-at-large shall serve as secretary.

(d) The Swimming Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at-large, and one who shall represent secondary school swimming interests. One of the members shall be elected as chairman.

(e) The Track and Field Rules Committee shall consist of twelve members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large and one who shall represent secondary school track and field interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One of the members shall be elected as chairman.

(f) The Soccer Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(g) The Boxing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(h) The Fencing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(i) The Gymnastics Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(j) The Ice Hockey Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman, and one of whom shall represent secondary school hockey interests.

(k) The Lacrosse Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. There may be an advisory committee of six members elected from the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

(l) The Wrestling Rules Committee shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at-large and two who shall represent secondary school wrestling interests. One of the members shall be elected as chairman.

(m) The Skiing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(n) The Baseball Rules Committee shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, and three at-large. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman.

Section 3. (a) The following are the tournament committees established by the Association:

University Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees

College Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees

Golf Tournament Committee

Tennis Tournament Committee

University Cross-Country Meet Committee

College Cross-Country Meet Committee

The terms of the members of these committees are set forth in the following paragraphs and shall commence the first day of September following their election. The members of each committee shall be elected by the annual Convention for the term specified, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected only for the unexpired portion of the term. Whenever it is necessary to adjust the membership of these committees, so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of fewer years than those specified. Otherwise, a member may not succeed himself unless the following descriptions of the various committees specifically provide for an exception.

(b) The University Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be nominated by the National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States. One of the six shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The University Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the University Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee.

The University Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the University Basketball Tournament and for a final University Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

(c) The College Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of four years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman four years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The College Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the College Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee.

The College Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the College Basketball Tournament and for a final College Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

(d) The Golf Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. The Golf Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Golf Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

(e) The Tennis Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. The Tennis Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Tennis Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

(f) The University Cross-Country Meet Committee shall consist of three members, including the cross-country coach of the host institution. One of the members shall be elected to serve as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected every three years. The Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Cross-Country Meet (University Division) of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

(g) The College Cross-Country Meet Committee shall consist of three members, including the cross-country coach of the host institution. One of the members shall be elected to serve as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected every three years. The Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Cross-Country Meet (College Division) of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article V, Section 2.

Section 4. The Association may from time to time establish other committees for any purpose and provide for their appointment or election, tenure and duties.

ARTICLE IV

ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR N.C.A.A. EVENTS

Section 1. Any participant in a National Collegiate Championship event, one of the meets or tournaments conducted by the Association, must meet all of the following requirements for eligibility, except that a participant in an NCAA-sponsored College Division event is granted certain exceptions under Section 4:

(a) He must be eligible under the rules of the intercollegiate athletic conference of which his institution is a member, or, if his institution is not a member of any conference, then he must be eligible under the rules of his own institution.

(b) He must be a matriculated student at the certifying institution. That is, he must have been admitted under the published admission rules of that institution as a regular student in a curriculum leading to a degree or comparable objective.

(c) He must, at the time of competition, be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution, which, in any event, shall not be less than 12 semester or quarter hours; or, if the competition takes place between terms, he must have been so registered in the term immediately preceding the date of competition. [NOTE: The required minimum of 12 semester or quarter hours shall become effective as of September 1, 1959.]

(d) He must have completed a full freshman year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the member institution or a junior college, or he must have completed one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution after transfer from an institution offering more than two years of college work. A student who transfers from a junior college after attendance at any four-year college must complete one calendar year of residence at the certifying institution unless he is a graduate of a junior college or is readmitted to the four-year college first attended.

[NOTE: Freshmen who engaged in varsity boxing competition during the 1956 season shall be entitled to three additional seasons of varsity competition insofar as eligibility for the National Collegiate Boxing Tournament is concerned. This Council waiver applies only to the Boxing Tournament.]

(e) He must not previously have engaged in three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved, provided that participation by a freshman on a varsity team of a junior college or of an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 shall not be counted as a season of varsity competition for purposes of this rule; however, no freshmen are eligible for participation in NCAA-sponsored athletic contests by the provisions of paragraph (d).

(Competition by a freshman on a varsity team must be charged as a season of varsity competition and must be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to in paragraph (e), unless enjoyed at a junior college or at an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750.)

Official Interpretations:

O.I. 1. A student shall be considered a transfer from a collegiate institution if he were officially registered, enrolled or attended class or classes in any quarter or semester, or if he participated as a member of the institution's team prior to the official registration date. He shall not be considered a transfer after enrollment and attendance only at classes in a summer school, night school or extension course.

O.I. 2. The term "junior college," as used in the preceding paragraphs, refers to American junior colleges and is not descriptive of or applicable to the educational institutions of other nations. Students from foreign institutions must complete one calendar year of residence to be eligible.

O.I. 3. In the administration of the preceding paragraphs, any participation during a season in an intercollegiate sport, regardless of time, shall be counted as a season of competition in that sport.

O.I. 4. An institution's undergraduate male enrollment at the beginning of a given academic year shall be the official figure to be used in determining the exceptions to be accorded institutions with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750.

(f) He must complete his seasons of participation within 10 semesters or 15 quarters of residence from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution.

(g) He must not have received or satisfied the requirements for a baccalaureate or equivalent degree, except that a student who is eligible during the term in which he completes his work for the degree remains eligible for any NCAA event that begins within 30 days after he completes the requirements for the degree.

(h) He must be an amateur as defined in Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution of the Association. (A student who signs a contract to play in professional athletics, whether for a money consideration or not, is not an amateur.)

(i) He must never have competed in any athletic competition under an assumed name or otherwise with intent to deceive.

(j) He must, if competing in the Boxing Tournament, comply with all of the requirements of the special boxing rules set forth in the Official Boxing Rules of the Association, and as the same may be, from time to time, established by the Boxing Rules Committee.

Section 2. There shall be no waiver by the Association of any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any individual student or students, except that the Eligibility Committee may waive any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any participant in the Olympic Games who may, by reason of such participation, lose the right to compete in any National Collegiate Championship event; further, in times of national emergency and during Olympic Game years, the Council may waive any of said provisions.

Section 3. The Eligibility Committee shall not, prior to the conclusion of any tournament or meet under the auspices of this Association, rule on any protest received during the progress of such tournament or meet or within a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the same if the student protested has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for competition in that tournament or meet.

Section 4. The following exceptions to Section 1 are granted in connection with NCAA-sponsored College Division events:

- (a) Freshmen, who are otherwise eligible, may be permitted to compete as members of the team of their institution provided that the institution has an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750.
- (b) Freshmen, who are otherwise eligible, may be permitted to compete as members of the team of their institution in cases where the institution has an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 or more, provided their institution and any conference in which it holds membership permitted freshmen to compete on varsity teams as of the date of September 1, 1956; provided, however, that this exception shall extend only until September 1, 1959.
- (c) Freshmen who are eligible under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Section, are eligible for three additional seasons of varsity competition insofar as participation in these events is concerned.

Section 5. Anyone who participates ineligible in a National Collegiate Championship event forfeits his eligibility for one season for all National Collegiate Championship events.

ARTICLE V

N.C.A.A. ATHLETIC EVENTS

Section 1. (a) The following athletic events are established under the auspices of the Association:

The National Collegiate Baseball Championship
The National Collegiate Basketball Championship
(College Division)

The National Collegiate Basketball Championship
 (University Division)
 The National Collegiate Boxing Championships
 The National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships
 (College Division)
 The National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships
 (University Division)
 The National Collegiate Fencing Championships
 The National Collegiate Golf Championships
 The National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships
 The National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship
 The National Collegiate Soccer Championship
 The National Collegiate Skiing Championships
 The National Collegiate Swimming Championships
 The National Collegiate Tennis Championships
 The National Collegiate Track and Field Championships
 The National Collegiate Wrestling Championships

(b) In addition, regional College Division competition shall be conducted in the sports of baseball, golf, tennis and track and field.

Section 2. Meets and tournaments of the Association shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the tournament committees of the particular sports, subject to the requirements, standards and conditions prescribed by the Executive Regulations. If a tournament committee is not established for a given meet or tournament, the event shall be administered by the rules committee of that sport. In those instances of College Division competition on a regional basis, the College Committee shall have the responsibility for administering such events.

All NCAA events shall be conducted in accordance with the general policies established by the Executive Committee. Play-offs shall be considered a part of the meet or tournament of the particular sport.

ARTICLE VI

RECRUITING

Section 1. No member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student-athlete with the offer or gift of financial aid or equivalent inducements except such as are permitted by this Association, his institution, and, if his institution is a member of a regional conference, by such conference.

Official Interpretation:

If an institution's staff member requests an alumnus or other friend of the institution to recruit a particular prospect, or the staff member has knowledge that the alumnus or friend is recruiting the prospect, then said alumnus or friend becomes a "representative of athletic interests" of that institution.

Section 2. All funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes shall be deposited with the member institution. The institution shall be exclusively and entirely responsible for the manner in which it expends the funds.

- (a) A member institution may finance one and only one visit to its campus for a given prospective student-athlete, such visit not to exceed two days and two nights. Only actual round trip transportation costs by direct route between the student's home and the institution's campus may be paid.
- (b) No member institution may finance the transportation costs incurred by relatives or friends of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus or elsewhere.
- (c) No member institution may arrange for or permit excessive entertainment of any prospective student-athlete on the campus or elsewhere.

Official Interpretations:

O.I. 1. If several prospective student-athletes travel in an automobile to an institution's campus and the institution pays the traveling expenses for the trip, this counts as a paid visit for each of the prospects who made the trip.

O.I. 2. There are two general locations in which it is permissible for a member institution or its alumni and other friends to provide reasonable entertainment to a prospective student-athlete, one being the institution's campus and immediate environs and the other being the prospect's hometown area; transportation of a prospect to some other site for purposes of entertainment constitutes a violation of paragraph (c).

O.I. 3. It is not permissible for an institution or its representatives to transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to the campus for purposes of enrolling.

Section 3. No member institution shall, on its campus or elsewhere, conduct or have conducted in its behalf any athletic practice session or test at which one or more prospective student-athletes reveal, demonstrate, or display their abilities in any branch of sport.

Official Interpretations:

O.I. 1. The phrase "prospective student-athletes" shall include any prospect not registered in the institution at the time of the practice or test therein described, except that during pre-season practice in fall sports it shall be permissible for a student-athlete who is not registered but who has been accepted for admission to the institution to engage in such pre-season practice provided said practice is not used to determine whether aid is to be awarded.

O.I. 2. No member of an institution's coaching staff may conduct or participate in any coaching school involving prospective students.

O.I. 3. The language of Section 3 does not apply to regularly-scheduled high school athletic contests or matches held on the campus of a member institution, provided the competition is approved by the appropriate state high school athletic organization or other comparable high school authority.

Section 4. No member institution shall permit any employee to participate directly or indirectly in the management, coaching, offi-

ciating, supervision, promotion or player selection of any all-star team or contest in football or basketball involving interscholastic players or those who during the previous school year were members of high school teams. Facilities of a member institution shall not be made available unless such a contest is first sanctioned by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.

Section 5. No member institution shall permit or allow any outside organization, agency, or group of individuals to utilize, administer or expend funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes, including the transportation and entertainment of, and the giving of gifts or services to, prospective student-athletes or the relatives and friends of prospective student-athletes. The pooling of resources for such purposes by two or more persons shall constitute such a fund. The foregoing prohibition shall not apply to persons upon whom a given prospective student-athlete may be naturally or legally dependent; further, any person, at his own expense, may transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus of a member institution.

Official Interpretations:

O.I. 1. If a company's funds are used to pay the expenses incurred in transporting a prospective student-athlete to the campus, then this constitutes the use of pooled resources and represents a violation of Section 5.

O.I. 2. The language of Section 5 does not prohibit bona fide alumni organizations of an institution from sponsoring luncheons, teas or dinners at which prospective students (athletes and non-athletes) of that immediate locale are guests.

O.I. 3. In the interpretation and application of Sections 2 and 5, a member institution's area alumni organization may be considered a bona fide part of that institution, provided such organization is accredited by the chief executive officer of the institution and meets these additional terms and conditions:

(a) A staff member of the institution periodically shall inspect the financial records of the alumni organization and certify that the expenditures are in keeping with governing conference (if the institution holds such affiliation) and NCAA legislation.

(b) A club official shall be designated by the chief executive officer as the institution's official agent in the administration of the club's funds and said club official shall file regular reports to the institution, relating the manner in which the club funds have been spent in the recruiting of prospective or enrolled student-athletes.

(c) In regard to (b), said club official shall be responsible for filing a report to the institution whenever club funds are used to transport prospective student-athletes, the report to include the names of the student-athletes to facilitate administration of the one-visit provision of this requirement.

[NOTE: When an alumni organization is certified by the chief executive officer as being a bona fide part of the institution, said organization becomes subject to all of the limitations placed upon the member institutions by NCAA legislation and a violation of such legislation by any member of the alumni organization automatically constitutes a violation by the member institution.]

Section 6. Any staff member or other representative of a member institution desiring to visit a prospective student-athlete at the student-athlete's high school shall first contact the principal or his authorized representative, explain the purpose of his call and request permission to contact the student-athlete. Only if permission is granted may the contact be made at the high school.

Section 7. (a) An institution or its representatives may not offer, provide or arrange, directly or indirectly, for financial aid to a prospective student-athlete to pay in whole or in part the costs of his educational or other expenses for any period prior to his enrollment at the member institution; furthermore, an institution or its representatives may not offer, provide or arrange financial assistance for a prospective student-athlete to obtain a post-graduate education.

(b) The Council may, by a two-thirds vote of its members, approve exceptions to Section 7 (a), provided such exceptions are limited to procedures involving preparation for entrance into academies of the U. S. Government for students who on admission are committed to regular service in the armed forces.

Section 8. No member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests may contact, directly or indirectly, the student-athlete of another collegiate institution without first contacting the athletic director of the institution and obtaining his permission.

ARTICLE VII

EXTRA EVENTS

Section 1. No member institution shall compete in any football game that is not scheduled as to the identity of a participating collegiate team before the beginning of the regular football season of the college for any academic year, unless the given contest complies with the following requirements:

(a) Any non-collegiate or non-conference sponsoring committee of any such game shall include in the membership of its administration committee at least two representatives from member institutions of this Association, one to be a faculty member and one to be an athletic official, to be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Association.

(b) No member institution shall participate in more than one such game during any academic year.

(c) Game officials shall be mutually agreed upon by the competing institutions.

(d) Competing institutions shall be allocated not less than one-third of the total seats in the stadium in such proportion as they may agree, or if they do not agree then with a minimum of one-sixth of the total seats in the stadium to be made available to each. An insti-

tution not requiring its full allocation of tickets shall make available its unused portion of the allotment to the other institution. All unsold tickets shall be returned to any sponsoring persons or organization not less than 15 days in advance of the date of the game.

(e) The competing institutions shall receive a share of the gross receipts of the contest as prescribed by the Executive Regulations, but in no event shall more than twenty-five per cent (25%) of the gross receipts be paid to or retained by any sponsoring person or organization, and out of such portion of the gross receipts shall be paid all game expenses, including stadium rental, printing of tickets, ticket sellers, ticket takers, ushers, game officials, promotion, publicity, and any other game expense.

(f) Certification by an Extra Events Committee of this Association that the given contest meets the above qualifications and any other regulations of the Association.

Section 2. A general committee of this Association to be known as the Committee on Extra Events is hereby established. The functions of this Committee shall include:

(a) Receiving evidence insuring that any contests covered by this Section which are presently established comply with the qualifications pertinent to them.

(b) Examining notices of intent for the inauguration of such contests, which are to be received from proposed sponsors only at the regular summer meeting of the Committee and which the Committee will approve or disapprove at the succeeding annual Convention of the Association.

(c) Certifying that any given contest meets these qualifications and other regulations of the Association.

Section 3. Any football game scheduled by one college with another college to be played on a common and regular open date of their regular football season on the campus or in the regular playing stadium of either shall be excepted from coming within this Section even if scheduled after the season of either collegiate participant has commenced.

Section 4. This Article shall be effective as of January 8, 1949, provided that it shall not affect legal and enforceable commitments made by any member prior to January 8, 1949, and shall be enforced only as to contests held subsequent to its adoption.

ARTICLE VIII

PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS

Section 1. Limitation on Playing Seasons.

(a) Pre-season practice in football shall not begin prior to September first of each year or prior to two weeks before the first day of classes, whichever is earlier, and the total playing schedule for any intercollegiate team shall be limited in any one year to a maximum of ten contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition to be played during the traditional fall season (exclusive of one scrimmage or contest at the conclusion of spring practice, provided that the same be with a team composed of bona fide alumni or stud-

ents, or both, and exclusive of one post-season game approved by the Association's Extra Events Committee).

(b) Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to October fifteenth of each year; the first contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition shall not be played prior to December first; the last contest (game or scrimmage) shall not be played after March thirty-first. The maximum number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition during such period shall not exceed twenty-six, exclusive of post-season tournament contests. No post-season tournament contest shall be played after March 31. In the event November thirtieth falls on a Friday or Saturday, the first contest (game or scrimmage) of that year may be played on that date. Practice scrimmages with outside competition may be permitted prior to December first but such scrimmages shall be counted against the permissible twenty-six contests.

(c) On the day before the opening of permissible practice, as specified in the two preceding paragraphs, it shall be permissible to issue equipment, have medical examinations and take squad pictures and, in the event this day falls on a Sunday, it shall be permissible to utilize the day preceding that Sunday for this purpose.

(d) Any game or games played in the Territory of Hawaii, either against the University of Hawaii or under the sponsorship of the University of Hawaii, shall not be considered as a "contest" or "contests" in computing the maximum playing schedule under sub-sections (a) and (b) of this Section.

O.I. 1. "Outside competition," as the phrase is used in Section 1, (a) and (b), includes contests with alumni teams of the institution.

O.I. 2. "Practice scrimmages with outside competition," as the phrase is used in Section 1 (b), refers to informal scrimmages held in privacy without publicity or official scoring.

Section 2. Limitations on Out-of-Season Practice.

(a) Post-season practice in football shall be limited to twenty sessions in a period of thirty-six calendar days (vacation and examination days excluded).

(b) Post-season practice in basketball shall be prohibited.

Official Interpretations:

O.I. 1. "Practice" is any practice held at the direction of or supervised by any member or members of an institution's coaching staff.

O.I. 2. "Post-season" practice is any practice or instruction in a sport held after the last game of an institution's playing season and before the first day of the practice season for the next ensuing year. Post-season practice does not include practice for any established event, participation in which is not prohibited by the NCAA.

O.I. 3. A "post-season tournament" contest in basketball is one between teams that are not identified until the close of the preceding regular season, the term "post-season" necessarily implying that the time of the event shall be after a regular season.

O.I. 4. "Calendar days," insofar as the term applies to the period within which post-season practice in football must fall, are consecutive days, omitting vacation and examination days, officially announced on the institution's calendar.

O.I. 5. Engaging in any or all of the following activities on any day constitutes "practice":

- (1) Field or floor practice
- (2) Chalk talk
- (3) Lecture, or the discussion or showing of motion pictures

The duration and distribution of these activities on any day are to be determined by the institution itself, subject to controlling legislation by the conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

O.I. 6. These Sections apply to all student-athletes except those engaged exclusively in the institution's intramural athletic program.

O.I. 7. Practice activity conducted under the guise of physical education class work must be counted as practice sessions under the requirements of these Sections.

O.I. 8. If more than two members of an institution's basketball squad play together in organized basketball competition during the summer vacation period, this shall constitute a violation of the limitations on practice set forth in Sections 1, (b), and 2, (b).

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS

These By-laws may be amended at any annual Convention by majority vote of the members present and voting, without previous notice, except that no amendments of the provisions of Articles VI, VIII and IX shall be proposed, voted upon or adopted except upon such notice as is provided for amendments of the Constitution in Article IX of the Constitution of the Association.

Executive Regulations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

As approved and adopted by the Executive Committee of the Association

I

CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS

The agenda of the annual business meeting of the Association shall be established by the Council. All other arrangements for the annual Convention of the Association shall be made by the Executive Director and officers, subject to the direction and approval of the Executive Committee.

II

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDUCT OF NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

Section 1. Conduct of Meets and Tournaments. The conduct of national tournaments and meets, held under the auspices of this Association, shall be under the control and supervision of the rules committee in the sport involved. The rules committee shall appoint a games committee to supervise actively the conduct of the event.

In sports for which there is no rules committee elected by the Association, such events shall be under the control and supervision of a meet or tournament committee especially appointed by the Association. The meet or tournament committee may appoint a games committee to supervise actively the conduct of the event.

The games committee should include the chairman of the rules, meet or tournament committee of the sport involved and the director of athletics of the host institution. The latter customarily conducts the event with the approval of the games committee. The functions of the director of athletics, as games chairman, include such matters as (a) mailing of entry blanks and related information to all eligible, active member institutions and the secretary or comparable officer of each allied conference; (b) acceptance and processing of entries; (c) handling of publicity; (d) selection of officials, subject to the approval of the games committee; (e) direction of ticket sales, and (f) general details related to the administration and conduct of the event.

At all times, the director of the host institution shall work in close cooperation with the chairman of the rules, meet or tournament committee.

Section 2. Eligibility. The Committee on Eligibility shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes competing in the various events conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association governing such participation.

For a particular tournament or meet, the chairman of the Eligibility Committee may designate a member of the faculty of the host institution to act as a temporary fourth member of the Eligibility

Committee. It shall be the special responsibility of the temporary member to notify the chairman of any eligibility problem which in his opinion requires the attention of the Eligibility Committee, and otherwise to represent the Eligibility Committee at the time of the event.

A copy of the current eligibility rules shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and these rules shall be printed on the entry blanks.

Any student-athlete who has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for a National Collegiate athletic event shall not be withheld from participation because of any protest made or filed during the progress of the event or during a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the opening of the event. In cases of ineligibility established subsequent to National Collegiate Championship competition, where such competition is as an individual, the ineligible individual's performance shall be stricken from the records and the points he has contributed to his team's total shall be deleted and the standings adjusted accordingly, it being understood that in team sports the team's performance and records also shall be deleted and its place in the final standings shall be vacated; furthermore, any medals or trophies involved shall be returned to the Association.

Section 3. Entries. Institutions eligible to enter meets and tournaments of the Association shall be limited to active members, paid up and in good standing as of the first of the calendar year, except that institutions eligible to enter the Cross-Country meet shall be limited to active members paid up and in good standing as of the first of September preceding the meet. Institutions which apply for membership prior to January first and are admitted thereafter, shall be eligible for meets and tournaments of that year following their election to membership.

A list of the institutions in good standing as members of the NCAA shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and rules committee chairman. This list should be carefully observed to assure that no entries are accepted from institutions which are not active NCAA members in good standing.

The various rules, meet and tournament committees of the Association shall be responsible for determining whether entry fees shall be charged, and if so, the amount of said fees, it being understood that such fees shall be subject to review by the Association's Executive Committee upon the request of one or more member institutions.

The games committee conducting any National Collegiate event may limit the number of entries or reject any application for entry in any such event to the end that the competition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved.

Section 4. Championship Awards. The NCAA has created standard awards for individuals who place in National Collegiate competition. The number of awards for each National Collegiate event shall be determined by the particular rules or tournament committee involved, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The awards include both plaques and medals and are ordered by the NCAA Executive Director from the manufacturer, who sends the awards directly to the athletic director of the institution acting as

host to the particular event. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the meet chairman for payment and the cost is to be entered as a regular expense item of the event.

These awards shall be the only awards granted by the Association for participation in National Collegiate events. Duplicate awards shall be presented to competitors tying for official places. If two athletes tie for second place, for example, each athlete shall receive an official second place medal with the engraving on the medal to denote a tie.

There shall be appropriate trophies awarded in recognition of the team champion and runner-up, these teams to be determined upon the basis of the official scoring system approved by the particular rules, meet or tournament committee. Team awards shall be ordered by the NCAA Executive Director for shipment direct to the athletic director of the host institution. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the meet chairman and the cost is to be entered as a regular expense item of the event.

In addition to the above described official awards, it may be permissible for the host institution, reputable individuals, or other groups closely associated with intercollegiate athletics to present awards to competing individuals and teams under certain prescribed conditions, and subject to the approval of the games committee and Executive Committee. Among the conditions which must be satisfied are:

(a) There shall be no commercial advertisement or credit attached to or made a part of the award, or the presentation of the award.

(b) The concept, design, size and value of the award shall be in keeping with the traditional college requirements of dignified presentation and shall conform to the established standards of what constitutes an acceptable college award.

(c) The presentation of the award shall be made by a designated representative of the games committee.

Section 5. Financial and Related Reports. The following material shall be sent by the meet chairman to the NCAA office as noted:

(a) At least five copies of the entry blanks and related material shall be mailed to the NCAA office at the same time they are sent to the member colleges.

(b) Immediately following the close of competition, at least five copies of the official results of the meet or tournament as well as a list of entries and their colleges, officials and other pertinent details shall be sent to the NCAA office.

(c) The chairman of the rules or tournament committee of the sport shall file at his earliest convenience a written report of the meet for inclusion in the annual Convention Bulletin and Yearbook of the Association.

(d) A report covering the financial details of each championship event shall be submitted to the Executive Director of the Association not later than ninety days following conclusion of competition and must bear the certification both of the games chairman, in direct charge of the meet or tournament, and that of the rules, meet or tournament committee chairman concerned with that particular

sport. The reports are to be submitted on an approved form supplied by the Executive Director, and shall be published in the annual Yearbook of the Association.

Chairman of committees in those sports in which championship meets or tournaments are conducted, and persons in direct charge of such meets or tournaments, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to all expenditures.

Section 6. Distribution of Receipts. The income from National Collegiate events shall be applied and distributed as follows:

(a) To pay the expenses of conducting and promoting the meet or tournament.

(b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the general fund of the Association.

(c) The balance of net receipts up to the amount of the traveling expenses of the competitors may be prorated among the competing institutions. Such traveling expenses shall be limited to first class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses. In the case of the Track and Field Championships, the prorating for payment of travel expenses shall be limited to point winners in the meet.

(d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in Subdivisions a, b and c), shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Association and distributed by him as follows:

(1) To repay to the general fund of the Association the amount of any deficit incurred in previous years in the sport involved.

(2) If any balance remains, fifty per cent thereof shall be paid to the general fund of the Association and fifty per cent may be prorated to the competing institutions on a per man basis in all events except track and field, it being understood that in track and field the pro rata return shall be confined to point winners.

[NOTE: If a competitor scores twice in track and field, he shall be counted twice for the purpose of this regulation.]

Section 7. Deficits. If the receipts from a National Collegiate event are not sufficient to meet the actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event, the sponsoring institution shall absorb the deficit.

Section 8. Payments to a Sponsoring Institution. No sum out of the receipts of a National Collegiate event, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament or meet, except to cover actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event.

Section 9. Films. Matters of film policy for National Collegiate events shall be subject to approval of the Executive Committee.

The rules, meet or tournament committee shall recommend to the Executive Committee whether an event is to be filmed and the number of prints to be ordered. The costs of filming a National Collegiate event and of producing additional copies shall be entered as a regular expense item for the event.

If films are taken of a National Collegiate event, the original and whatever additional copies are ordered shall be sent to the NCAA

Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by the Olympic Committee of the Association, or a sub-committee of the Olympic Games. Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the

Section 1. Funds for Olympic Games. Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the

OF THE ASSOCIATION

REGULATIONS GOVERNING FINANCES

III

Section 15. Exceptions. If in staging a National Collegiate event, special and unusual circumstances develop requiring exceptions to the foregoing, such matters should be presented to the Executive Director for consideration.

Section 14. Insurance. Sponsoring institutions or agencies shall arrange for liability insurance to protect themselves, the NCAA and its committees.

Section 13. Television Rights. The live television policy for National Collegiate Championship events shall be established by the approval of the Executive Committee. Requests for film rights should be forwarded to the Executive Director, with the games committee chairman's recommendations.

Section 12. Radio. The radio broadcast policy for National Collegiate Championship events shall be established by the committee in direct charge of the event, in accordance with specifications prescribed by the Executive Committee.

Section 11. Program Advertising. The Spencer Advertising Company, Inc., 271 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, is the official national advertising representative for the official programs issued in connection with National Collegiate events. The sale of all national advertising for these programs shall be handled through this organization.

Section 10. Designation of Dates and Sites. The NCAA conducts sixteen national championship meets and tournaments. The rules or tournament committees of these sports recommend by committee action, to the NCAA Executive Committee, the dates and sites for the championships each year.

Section 9. Executive Offices. All events should be filmed on reversal stock. executive offices as promptly as possible for inclusion in the Association's Film Service.

mittee thereof, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No sums from the income of the Association's various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct.

Section 2. Committee Expenses. Any member of an NCAA committee, who is entitled under the following regulations to reimbursement of expenses for attendance at a committee meeting, shall not receive such payment if he fails to remain in actual attendance at the meeting for its entire period as announced in advance; however, in any special case where a committee member for valid reasons is granted permission by the chairman for late arrival or early departure he shall receive reimbursement in full.

(a) The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, together with a per diem allowance of \$15.00; all bills to be approved in writing by the committee chairman. Meetings of rules committees shall be held at places and times other than those authorized for the National Collegiate Championship events of their respective sports and shall be limited to two days (plus travel time) for the purposes of NCAA expenses hereinabove described, unless other arrangements have been approved by the NCAA Executive Committee. [The Executive Committee has authorized the Baseball, Basketball, Boxing and Wrestling Rules Committees to meet at the sites of their respective championship events.]

(b) The payment of expenses of the members of the Executive Committee for attendance at meetings of the Committee shall be limited to actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, together with a per diem allowance of \$15.00; all bills to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(c) The payment of expenses of the members of the Council for attendance at meetings of the Council shall be limited to actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, together with a per diem allowance of \$15.00; all bills to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(d) Expense allowances for any special committees, engaged in official Association business, shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

(e) Expense allowances shall not be granted for any committee meeting held in connection with an annual Convention of the Association.

Section 3. Olympic Committee Expenses. The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending meetings of administrative or games committees of the U. S. Olympic Association or U. S. Olympic Committee.

Section 4. Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations. To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the Secretary-Treasurer or Executive Director, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, may make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as is deemed advisable.

IV

REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXTRA EVENTS APPROVED BY THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Finances. The Extra Events Committee of this Association shall require that all contests which are subject to the provisions of Article VII of the By-laws shall meet the following qualifications:

(a) In accordance with paragraph (e) of Section 1, Article VII of the By-laws, institutions competing in such contests shall receive not less than seventy-five per cent (75%) of the gross receipts, out of which each may be required to defray its own traveling and other team expenses incidental to the game.

(b) The gross receipts shall be all revenues derived from the game including sale of tickets (less taxes), concessions, programs, radio rights, television rights, movie rights and any other income derived from the operation of the game. Any complimentary tickets shall be accounted for at face value and shall become a part of gross receipts.

(c) In instances in which any sponsoring person or organization may have made legal commitments prior to August 14, 1949, for capital improvements on the stadium in which the game is played, it may in addition to the maximum of twenty-five per cent (25%) of gross receipts above permitted to be paid to or retained by it (and by a corresponding reduction of the above seventy-five per cent (75%) participation in gross receipts by the competing institutions) be allowed to receive or retain for the purpose of amortizing or of paying interest obligations on such commitments such amount as is necessary to meet its annual fixed obligations thereon, or where the same is not fixed then such amount as it may have paid thereon out of the receipt of any such previous game, but in no case exceeding for such purposes an amount of twenty per cent (20%) of the gross receipts of any game.

Recommended Policies and Practices for Intercollegiate Athletics

The Association's Council and/or Convention from time to time, has adopted recommended policies for the guidance of member institutions in the conduct of their intercollegiate athletic program.

I

ALL-STAR CONTESTS

Adopted February 25-26, 1951

The Council recommends that member institutions (and conferences) make every effort to discourage their student-athletes

from participating in any type of all-star contest which interferes with the student-athletes' class-work; further, the staff personnel of member institutions should not support or participate in such contests.

II

GOVERNING AND SCHEDULING ATHLETIC COMPETITION

*Adopted March 2-3, 1951; amended August 28-29, 1951,
October 18-20, 1954, and October 20-22, 1958*

A. Member institutions should conduct their athletic competition on campus grounds and in campus buildings.

B. Where such campus facilities are not adequate, it is recommended that institutions play only on fields or in buildings over which the collegiate institution has effective control, management and supervision. The Council has adopted the following interpretative guides in amplification of the phrase "effective control, management and supervision":

1. The desired situation is one in which the member institution rents the facility and has complete management and control, including use of institutional personnel for the operation of the facility and related duties, during the staging of any event.

2. Where problems of management make this impossible, the following safeguards are recommended:

(a) Require representation on operational committee which directs the policies and controls the management and conduct of the event.

(b) Through such representation, arrange to create as much collegiate atmosphere as possible, by

- (1) location of students and faculty,
- (2) allocation of tickets,
- (3) control of concessions (as to type of product sold),
- (4) rooting sections,
- (5) cheer leaders and
- (6) college bands

(c) Insist that officials be appointed through regular collegiate channels.

(d) Enlist local law enforcement officers to protect against scalpers, gamblers, etc., and insure proper crowd control.

(e) Arrange proper control of dressing rooms, half-time team rooms and other team facilities, such as players' benches.

(f) Arrange for institutional representation on press committees for all public relations matters.

(g) Require complete auditors' report on all events.

C. It is strongly recommended that member institutions prohibit the regular use of their facilities by professional sports teams, it being understood that this does not apply to a professional team using college facilities in isolated cases for purposes of practice.

D. Some of the problems encountered by basketball in the past had their origin in summer play. In some conferences, organized

summer participation is prohibited and the penalty is ineligibility. The Council encourages this procedure. Where this is not done, it believes that each institution should redouble its efforts to guide the student-athlete's pursuits in proper channels during the summer. While the Council recognizes that coaching staffs now devote much of their attention toward counseling their students as to proper conduct, it is strongly urged that these efforts be redoubled.

III

PERSONNEL

Adopted October 18-20, 1954; amended October 20-22, 1958

A. The Council strongly recommends that member institutions prohibit athletic staff members from participating as a scout, player, official, coach or promoter in professional sports such as football, basketball, baseball, boxing, wrestling and ice hockey.

B. It is recommended that member institutions, in the employment of coaches and other athletic personnel, emphasize the importance of successful experience at the high school and/or college level as well as proper educational training and background.

IV

COACHES CONTRACTS

Adopted April 25, 1955

A. An individual as well as an institution should recognize the moral responsibilities inherent in respecting and fulfilling contractual agreements.

B. An institution should enter into a contractual agreement with a coach similar to those entered into with other members of the faculty and such a contract should include the assignment of faculty rank, benefits of tenure and retirement and such other rights and privileges as are enjoyed by other members of the contracting institution's faculty.

C. When a contracting institution makes special concessions to a coach, these should be set forth in detail in the contract and accepted as legal and binding in the same manner as the other provisions of the contractual agreement.

D. All salary agreements between a coach and an institution should be stated in the contract and such salary should come from sources under the administrative control of the institution.

E. An educational institution seeking a coach who is under contract to another educational institution is morally obligated first to contact the institution which holds the agreement with the coach and secure permission to negotiate with him.

F. A coach should not enter into negotiations with a second institution during the term of a contract without first notifying the institution which is a party to his contractual agreement, and he then should keep the first institution's administration informed concerning his negotiations.

G. No institution should engage the services of a coach prior to his release from any contractual obligations to another institution.

Official Procedure Governing The N. C. A. A. Enforcement Program

As approved and adopted by the Council of the Association

1. The Council shall designate a Committee on Infractions to serve as the fact-gathering agency of the Council. The Committee shall be composed of four members. The Executive Director of the Association shall serve as an ex officio, non-voting member.

2. All allegations and complaints relative to a member's violation of the legislation or regulations of the Association shall be channeled through the Executive Director to the Committee. The Committee, so far as practicable, shall make a thorough inquiry and investigation of all reasonably-substantiated charges received from responsible sources. The Committee may conduct a preliminary inquiry to determine whether there is adequate evidence to warrant an official inquiry and investigation. It also may initiate an inquiry on its own motion when it has reasonable cause to believe that a member is or has been in violation of its obligations as a member of the Association.

3. If the Committee on Infractions determines that an allegation or complaint warrants an official inquiry, it shall direct a letter to the chief executive officer of the member involved (with copies to the faculty representative and athletic director of the member, to the executive officer of the conference of which the institution is a member, and to the Association Vice-President of the district in which the member is located) fully informing him of the matter under inquiry and requesting his cooperation to the end that the facts may be discovered. By this letter, the Committee shall call upon the chief executive officer of the member involved for the disclosure of any relevant information and may arrange for his appearance or the appearance of his representative before the Committee at a time and place which is mutually convenient, if such appearance is deemed necessary by the Committee. Similarly, a member which is subject to inquiry shall, upon its request, be given the opportunity to have representatives appear before the Committee.

4. When the Committee has completed its investigation it shall submit a written report to the Council. This report shall include:

- (a) A statement of the origin of the case.
- (b) A listing of the evidence before the Committee.
- (c) The findings of fact made by the Committee, its conclusions as to whether the member has been in violation of its obligations as a member and, if so, the particular respects in which the member has been in violation.
- (d) Disciplinary or corrective actions taken by the institution or conference or any other agency involved in the particular incident.

- (e) Related factors appropriate for consideration in judgment of the case.

The report of the Committee, less its recommendations if such are made, shall be made available to the member involved and it shall be notified that it is entitled to appear before the Council to challenge the findings of fact and the evidence upon which the report is based, to produce additional evidence and to argue such matters of Association law as may be involved. The Council shall not act upon the report of the Committee until the report has been forwarded to the member involved and the member has had an opportunity to appear before the Council. [NOTE: If the particular institution involved is a member of an allied conference, the Committee's report also shall be forwarded to the executive officer of the conference.]

5. The Constitution of the Association provides that disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination or suspension of membership may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof, provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem. Among the disciplinary measures which may be adopted by the Council are reprimand and censure, probation for one year, probation for more than one year, probation and ineligibility for National Collegiate Championship events, probation and ineligibility for National Collegiate events and a specified list of invitational and post-season meets and tournaments. Further, a member institution that retains on its active athletic staff anyone who has violated or has been a party to a violation of the governing legislation of the NCAA may be required to show cause why its membership in the Association should not be suspended or terminated.

In some instances, an institution is rendered ineligible to appear on the national football television series administered by the Association. When an institution is banned from national television appearances, the penalty shall specify that the institution may not enter into any contracts or agreements to appear on national television until the institution's probationary status has been terminated and it has been restored to full rights and privileges of membership.

When an institution has been found to be in violation of NCAA requirements, and the report reflects academic violations or questionable academic procedures, the Executive Director shall be authorized to forward a copy of the report to the appropriate regional accrediting agency.

If the Council, after a review of institutional or conference action taken in connection with a rule infraction, concludes that the corrective or punitive action taken by the institution or conference is representative of and consistent with NCAA policies and principles, the Council may exercise the discretion to take no further action. This shall not prevent the Council, however, from taking any punitive or corrective action which it deems advisable or warranted in any case. In cases of serious violations, the institution, conference and the NCAA all should take corrective or punitive action and the

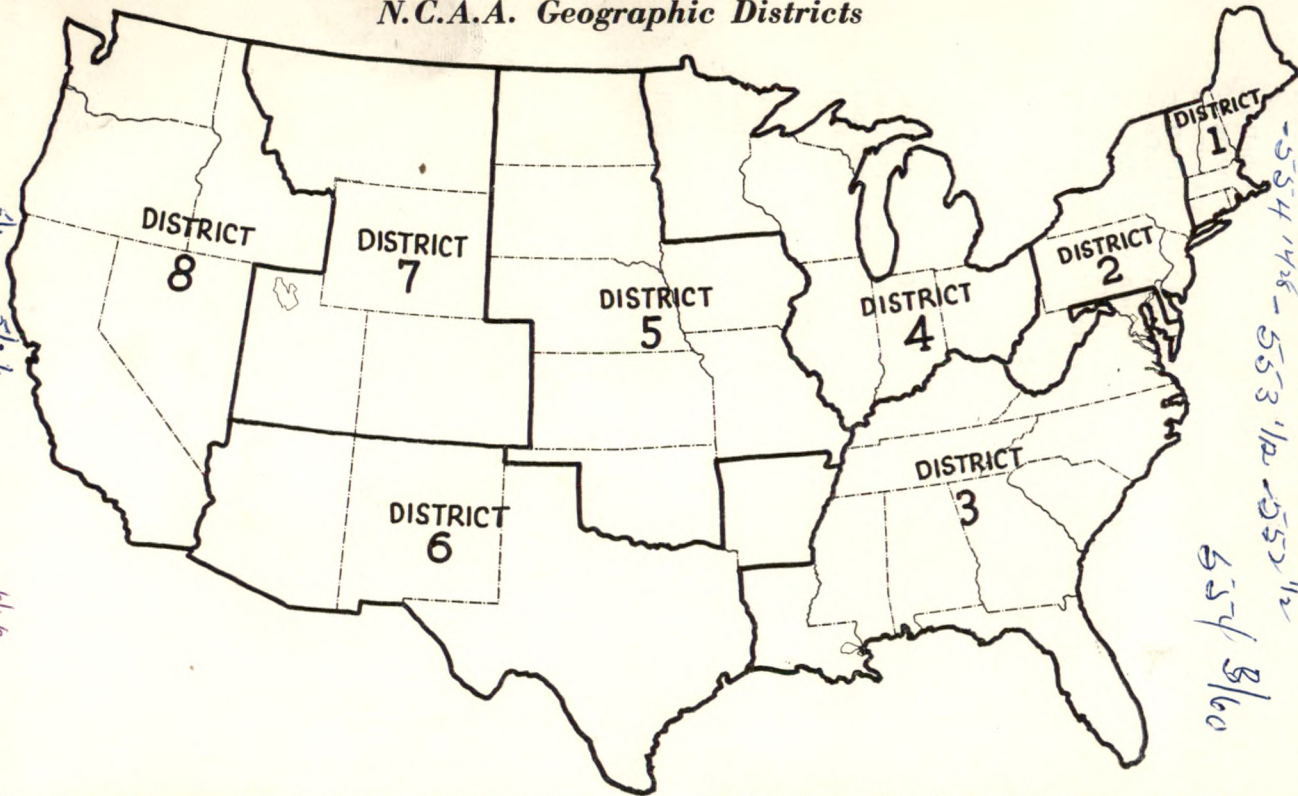
NCAA should not leave the investigation and discipline in such cases exclusively to an institution or conference.

6. When a penalty has been imposed by the Council, there shall be no review of the penalty by the Council except upon a showing of newly-discovered evidence which is directly related to the Council's findings in the case, or that there was a prejudicial error in the procedure which was followed in the processing of the case by the Committee on Infractions or Council. Any institution which initiates such an appeal shall be required to submit a brief of its appeal at least 30 days prior to the Council meeting and furnish sufficient copies of the brief for distribution to all Council members; thereafter, the Council shall decide by majority vote whether it shall grant the hearing.

7. When the NCAA Council finds that there has been a violation of Article III, Sections 1, 3 or 4 of the Association's Constitution affecting the eligibility of an individual student-athlete or student-athletes, the institution involved and its conference (if the institution holds such affiliation) shall be notified of the violation and the name(s) of the student-athlete(s) involved, it being understood that if the institution (or its conference) fails to take action, the involved institution shall be cited to show cause why it should not be disciplined for failure to do so. It is understood that if an institution or its conference concludes that enforcement of the rule(s) would work an injustice on any individual or individuals involved, an appeal shall be submitted to the Council and promptly acted upon by that body.

8. The Committee on Infractions and the Council shall treat all cases before it as confidential, except as provided above, until the same have been reported to the Council and announced by it.

N.C.A.A. Geographic Districts



- District 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
 District 2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Puerto Rico.
 District 3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

- District 4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.
 District 5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Iowa.
 District 6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, and New Mexico.
 District 7. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Montana.
 District 8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, and Territory of Hawaii.

511 5126 5127 6126 111
 541-540 + 544 + 547 - 546 + 549 + 548 + 549 + 502 +
 551 111 + 552 1119 - 551-550 1130 + 54 1114 + 555 1122
 - 554 1125 - 553 112 - 552 112
 554 8/60

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7113

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<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
41	9/9 109	11/1	91
+ Assumption	+ St. Francis	- Georgetown	+ Milwaukee
- So. Conn.		+ Kane	+ St. John's
		+ Fort Valley	+ Calumet
		+ Centre 6/26	+ Agincourt
		+ Louisiana 11/7	+ E. Illinois
		- Bethel Cookman	
		+ Bethel Cookman 11/14	
		- Belmont	- Union
			Stad

+ Direct P. A. M.
Queens

<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
47	24	16	52
- Doane	11/30	7/13	
	- Bishop	+ Air Force	+ Claremont
	+ Lamar		+ Alaska 7/13

airfare

Associate - 5+6+7+8+9 = 8

Allied - 30 - Pac Coast + ~~PAWU~~ + IIA C

Affiliate - 13

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